

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 6

RECORD OF DECISION

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE SUPERFUND SITE TXD055144539
FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

SEPTEMBER 2011

9156552



TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Part or Sectio</u> r	<u>1</u>	Page
PART 1: THE	E DECLARATION	1
1.0 SITE	NAME AND LOCATION	1
2.0 STA	FEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE	1
3.0 ASSI	ESSMENT OF THE SITE	1
4.0 DES	CRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY	2
5.0 STA	FUTORY DETERMINATIONS	3
6.0 DAT	A CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST	4
7.0 AUT	HORIZING SIGNATURE	5
PART 2: THE	E DECISION SUMMARY	7
	NAME, LOCATION, AND OPERATIONAL HISTORY	
8.1 Sit	e Operations	8
9.0 · SITE	HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES	8
9.1 Hi	story of Federal and State Investigations and Remedial Actions	8
9.1.1	Closure of the Former Surface Impoundments	
9.1.2	Health Assessments	9
9.1.3	Unilateral Administrative Order	9
9.2 CF	ERCLA Removal Action	
9.2.1	Removal Action Summary	10
9.2.2	Management of Accumulated Water	10
9.2.3	Asbestos Inspection	
9.2.4	Liquid Wastes Handling and Disposal	
9.2.5	Solid Wastes Handling and Disposal	
9.2.6	AST Decontamination, Demolition, and Disposal	
9.2.7	South Containment Area Decontamination	
9.2.8	North Containment Area Decontamination	
	forcement and Potentially Responsible Party Involvement	
10.0 COM	IMUNITY PARTICIPATION	13

10.1 Community Involvement Plan	13
10.2 Community Meetings and Fact Sheets	14
10.3 Technical Assistance Grant	
10.4 Information Repositories	14
11.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF OPERABLE UNITS AND RESPONSE ACTION	J 15
THE SCOTE AND ROLL OF OTERWIDE CHAIRS AND RESTONDE ACTION	
12.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS	15
12.1 Demographics and Current Land Use	15
12.2 Climate and Topography	16
12.3 Conceptual Site Model	16
12.3.1 Sources of Contamination	18
12.3.2 Release and Transport Mechanisms	18
12.3.2.1 Air Transport Pathway	18
12.3.2.2 Surface Water/Sediment Transport Pathways	19
12.3.2.3 Ground Water Transport Pathways	20
12.3.2.4 Contaminant Plume Stability	21
12.3.3 Exposure Points and Exposure Routes	22
12.3.3.1 Human Exposures	
12.3.3.2 Ecological Exposures	23
12.3.4 Potentially Exposed Populations	
12.3.4.1 Human Health Receptors	24
12.3.4.2 Ecological Receptors	
12.4 Soils	
12.5 Site Geology/Hydrogeology and Ground Water Classification	26
12.5.1 Site Geology	
12.5.2 Site Hydrogeology	
12.5.2.1 Zone A Ground Water-Bearing Unit	
12.5.2.1.1 Zone A Lithology and Distribution of Transmissive Zones	
12.5.2.1.2 Zone A Ground Water Movement and Flow Conditions	
12.5.2.2 Zone B Ground Water-Bearing Unit	
12.5.2.2.1 Zone B Lithology and Distribution of Transmissive Zones	28
12.5.2.2.2 Zone B Ground Water Movement and Flow Conditions	
12.5.2.3 Zone C Ground Water-Bearing Unit	
12.5.2.3.1 Zone C Lithology and Distribution of Transmissive Zones	
12.5.2.3.2 Zone C Ground Water Movement and Flow Conditions	
12.5.3 Site Ground Water Classification	
12.6 Nature and Extent of Contamination	
12.6.1 North Area Soils	
12.6.2 South Area Soils	
12.6.2.1 Western Extent of Soil Contamination Evaluation	

12.6.2.2 Eastern Extent of Soil Contamination Evaluation	34
12.6.2.3 Vertical Extent of Soil Contamination Evaluation	34
12.6.3 Nature and Extent of Residential Surface Soil Investigation	35
12.6.4 Intracoastal Waterway Sediments	3 <i>6</i>
12.6.5 Intracoastal Waterway Surface Water	37
12.6.6 Wetland Sediments	37
12.6.7 Wetland Surface Water	38
12.6.8 Ponds Sediment	38
12.6.9 Ponds Surface Water	39
12.6.10 Ground Water	
12.6.10.1 Zone A	
12.6.10.2 Zone B	
12.6.10.3 Zone C	42
13.0 CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE LAND/GROUND WATER USES.	
13.1 Current and Potential Future Land Uses	
13.2 Current and Potential Future Ground Water Uses	44
14.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS	44
14.1 Summary of the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment	
14.1.1 Identification of Potential Chemicals of Concern	
14.1.1.1 Concentration-Toxicity Screen	
14.1.1.2 Comparison to the Background Areas	
14.1.2 Exposure Assessment	
14.1.3 Potential Exposure Pathway Evaluation	
14.1.3.1 Land use and Pathway Evaluation	
14.1.3.2 Ground Water Use and Pathway Evaluation	
14.1.3.3 Surface Water Use and Pathway Evaluation	
14.1.3.4 Fish and Shellfish Resources and Pathway Evaluation	
14.1.4 Potentially Exposed Populations	
14.1.5 Conceptual Site Models and Potentially Complete Exposure Pathways	
14.1.6 Quantification of Exposure	
14.1.6.1 Estimating the Exposure Point Concentration	
14.1.6.2 Quantifying Intake	
14.1.6.2.1 Incidental Ingestion of Soil	
14.1.6.2.2 Dermal Contact with Soil	
14.1.6.2.3 Inhalation of Volatiles and Fugitive Dusts	54
14.1.6.2.4 Exposure Assumptions and Intake Calculations	
14.1.6.2.5 Vapor Intrusion Pathway for Future On-Site Worker Scenario	
14.1.7 Toxicity Assessment	56
14 1 7 1 Evnosure Route-Specific Toxicity Criteria	56

14.1.7.4 Sources of Toxicity Criteria	56
14.1.8 Risk Characterization	
14.1.8.1 Carcinogens	57
14.1.8.2 Noncarcinogens	58
14.1.8.3 Contact Recreation Scenario	60
14.1.8.4 Off-Site Residential Scenario	61
14.1.8.5 Future On-Site Industrial Worker Vapor Intrusion Pathway Risk	
Estimates	
14.1.9 Uncertainty Analysis	61
14.1.10 Conclusions of the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment	61
14.2 Summary of the Ecological Risk Assessment	
14.2.1 Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (Steps 1 and 2)	64
14.2.2 Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment Problem Formulation (Step 3)	64
14.2.3 BERA Work Plan – Study Design and Data Quality Objectives (Step 4)	. 67
14.2.3.1 BERA Exposure Analysis	67
14.2.4 Field Verification of Sampling Design (Step 5)	67
14.2.5 Site Investigation and Data Analysis Phase (Step 6)	68
14.2.6 Environmental Media Sampling	
14.2.7 Toxicity Testing Protocols	68
14.2.8 Results of Chemical Analyses and Toxicity Testing	70
14.2.8.1 North Area Soil	70
14.2.8.1.1 Ecological Setting	70
14.2.8.1.2 Analytical Chemistry Results	71
14.2.8.1.3 Toxicity Results	71
14.2.8.2 Wetland Sediment	71
14.2.8.2.1 Ecological Setting	72
14.2.8.2.2 Analytical Chemistry Results	72
14.2.8.2.3 Toxicity Results	72
14.2.8.3 Intracoastal Waterway Sediment	73
14.2.8.3.1 Ecological Setting	73
14.2.8.3.2 Analytical Chemistry Results	
14.2.8.3.3 Toxicity Results	75
14.2.8.4 Surface Water	75
14.2.8.4.1 Ecological Setting	75
14.2.8.4.2 Analytical Chemistry Results	76
14.2.8.4.3 Toxicity Results	76
14.2.9 Risk Characterization – Risk Estimation and Risk Description (Step 7).	
14.2.9.1 North Area Soils	77
14.2.9.2 Wetland Sediments	77
14.2.9.3 Intracoastal Waterway Sediments	78
14 2 9 4 Surface Water	78

14.2.10 Uncertainty Analyses (Step 7 Continued)	79
14.2.11 Risk Management (Step 8)	
14.2.12 Conclusions of the Ecological Risk Assessment	
14.3 Basis for Remedial Action	
15.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES	81
15.1 Basis and Rationale for the Remedial Action Objectives	82
15.2 Risks Addressed by the Remedial Action Objectives	
16.0 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES	83
16.1 Common Elements of Each Remedial Alternative	84
16.1.1 Institutional Controls	
16.1.2 Surface Impoundments Cap Component	85
16.1.3 Ground Water Monitoring	
16.1.4 Operations and Maintenance	
16.1.5 Five-Year Reviews	
16.2 Distinguishing Features of Each Remedial Alternative	
16.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action	
16.2.2 Alternative 2: Ground Water Controls and Monitori	
16.2.2.1 Ground Water Monitoring Component	
16.2.3 Alternative 3: Ground Water Containment	
16.2.3.1 Ground Water Hydraulic Control and Extraction	Component 89
17.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	90
17.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	
17.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment 17.2 Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate	
17.2 Compliance with Applicable of Relevant and Appropriate 17.3 Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence	-
17.3 Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Trea	
17.5 Short-Term Effectiveness	
17.7 Cost	
17.8 State Acceptance	
17.9 Community Acceptance	
17.10 Summary of Comparative Analysis of Alternatives	100
18.0 PRINCIPAL THREAT WASTES	100
19.0 SELECTED REMEDY	102
19.1 Summary of the Rationale for the Selected Remedy	102
19.2 Description of the Selected Remedy	103
19.2.1 Institutional Controls Component	104
10.2.2 Surface Impoundments Can Component	104

19.2.3	Ground Water Monitoring Component	
19.2.4	Operations and Maintenance Component	105
19.2.5	Five-Year Review Component	
19.3 ' Cos	st Estimate for the Selected Remedy	
	pected Outcomes of the Selected Remedy	
19.4.1	Reduction of Risk	106
19.4.2	Available Land Uses	107
19.4.3	Available Ground Water Uses	107
19.4.4	Anticipated Community Revitalization Impacts.	
20.0 STAT	ΓUTORY DETERMINATIONS	107
20.1 Pro	otection of Human Health and the Environment	108
20.2 Co	mpliance with Applicable or Relevant and Approp	riate Requirements 108
20.3 Cos	st-Effectiveness	
	ilization of Permanent Solutions to the Maximum I	
20.5 Pre	eference for Treatment as a Principal Element	110
	e-Year Review Requirements	
21.0 DOC	UMENTATION OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES F	ROM PREFERRED
ALTERNAT	TIVE OF PROPOSED PLAN	111
22.0 STAT	ΓE ROLE	112
PART 3: RES	PONSIVENESS SUMMARY	112
23.0 RESF	PONSIVENESS SUMMARY	112
24.0 REFI	ERENCES	113

FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site Location Map
- Figure 2 Site Map
- Figure 3 Human Health Conceptual Site Model South Area
- Figure 4 Human Health Conceptual Site Model North Area
- Figure 5 Conceptual Site Model Terrestrial Ecosystem
- Figure 6 Conceptual Site Model Aquatic Ecosystem
- Figure 7 Detected Concentrations Exceeding Vertical Comparison Values North Area RI Soils Samples
- Figure 8 Potential Source Areas
- Figure 9 Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values RI Wetland Sediment Samples
- Figure 10 Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values Intracoastal Waterway RI Sediment Samples
- Figure 11 Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values South Area Phase 1 Perimeter RI Soil Samples
- Figure 12 Lateral Extent of 1,1,1-TCA Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 13 Lateral Extent of 1,1-DCE Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 14 Lateral Extent of 1,2,3-TCP Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 15 Lateral Extent of 1,2-DCA Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 16 Lateral Extent of Benzene Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008

- Figure 17 Lateral Extent of Cis-1,2-DCE Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 18 Lateral Extent of Methylene Chloride Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 19 Lateral Extent of PCE Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 20 Lateral Extent of TCE Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 21 Lateral Extent of Vinyl Chloride Concentrations in Zone A July 2006 Through June 2008
- Figure 22 Zone A Potentiometric Surface October 5, 2006
- Figure 23 Zone A Potentiometric Surface June 6, 2007
- Figure 24 Zone A Potentiometric Surface September 6, 2007
- Figure 25 Zone A Potentiometric Surface November 7, 2007
- Figure 26 Zone A Potentiometric Surface December 3, 2007
- Figure 27 Zone A Potentiometric Surface June 17, 2008
- Figure 28 Zone A Thickness Map
- Figure 29 Structure Contour Map Base of Zone A
- Figure 30 Idealized Site Hydrostratigraphic Column
- Figure 31 Zone B Thickness Map
- Figure 32 Structure Contour Map Base of Zone B
- Figure 33 Zone B Potentiometric Surface June 6, 2007
- Figure 34 Zone B Potentiometric Surface September 6, 2007
- Figure 35 Zone B Potentiometric Surface November 7, 2007

- Figure 36 Zone B Potentiometric Surface Map December 3, 2007
- Figure 37 Zone B Potentiometric Surface Map July 30, 2008
- Figure 38 Zone C Potentiometric Surface Map June 17, 2008
- Figure 39 Zone C Potentiometric Surface Map July 30, 2008
- Figure 40 Zone C Potentiometric Surface Map September 29, 2008
- Figure 41 Zone C Potentiometric Surface Map January 13, 2009
- Figure 42 North Area RI Soil Sample Locations
- Figure 43 South Area Soil Investigation Program Sample Locations
- Figure 44 Lead Concentrations in Lot 19-20 Surface Soil Samples
- Figure 45 Residential Surface Soil Investigation Program Sample Locations
- Figure 46 Intracoastal Waterway RI Site Sample Locations
- Figure 47 Intracoastal Waterway RI Background Sample Locations
- Figure 48 RI Wetland and Pond Sample Locations
- Figure 49 Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values RI Wetland Surface Water Samples
- Figure 50 Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values RI Pond Sediment Samples
- Figure 51 Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values RI Pond Surface Water Samples
- Figure 52 1,1,1-TCA Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 53 1,1-DCE Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 54 1,2,3-TCP Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 55 1,1,-DCA Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells

- Figure 56 Benzene Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 57 cis-1,2-DCE Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 58 Methylene Chloride Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 59 PCE Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 60 TCE Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 61 Vinyl Chloride Concentrations in Zone A Monitoring Wells
- Figure 62 North Area Soil Sample Locations
- Figure 63 Wetland Sediment Sample Locations
- Figure 64 Intracoastal Waterway Sediment Sample Locations
- Figure 65 Intracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample Locations
- Figure 66 Wetland Surface Water Sample Locations

TABLES

- Table 1 List of ARARs for the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site
- Table 2 Alternative 2 Preliminary Cost Projection
- Table 3 Ground Water Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 4 Detected Concentrations in SBMW29-01 and SBMW30-01 Soil Samples
- Table 5 Extent Evaluation Comparison Values Eastern and Vertical Extent in Soil
- Table 6 Detected RI Soil Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values Vertical Extent of North Area
- Table 7 Extent Evaluation Comparison Values Western Extent of South Area Soils

- Table 8 Detected RI Soil Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values Western Extent of South Area
- Table 9 Detected RI Soil Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values Vertical Extent of South Area
- Table 10 South Area Phase 2 RI Deep Soil Sample Data
- Table 11 Lot 19/20 Soil Sample Lead Concentrations
- Table 12 Extent Evaluation Comparison Values Intracoastal Waterway Sediments
- Table 13 Detected Intracoastal Waterway RI Sediment Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 14 Surface Water Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 15 Wetland and Pond Sediment Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 16 Detected RI Wetland Sediment Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 17 Detected RI Wetland Surface Water Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 18 Detected RI Pond Sediment Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 19 Detected RI Pond Surface Water Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 20 Detected Zone A Ground Water Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values
- Table 21 Zone B Ground Water Concentrations
- Table 22 Zone C Ground Water Concentrations
- Table 23 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) South Area Surface Soil
- Table 24 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) South Area Soil

- Table 25 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/L) South Area Zone A Ground Water
- Table 26 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/L) Intracoastal Waterway Surface Water (Total)
- Table 27 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/L) Intracoastal Waterway Background Surface Water (Total)
- Table 28 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) Intracoastal Waterway Sediment
- Table 29 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) Intracoastal Waterway Background Sediment
- Table 30 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) North Area Surface Soil
- Table 31 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) North Area Soil
- Table 32 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/L) North Area Zone A Ground Water
- Table 33 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/L) Wetland Surface Water
- Table 34 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/L) Pond Surface Water
- Table 35 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) Wetland Sediment
- Table 36 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) Pond Sediment
- Table 37 Exposure Point Concentrations (Mg/Kg) Background Soil
- Table 38 Background Comparisons
- Table 39 Exposure Assumptions for the Industrial Worker Scenario
- Table 40 Exposure Assumptions for the Construction Worker Scenario
- Table 41 Exposure Assumptions for the Youth Trespasser Scenario
- Table 42 Exposure Assumptions for the Contact Recreation Scenario
- Table 43 Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model Output for South Area Ground Water
- Table 44 Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model Output for North Area Ground Water

- Table 45 Summary of Hazard Indices and Cancer Risk Estimates for Soil and Sediment Exposure
- Table 46 Assessment Endpoints and Measures
- Table 47 Field Sampling Parameters Water
- Table 48 Field Sampling Parameters Sediment
- Table 49 Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment
- Table 50 Summary of Toxicity Testing for Soil and Sediment
- Table 51 Summary of Results for North Area Soil
- Table 52 Summary of Grain Size Data for Wetland Sediment
- Table 53 Summary of AVS, SEM and Organic Carbon-Normalized Excess SEM Data for Wetland Sediment
- Table 54 Summary of Results of Intracoastal Waterway Sediment
- Table 55 Summary of Results for Wetland Surface Water
- Table 56 Alternative 3 Preliminary Cost Projection

APPENDIX

Appendix A – Responsiveness Summary

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

95% UCL 95% Upper Confidence Limit of the Arithmetic Mean ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry ARARs Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

AOC Area of Concern

BERA Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment
BHHRA Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

bgs Below the Ground's Surface

CSF Cancer Slope Factor
cm/sec Centimeters per Second
COC Chemicals of Concern
COI Chemical of Interest
CDI Chronic Daily Intake

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability

Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CIP Community Involvement Plan

CSM Conceptual Site Model

COPC Contaminant of Potential Concern

m³/day Cubic Meters per Day
m³/kg Cubic Meters per Kilogram

vd³ Cubic Yards

DQO Data Quality Objectives

days/year Days per Year
oF Degrees Fahrenheit

DNAPL Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquid

cis-1,2-DCE cis-1,2-dichloroethene 1,2-DCA 1,2-dichloroethane 1,1-DCE 1,1-dichloroethene

ERAGS Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund

ELCR Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk EPC Exposure Point Concentration

FS Feasibility Study
gpm Gallons per Minute
g/day Grams per Day

GWBU Ground Water-Bearing Unit

Site Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site

HI Hazard Index
HQ Hazard Quotient
IC Institutional Control

IEUBK Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic Model

J&E VIM Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model

kg Kilogram

LNAPL Light Nonaqueous Phase Liquid

LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effects Level

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

MSSL Medium-Specific Screening Level (EPA Region 6)

MSL Mean Sea Level

μg/dL
 μg/kg
 μg/L
 mg/kg
 Micrograms per Kilogram
 μg/L
 Micrograms per Liter
 mg/kg
 Milligrams per Kilogram

mg/kg-day Milligrams per Kilogram per Day

mg/L Milligrams per Liter

mg/cm² Milligrams per Square Centimeters

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NEDR Nature and Extent Data Report NAPL Nonaqueous Phase Liquid

NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effects Level

NPL National Priorities List

OU Operable Unit

O&M Operations and Maintenance
PBW Pastor, Behling & Wheeler, LLC.
PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PSV Preliminary Screening Values
PCL Protective Concentration Level
POTW Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
RME Reasonable Maximum Exposure

ROD Record of Decision
RfD Reference Dose
RA Remedial Action

RAO Remedial Action Objective RI Remedial Investigation

RI/FS Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act SLERA Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment

SVOC Semivolatile Organic Compound

SF Slope Factor

cm² Square Centimeters PCE Tetrachloroethene

TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TNRCC Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
TPDES Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

1 RRP 1 exas Kisk Reduction Program	TRRP	Texas Risk Reduction Program
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TCE	Trichloroethene
1,1,1-TCA	1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,2,3-TCP	1,2,3-trichloropropane

RAGS	Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund
SLERA	Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment

TBC	To Be Considered	
TRV	Toxic Reference Valu	ıe

TTD.	** * 10		<i>(</i> D • <i>C</i>)
EPA	United States Environmental	l Protection Agency	(Region 6)

VC VOC

Vinyl Chloride Volatile Organic Compound

PART 1: THE DECLARATION

1.0 SITE NAME AND LOCATION

The Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site (hereinafter "the Site") is located in Freeport, Brazoria County, Texas (Figure 1 – Site Location Map). The National Superfund Database Identification Number is TXD055144539. The Site was finalized on the National Priorities List (NPL) on May 30, 2003.

2.0 STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

This Record of Decision (ROD) explains the factual and legal basis for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 6, "Selected Remedy" for the Site. This ROD is also the official documentation of how the EPA considered the remedial alternatives identified for the Site and why the EPA selected the final remedy. The ROD was developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA), 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Sections 9601-9675, and to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The Selected Remedy is for the Site is Alternative 2, Ground Water Controls and Monitoring.

The EPA's decision is based on the Administrative Record for the Site, which has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA, 42 United States Code §9613(k). This Administrative Record file is available for review at the Freeport Branch Library in Freeport, Texas; at the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ" or "State of Texas" or "State") Records Management Center in Austin, Texas; and at the EPA (Region 6) Records Center in Dallas, Texas. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items comprising the Administrative Record upon which the Selected Remedy is based. The State of Texas concurs with the Selected Remedy for the Site.

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE

The response action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The Site was contaminated as a result of former barge cleaning operations conducted at the Site, with contaminants found at elevated levels at the Site including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as chlorinated solvents and benzene; semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) such as naphthalene; polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); and metals including arsenic, iron and lead. The former surface impoundments located at the North Area of the Site, which contained contaminated sludges from the barge cleaning operations, were certified closed by the Texas Water Commission, a predecessor of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, on August 24, 1982. Ground water in the upper two water-bearing units at the Site is contaminated in the area of the closed impoundments, but investigations indicate

that the contaminated ground water plume is currently stable and not moving significantly. Site investigations also indicate the likely presence of non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL) in the contaminated ground water. The Site ground water is not potable, but the VOCs in the ground water present a risk of creating indoor vapor intrusion in any future buildings above the contaminated plume.

The Site is currently not in use, but the past and anticipated future use would be industrial/commercial land use. The Site Feasibility Study and Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment assume that the future use of the Site will continue to be commercial/industrial, that the Site ground water will not be used, and that the cap on the former surface impoundments will continue to remain effective. Based on these assumptions, the primary unacceptable risk identified at the Site is from future exposure via the ground water to indoor air pathway.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

The Selected Remedy for the Site is Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring). The estimated present worth cost is \$230,000. The components of this alternative are described in detail in Section 19.0 (Selected Remedy) of this ROD. The major components of this alternative are:

- 1. Review and evaluation of the current restrictive covenants prohibiting ground water use at the Site and requiring commercial/industrial land use at the Site, and protection against indoor vapor intrusion for building construction on Lots 55, 56, and 57;
- 2. Modification of the existing Institutional Controls (ICs) to: address any issues identified with the current restrictive covenants after review; identify the type and location of hazardous substances; identify the location of the existing cap and restrict actions that might affect the integrity of the cap; and any other necessary modifications;
- 3. A cap over the former surface impoundments;
- 4. Annual ground water monitoring, and monitoring as a part of the Five-Year Reviews, to confirm stability of the affected ground water plume; and
- 5. Implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Plan to provide ground water monitoring and inspection/repair of the cap covering the former surface impoundments.

The Selected Remedy addresses the Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) developed in accordance with the findings of the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment, as described in

more detail in Part 2 (Decision Summary) of this ROD. These objectives are: 1) to prevent further migration of the VOC and SVOC plumes in Zones A and B, both in terms of lateral extent and the absence of impacts above screening levels to underlying ground-water units; 2) to prevent human exposure to VOCs in any future buildings at levels posing an unacceptable risk for commercial/industrial workers via the ground water to indoor air pathway; 3) to prevent land use other than commercial or industrial; 4) to prevent ground water use; and 5) to prevent potential future exposure to remaining waste material in the former surface impoundments.

While the Remedial Investigation indicated that the contaminated ground water plume is currently stable, the Selected Remedy addresses the RAO of preventing further migration of the contaminated ground water plumes through monitoring to verify that there is not migration in the future. If, in the future, the VOC and SVOC plumes in Zones A and B do become more mobile, this will be identified through the monitoring and could be addressed by additional response actions, if necessary. Monitoring also addresses the RAO of maintaining protection against potential exposures to VOCs at levels posing an unacceptable risk via the ground water to indoor air pathway by identifying if VOC plume expansion is occurring. In addition, the Selected Remedy uses institutional controls to address the RAOs of insuring future use of the Site is restricted to industrial/commercial land use; preventing future use of the Site ground water; as well as preventing human exposure through the ground water to indoor air pathway.

The existing cap addresses the RAO of preventing future exposure to the remaining waste material in the former surface impoundments, and institutional controls also address this RAO by restricting activities that might affect the cap's integrity. The cap's integrity will be insured by the implementation of repair and maintenance activities under the Operation and Maintenance Plan. Finally, the existence of the cap and the continued effectiveness of the cap help to increase the likelihood of plume stability by preventing water from infiltrating through the materials under the cap, causing leaching to the ground water and potentially accelerating plume migration.

The Selected Remedy does not provide for treatment of the NAPL in Site ground water. As discussed in more detail in Part 2 (Decision Summary) of this ROD, Alternative 3, the only identified remedial alternative that might address treatment of NAPL, would not be effective in treating NAPL at the Site because the NAPL is dispersed in the Site ground water and difficult to locate and extract.

The Selected Remedy, and the rationale for its selection, is described in more detail, in Part 2 (Decision Summary) of this ROD.

5.0 STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

The Selected Remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action, is cost-effective, and uses permanent solutions and treatment or resource recovery

technologies to the maximum extent practicable. The remedy does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment, and does not reduce the toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants as a principal element through treatment. The ROD discusses how the Selected Remedy meets, or does not meet, the statutory requirements, and the rationale for its selection. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the EPA will conduct reviews every five years from the start of the Remedial Action to ensure the remedy protects human health and the environment as described in Section 121 of CERCLA.

6.0 DATA CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST

The following information is included in "The Decision Summary" (Part 2) of this ROD, while additional information concerning the EPA's selection of the final remedy can be found in the Administrative Record file for this Site.

- (a) Chemicals of Concern (COCs) and their respective concentrations (Section 12.6).
- (b) Baseline risk represented by the COCs (Section 14.1).
- (c) Remediation goals (*i.e.*, cleanup goals) established for the COCs and the basis for the goals (Section 15).
- (d) How source materials constituting principal threats are addressed (Section 18).
- (e) Current and reasonably anticipated future land use assumptions and current and potential future beneficial uses of ground water used in the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment, Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment, and this ROD (Section 13.1).
- (f) Potential land and ground water use that will be available at the Site as a result of the Selected Remedy (Section (Section 13.1).
- (g) Estimated capital, lifetime operations and maintenance (O&M), and total present worth costs; discount rate; and the number of years over which the remedy cost estimates are projected (Table 2).
- (h) Key factor(s) that led to selecting the remedy and how the remedy provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the balancing and modifying criteria of the NCP (Section 17).

7.0 AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE

This ROD documents the EPA's Selected Remedy for the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site. This remedy was selected by the EPA with the concurrence of the TCEQ. The Director of the Superfund Division (EPA, Region 6) has been delegated the authority to approve and sign this ROD.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (Region 6)

By:

Samuel Coleman, P.E., Director Superfund Division (6SF)

CONCURRENCE PAGE FOR RECORD OF DECISION **GULFO MARINE MAINTENANCE SUPERFUND SITE** Remedial Project Manager (6SF-RA) 9-28-11 Date Rafael Casanova, P.G. Remedial Project Manager (6SF-RA) Anne Foster, Attorney Office of Regional Counsel (6RC-S) Mark Peycke, Regional Counsel Superfund Division (6RC-S) Carlos Sanchez, AR/TX Section (6SF-RA) Don Williams, Deputy Associate Dir. Remedial Branch (6SF-R) Charles Faultry, Associate Director Remedial Branch (6SF-R)

Pamela Phillips, Deputy Director Superfund Division (68F)

PART 2: THE DECISION SUMMARY

This Decision Summary provides a description of the Site-specific factors and analyses that led to the selection of the remedy for the Site. It includes background information about the Site, the nature and extent of contamination found at the Site, the assessment of human health and environmental risks posed by the contaminants at the Site, and the identification and evaluation of remedial action alternatives for the Site.

8.0 SITE NAME, LOCATION, AND OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The Site (See Figure 1 – Site Location Map), which is located within the city limits of Freeport, Brazoria County, Texas, consists of approximately 40 acres along the north bank of the Intracoastal Waterway between Oyster Creek and the Texas Highway 332 bridge, located approximately one mile to the east and west of the Site, respectively. The Site includes approximately 1,200 linear feet (ft.) of shoreline on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. The population of Brazoria County is approximately 242,000, with approximately 12,700 residents in Freeport according to the 2000 U.S. Census.

Marlin Avenue, which runs approximately east to west, divides the Site into two primary areas (See Figure 2 – Site Map). The property to the north of Marlin Avenue, or the North Area, consists of undeveloped land and the closed surface impoundments, while the property south of Marlin Avenue, or the South Area, was developed for industrial uses with multiple structures, a dry dock, sand blasting areas, a former aboveground storage tank (AST) tank farm, and two barge slips connected to the Intracoastal Waterway. The North Area is zoned as "M-2, Heavy Manufacturing." The South Area is zoned as "W-3, Waterfront Heavy" by the City of Freeport. This designation provides for commercial and industrial land use, primarily port, harbor, or marine-related activities. Institutional controls in the form of restrictive covenants prohibiting any land use other than commercial or industrial and prohibiting ground water use have been filed for all parcels within both the North and South Areas. Additional restrictions requiring any building design to preclude indoor vapor intrusion and requiring EPA and TCEQ notification prior to any building construction have been filed for Lots 55, 56 and 57 of the North Area.

Adjacent property to the north, west, and east of the North Area is unused and undeveloped. Adjacent property to the east of the South Area is currently used for industrial purposes. The property to the west of the South Area is currently vacant and previously served as a commercial marina. The Intracoastal Waterway bounds the Site to the south. Residential areas are located south of Marlin Avenue, approximately 300.0 ft west of the Site, and 1,000 ft east of the Site.

The South Area includes approximately 20 acres of upland that was created from dredged material from the Intracoastal Waterway. Some of the North Area is upland created from dredge spoil, but most of this area is considered wetlands by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Intracoastal Waterway design width and depth in the vicinity of the Site, based on United States Army Corps of Engineers mean low tide datum, is 125.0 ft wide and 12.0 ft deep.

8.1 Site Operations

The Site operated as a barge cleaning and repair facility from 1971 to about 1998 under several owners. Barges brought to the facility were cleaned of waste oils, caustics, and organic chemicals. Three surface impoundments in the North Area were used for storage of these materials and waste wash waters generated during barge cleaning activities until 1981. The impoundments were closed in 1982. The shallow ground water, consisting of salt water unfit for human consumption, below the former impoundments was investigated and found to contain various organic chemicals.

Pre-barge cleaning operations were associated with dredge spoiling activities in the area to the south of the Site. Dredge spoils from the Intracoastal Waterway can be seen in historical photographs of the southern part of the Site. Deed records for specific lots on the Site conveyed an easement to United States for the work of "constructing, improving, and maintaining an Intracoastal Waterway", and for "the deposit of dredged material."

Additionally, off-shore oil platform fabrication work was performed in the northeast part of the South Area during the early 1960s. Raw materials and supplies were brought onto the Site, the platform fabrication work (*i.e.*, welding, metals cutting, etc.) was performed, and the finished products and any unused materials and supplies were removed from the Site.

9.0 SITE HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

This section of the ROD provides the history of Federal and State investigations and the EPA's removal, remedial, and enforcement activities conducted at the Site. The EPA is the lead agency for the Site removal and remedial activities. The TCEQ is the support agency for these activities.

9.1 History of Federal and State Investigations and Remedial Actions

Federal and state entities have conducted several studies and cleanup actions at the Site and performed actions to investigate the Site's contamination.

9.1.1 Closure of the Former Surface Impoundments

The Texas Water Commission (TWC), a predecessor of the TCEQ, certified closure of the surface impoundments, located at the North Area, on August 24, 1982. The former surface impoundments consisted of three earthen lagoons used for the storage of wash waters generated from barge cleaning operations. Covering an area of approximately 2.5 acres combined, the

impoundments were reportedly three feet deep with a natural clay liner. The closure activities included the removal of liquids and most of the sludges, solidification of approximately 100 cubic yards of residual sludge that was difficult to excavate, and capping with three feet of clay and a hard-wearing surface (*i.e.*, shell). While not described in detail at the time of closure, the sludges and other materials covered by the cap would appear to include volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds such as those found in the Site ground water. These prior closure activities support the Selected Remedy described in this ROD and are discussed further in Sections 5.5 (Preference for Treatment as a Principle Element), 18.0 (Principal Threat Wastes), and 20.5 (Preference for Treatment as a Principle Element).

During the Remedial Investigation, four soil borings were drilled through the cap of the former surface impoundments and the soil samples were tested to evaluate the construction materials and thickness of the cap. The surface impoundment cap thicknesses at the four boring locations ranged from 2.5 to greater than 3.5 ft. The geotechnical properties (*i.e.*, Atterberg Limits and percent passing a # 200 sieve) of the cap material are consistent with those recommended for industrial landfill cover systems in TCEQ's technical guidelines. The vertical hydraulic conductivities were all less than the TCEQ's guideline value of 1.0×10^{-7} cm/sec.

9.1.2 Health Assessments

A Public Health Assessment (PHA) was prepared for the Site in 2004 by the Texas Department of Health (TDH) for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The PHA concluded that contaminants in soil, sediment, and ground water pose no apparent public health hazards, but the overall public health hazard could not be determined due to a lack of data for all pathways.

A Health Assessment (HA) was prepared for the Site in February 13, 2008, by the TDH for the ATSDR. The HA concluded that, "Based upon our analysis of the November and December 2006 data, we do not expect to see health effects associated with exposure to contaminants in fish and crab collected from the Intracoastal Waterway near the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site. Therefore, consumption of fish and crab from the Intracoastal Waterway poses no apparent public health hazard."

9.1.3 Unilateral Administrative Order

The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO), effective July 29, 2005, to the Site potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to perform a Remedial Investigation to define the nature and extent of contamination at the Site and to prepare a Feasibility Study to identify and screen remedial action alternatives. The Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment, Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment, and Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Reports completed pursuant to the UAO support the EPA's Selected Remedy described in this ROD.

9.2 CERCLA Removal Action

The EPA issued an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent for Removal Action (Settlement Agreement) on October 26, 2010, which addressed the former AST Tank Farm located in the South Area. The Settlement Agreement required the removal of the ASTs that contained hazardous substances that were left from the barge cleaning operations. The removal work began in November 2010 and was completed by March 2011.

9.2.1 Removal Action Summary

The Removal Action included characterization and management of water accumulated in the AST Tank Farm containment areas; removal and disposal of liquid wastes from the tanks; and solidification, removal, and disposal of non-liquid (*i.e.*, solids and sludge) wastes from the ASTs. The tanks were subsequently demolished following removal of the wastes and decontamination. The concrete containment berms at the North and South Containment Areas were breached so that rainfall would freely drain from the structures. Piping, metal "cat-walks," a steel hopper-like structure located within the North Containment Area, and a metal walled structure located immediately east of the North Containment Area were demolished and removed. The Removal Action also included an asbestos survey, and the removal and disposal of debris and contaminated soil located inside and east of the containment areas. The Removal Action objectives of protecting the public health, welfare, or the environment, set forth in the Settlement Agreement, were met through the performance of the Removal Action activities documented in the Final Removal Action Report.

9.2.2 Management of Accumulated Water

Following confirmation that the water in the containment areas met the discharge criteria and prior to commencing other Removal Action activities, approximately 15,000 and 13,500 gallons of water from the North and South Containment Areas, respectively, were discharged to the Intracoastal Waterway. Following a rain event at the Site, a total of approximately 17,000 gallons of accumulated water that met the discharge criteria was also discharged from the South Containment Area into the Intracoastal Waterway. The analytical results for a North Containment Area water sample did not meet the discharge criteria and a total of approximately 6,800 gallons of impacted water were pumped from the North Containment Area into tanker trailers and transferred off-site for disposal. After Site restoration was completed, water from the North and South Containment Areas which met the discharge criteria was released by breaching the walls of the containment areas.

9.2.3 Asbestos Inspection

The Removal Action also consisted of an inspection for potential asbestos containing materials (ACM) within the former AST Tank Farm. Samples were collected from seven potential

ACM locations. These samples included debris, gaskets, and insulation material. One of the samples collected was found to contain friable asbestos in a flange gasket located on the east end of Tank No. 10. The flange was removed and properly disposed off-site.

9.2.4 Liquid Wastes Handling and Disposal

Approximately 74,500 and 14,150 gallons of aqueous and non-aqueous (hydrocarbons) liquids, respectively, located within the ASTs, were transported off-site for incineration.

9.2.5 Solid Wastes Handling and Disposal

Following the removal of liquids from all of the ASTs, a combination of cutting torches and hydraulic shears were used to open the tanks to allow for solidification of the remaining sludges and solids. Solidification to the point that there were no free liquids in the wastes was required by the disposal facility, and was accomplished by adding and mixing fly ash to tank contents after liquids were removed. A total of approximately 210,000 pounds of fly ash was required to facilitate solidification. Once sufficiently solidified, the sludge was transferred to watertight hazardous waste containers (roll-off boxes) lined with sealable water-tight liners. Approximately 829,364 pounds of hazardous solids were transported off-site for incineration.

9.2.6 AST Decontamination, Demolition, and Disposal

After all sludge was removed, the tanks were cleaned by scraping, brushing, steam-cleaning, and, when necessary, spraying and brushing with surfactants to remove any remaining oily residue. The tanks were then disassembled using a cutting torch or hydraulic shears and crushed with a track hoe. All tanks were demolished on-site, except for Tank No. 14 which was a thick walled tank (greater than 1-inch thick steel). Tank No. 14 had holes cut to render it unusable and was transported offsite in two pieces. All scrap metal from the Removal Action, including tanks and tank pieces, were transported off-site for recycling.

9.2.7 South Containment Area Decontamination

The South Containment Area was cleaned and decontaminated following the removal of all tanks and debris. The sediment on the concrete floor was scraped and removed, and the concrete walls and floor of the containment area were pressure washed with a steam cleaner. The removed sediment was sampled and classified as non-hazardous. The mud and sediment from the trenches, located on portions of the north end of the South Containment Area, were vacuumed to the depths at which clay was encountered. The concrete walls of the trenches were then pressure washed. After decontamination of the South Containment Area was complete, two verification samples were collected from the clay floor of the trenches which were subsequently backfilled with sandy clay soil imported from an off-site quarry. The mud, sediment, and water that were collected were transported off-site for disposal as non-hazardous wastes.

11

9.2.8 North Containment Area Decontamination

The floor of the North Containment Area, which was constructed of four to eight inches of caliche-like base material underlain by clay, was visibly stained with hydrocarbons beneath four of the tanks. Surficial staining was present beneath the two large ASTs (Tanks Nos. 15 and 21). More extensive staining was evident beneath Tank No. 6, which, when removed, was found to have several holes in its base. Staining was also observed below the footprint of Tank No. 2, located adjacent to Tank No. 6; however, the staining was believed to be associated with releases from Tank No. 6. As a measure to ensure future water accumulated in the North Containment Area would not become impacted by residual contaminants on the caliche floor of the containment area, the North Containment Area floor surface was scraped using a small front-end loader. The removed surface material scrapings were stockpiled and later loaded into two roll-off boxes then sampled and characterized for disposal. Based on the characterization sample results, the North Containment Area floor scrapings were classified as hazardous.

Visibly impacted soil extended from the surface to approximately 5.5 ft below the ground's surface (bgs) at specific locations beneath the former location (footprint) of Tank No. 6. Near the south end of the Tank No. 6 footprint, the impacted soil extended to the west beneath the south end of the former location of Tank No. 2, where soil was excavated to approximately 2.5 ft bgs. Beneath the remainder of the Tank No. 2 footprint there were no visible impacts at a depth of approximately 1.0 ft bgs, and the excavation was terminated at that depth. During the excavation of the area beneath Tank Nos. 2 and 6, the subsurface material present from the ground's surface to approximately 2.0 to 2.5 ft bgs was observed to consist of fill material which included caliche-based material and clay. Outside of the footprints of Tank Nos. 2 and 6, this fill material was not visibly impacted. There was no visible staining below 2.5 ft bgs south and west of Tank No. 2, except for a thin (approximately 0.2 ft) zone of black staining along the contact between the base of the fill and original ground surface. Approximately the southern two-thirds of the area beneath the Tank No. 6 footprint was excavated to a depth of approximately 5.5 to 6.0 ft bgs. In the south and east walls of the excavation visibly impacted soils were present from approximately 2.5 ft bgs to approximately 5.5 ft bgs. In this deepest portion of the excavation, a clay soil with no visible impacts was present from approximately 5.5 to 6.0 ft bgs. Beneath the northern end of the Tank No. 6 footprint, visibly impacted soil was excavated to approximately 2.0 ft bgs. At that depth visible impacts were limited to localized areas.

Very well compacted and hard caliche was encountered beneath the Tank Nos. 15 and 21 footprints. These areas were scraped using a trackhoe to remove surficial staining. Approximately 3.0 to 4.0 inches of caliche were scraped from the footprint of both former tanks. Below both of the footprints of Tank Nos. 15 and 21, the staining was observed to extend through the caliche base (6.0 to 8.0 inches) in localized areas, but did not appear to have visibly impacted the underlying clay. Visibly impacted caliche was removed to the extent practical. All excavated soils from the Tank Nos. 2/6 excavation and the scraped caliche/soil from the Tank Nos. 15 and 21 footprints were classified as hazardous and transported off-site for incineration.

After verification samples were collected from the excavated area, the excavation was backfilled with sandy clay soil imported from an off-site quarry and the entire North Containment Area was graded so that accumulated water would drain to the low side.

Verification samples were collected in order to document soil conditions at the North Containment Area following completion of excavation activities These samples were collected after it was determined that impacted soil encountered at depths ranging from approximately 2.5 to 5.5 feet bgs could not be practically excavated such that visible staining was removed. The verification samples were intended to characterize volatile and semivolatile organic compound concentrations in the residual post-excavation soil. Analytical results for the Site's chemicals of interest from the verification samples were evaluated relative to comparison values or extent evaluation criteria (screening values), which, for soils, were established by using the lower of the EPA's Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria value and the TCEQ's Protective Concentration Level for an industrial/commercial exposure scenario. Analytical results for the semivolatile organic compounds did not exceed screening values for any chemicals of interest at any of the verification sample locations. Volatile organic compound comparison criteria for benzene, chloroform, trichloroethene (TCE), tetrachloroethene (PCE), and ethylbenzene were exceeded at several verification sample locations, but not at levels presenting an unacceptable risk. Verification samples were also collected from the clay floor of the trenches in the South Containment Area, and the soil concentrations did not exceed screening values for the volatile and semivolatile organic compounds of interest.

9.3 Enforcement and Potentially Responsible Party Involvement

The PRPs have been involved with the investigation and cleanup of the Site. The PRPs performed the RI/FS for the Site through a 2005 UAO and the 2010 Removal Action under a Settlement Agreement addressing the former AST Tank Farm at the South Area.

10.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

This section of the ROD describes the EPA's community involvement and participation activities. The EPA has been actively engaged in dialogue and collaboration with the affected community and has strived to advocate and strengthen early and meaningful community participation during the EPA's remedial and removal activities at the Site. These community participation activities during the remedy selection process meet the public participation requirements in CERCLA and the NCP.

10.1 Community Involvement Plan

The Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for the Site was prepared in November 2004. It specifies the outreach activities that the EPA will undertake to address community concerns and expectations. The CIP includes background information on the community, community issues and concerns, community involvement activities, a communication strategy, an official contact list, and local media contacts.

10.2 Community Meetings and Fact Sheets

The EPA and TCEQ have conducted community meetings during the course of the Superfund activities at the Site and have provided public notices of these meetings in order to encourage the community's participation. Community meetings were held in August 2003 and October 2005.

A public meeting was held on August 4, 2011, at 6:30 pm at the Velasco Community House located at 110 Skinner Street in Freeport, Texas. The EPA held this public meeting to explain the Proposed Plan and the EPA's preliminary recommendation of implementation of Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) for the Site. Oral and written comments were accepted at the meeting. The public comment period on the Proposed Plan began on July 9, 2011, and ended on August 22, 2011. The EPA encouraged the public to participate in the public meeting and to review and comment on the EPA's preliminary recommendation presented in the Proposed Plan.

Fact sheets have been and will continue to be prepared as necessary to provide the public current information about the Site. The EPA has posted a current fact sheet, which provides information about the Site, on the internet at:

http://www.epa.gov/region6/6sf/pdffiles/0602027.pdf

The EPA and TCEQ will continue to provide information regarding the cleanup of the Site to the public through fact sheets, public meetings, the Administrative Record file for the Site, and local newspaper announcements.

10.3 Technical Assistance Grant

The availability of a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) was published on September 26, 2002, and May 15, 2003. No final applications were received. A TAG provides funding for activities that help a community participate in decision making at Superfund sites.

10.4 Information Repositories

The EPA established information repositories to provide the public a location near their community to review and copy background and current information about the Site. The Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment, Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Reports, and Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment Reports and other relevant documentation used by the EPA in choosing the Selected Remedy described in this ROD are filed at the Site's local repository and the Federal/State repositories located at:

Freeport Branch Library 410 Brazosport Boulevard Freeport, TX 77541

U.S Environmental Protection Agency (Region 6) 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 700 Dallas, TX 75202-2733 Telephone Number: (800) 533-3508

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Records Management Center, Central File Room Technical Park Center Bldg. E, 1st Floor, Room 1003 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753 Telephone Numbers: (512) 239-2900 and (800) 633-9363

11.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF OPERABLE UNITS AND RESPONSE ACTION

"Operable Unit" (OU) means a discrete action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing problems at a site. The cleanup of a site can be divided into a number of OUs, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with a site. The EPA has organized the Site into one OU, consisting of the North and South Area, and the actions described in this ROD address all of the contaminated media at the Site and any threats to human health and the environment posed by the conditions at the Site.

12.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

This section of the ROD includes a discussion of the demographics and current land use of the Site; the area's climate and topography; the Site's Conceptual Site Model; and the nature and extent of contamination in the soils, ground water, surface water and sediments present at the Site.

12.1 Demographics and Current Land Use

The Site is located within the city limits of Freeport in southeast Brazoria County. The population of Brazoria County is approximately 242,000, with approximately 12,700 residents in Freeport according to the 2000 U.S. Census (USCB, 2009). According to the Site's CIP, there are 78 residents within 1 square mile of the Site, of which 17.9% are minority and 23.3% are economically stressed. Within a 50-square mile area around the Site, the population is 3,392, of which 33.4% are minority and 24.3% are economically stressed.

The land use for the North Area and South Area of the Site is classified by the City of

Freeport Zoning Code. The land use for the North Area is currently zoned as "M-2, Heavy Manufacturing." This classification allows for manufacturing and industrial activities. The North Area consists of undeveloped land, a former parking area, and the closed surface impoundments. The South Area is currently unused but it is anticipated that the South Area will be used for commercial/industrial purposes in the future. The South Area is zoned as "W-3, Waterfront Heavy." This classification provides for port, harbor, or marine-related activities including the storage, transport, and handling and manufacturing of goods, materials, and cargoes related to marine activities. The South Area was developed for industrial uses with improvements including multiple structures, a dry dock, two barge slips, a sand blasting area, and a former AST Tank Farm.

12.2 Climate and Topography

Data from the Dow Texas Operations (Freeport, Texas) meteorological station, located approximately 6 miles west of the Site, indicated an average annual rainfall accumulation of 47.94 inches, an average low temperature of 63° F, an average high temperature of 78° F, and a mean annual temperature of 70° F for the 5-year period from 2004 through 2008 (Dow, 2009).

The Site's topography is very flat consisting of approximately 40 acres along the north bank of the Intracoastal Waterway and is located within the 100-year coastal floodplain (FEMA, 2009). Most of the North Area is considered wetlands although there are some upland areas created from dredged spoil material. The South Area includes approximately 20 acres of upland created from material dredged from the Intracoastal Waterway. Ground surface elevations range from 1.5 feet above mean sea level (MSL) north of the Site to 5.6 feet above MSL within the South Area.

12.3 Conceptual Site Model

A Conceptual Site Model (CSM) is a tabular representation of a site's conditions that displays:

- The distribution of released contaminants,
- Mechanisms of release,
- Complete and incomplete exposure pathways and migration routes, and
- Potential human and ecological receptors.

A complete exposure pathway has four essential components. Exposure typically does not occur without the presence of all four components. The EPA's guidance defines an exposure pathway as consisting of the following elements:

- A source and mechanism of chemical release to the environment (*i.e.*, a source of contamination),
- An environmental transport medium for the released chemical (i.e., soil),
- A point of potential human contact with the contaminated medium (i.e., an exposure point), and
- A route of exposure at the exposure point (e.g., ingestion, inhalation, or dermal contact).

Figures 3 (Human Health Conceptual Site Model – South Area) and 4 (Human Health Conceptual Site Model – North Area) depict the human health CSMs for the South and North Areas, respectively. These CSMs were used to develop the quantitative exposure assessment of the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA). Complete pathways are indicated with a bold line and check in the potential receptors column. Incomplete pathways are denoted with an "X" and a footnote indicating why the pathway is incomplete. Figures 5 (Conceptual Site Model – Terrestrial Ecosystem) and 6 (Conceptual Site Model – Aquatic Ecosystem) depict the ecological CSMs for the terrestrial and aquatic receptors at the Site. Incomplete pathways are denoted with an "X." The CSM assumed that the integrity of the cap on the former surface impoundments would continue to be maintained; that the Site ground water would not be used; and that the Site would continue to be used for industrial/commercial land use.

At the South Area, potential chemicals of concern (PCOCs) were potentially released from historical Potential Source Areas (PSAs) to the soil and may have migrated to ground water via leaching through the soil column, and to surface water in the Intracoastal Waterway via overland surface runoff. Once in surface water, some compounds tend to stay dissolved in the water whereas some tend to partition to sediment. Volatilization and fugitive dust generation may have caused PCOCs in soil to migrate within the Site or off-site. Exposure to on-site receptors may also occur directly from contact to the soil. However, based on PCOC data for surface soil samples collected on Lots 19 and 20 directly west of the Site and the qualitative screening conducted for the off-site residential receptor, it does not appear that significant entrainment and subsequent deposition of particulates occurred at the Site or at off-site locations. Once in ground water, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) may migrate within the ground water and/or volatilize through the soil pore space and be emitted into outdoor or indoor air.

At the North Area, PCOCs were potentially released from historical PSAs to the soil and/or may have migrated to ground water. PCOCs may have also migrated from soil to surface water and sediments in the nearby wetlands area via overland surface runoff. Fugitive dust generation was considered a potentially significant transport pathway for PCOC migration on-site

and evaluated quantitatively in the BHHRA for the on-site receptors, although this pathway was eliminated during the screening process for the off-site residential receptor. Once in ground water, VOCs may migrate within the ground water and/or volatilize through the soil pore space and be emitted into outdoor or indoor air. It was assumed, as part of the risk assessment, that these media were potentially contacted by the various hypothetical receptors possibly at the Site and, as such, these exposure pathways were potentially complete.

12.3.1 Sources of Contamination

The EPA believes that the ground water contamination at the Site was caused by the historical barge cleaning and wash water disposal operations, and possibly the off-shore oil platform fabrication work operations. The uppermost ground water-bearing unit (GWBU), or Zone A, underlying the North Area contains VOCs, particularly chlorinated solvents, their degradation products, and benzene at concentrations exceeding their "extent evaluation criteria or values." The extent evaluation criteria (screening values) are screening levels that were used to determine the extent of contamination. These screening values were compiled from a number of sources such as the EPA's Region 6 Media-Specific Screening Levels, TCEQ's Protective Concentration Levels, surface water quality standards, and federal Maximum Contaminant Levels. The actual screening value used in determining whether to perform additional sampling was the lowest, or more conservative, of these values.

12.3.2 Release and Transport Mechanisms

The physical and chemical characteristics of PCOCs and their potential transport media affect the degree of contaminant persistence and rate of migration within that media. Physical characteristics include parameters such as grain size and moisture content for surface soil particles or residual grit from Site sand-blasting areas. Chemical characteristics include parameters such as soil/water distribution coefficient, adsorption potential and degradation characteristics. These chemical characteristics are specific to each chemical present, and may also be affected by the physical characteristics of the media in which the chemical is present. For air migration pathways, physical characteristics are important because mobilization of soil particles by wind is often a dominant mechanism for potential air transport of contaminants. Chemical characteristics, such as the volatility of a particular PCOC can also be very important for air pathways. In surface water, physical and chemical characteristics are both important because transport may occur in solution or in association with suspended sediment. Dissolved-phase transport is the dominant contaminant migration mechanism in ground water; therefore, chemical characteristics are often most important with respect to that medium.

12.3.2.1 Air Transport Pathway

A possible mode for airborne contaminant transport at the Site is entrainment of PCOC-containing particles in wind. This pathway is a function of particle size, chemical concentrations,

moisture content, degree of vegetative cover, surface roughness, size and topography of the source area, and meteorological conditions (e.g., wind velocity, wind direction, wind duration, precipitation, and temperature). Movement of airborne contaminants occurs when wind speeds are high enough to dislodge particles; higher wind velocities are required to dislodge particles than are necessary to maintain suspension.

Potential airborne contaminants at the Site consist predominantly of particles since volatile PCOCs were generally not detected above screening levels in near surface soil samples from the 1.0 to 2.0 foot depth interval and generally would not be expected to persist in surface soils. Thus, potential contaminant transport via air is predominantly in the solid phase. The physical characteristics of the particles govern the potential for airborne migration. The mass of a contaminant transported from a given PSA is also dependent on the contaminant concentrations in surface soil particles.

In general, only fine-grained particles are susceptible to transport in air. PCOCs associated with the scrap metal present in surface fill soils in the South Area and some parts of the North Area would generally not be transported via the air pathway due to the size and density of these materials. Similarly, the predominantly vegetated and moist surface soils/sediments in the North Area are not generally conducive to dust generation and particle transport. The predominant wind direction in the Houston region is from the southeast and south; therefore, potential contaminant migration via the air transport pathway would generally be toward the north and northwest from Site's PSAs. Surface samples in the North Area (Figure 7 – Detected Concentrations Exceeding Vertical Comparison Values, North Area RI Soils Samples), generally downwind from the South Area PSAs most likely to contribute metals to surface particles such as the sand blasting areas (Figure 8 – Potential Source Areas), typically did not indicate elevated concentrations of metals above screening values, and thus airborne transport from these areas appears limited. Similarly, lead concentrations in surface soil samples collected on Lots 19 and 20 southwest of the Site were relatively low and not indicative of significant air transport of contaminants from Site PSAs via entrainment and subsequent deposition of particles.

12.3.2.2 Surface Water/Sediment Transport Pathways

The primary surface water/sediment pathways for PCOC migration from historical Site PSAs are: (1) erosion/overland flow to wetland areas north and east of the Site from the North Area due to rainfall runoff and storm/tide surge; and (2) erosion/overland flow to the Intracoastal Waterway from the South Area as a result of rainfall runoff and extreme storm surge/tidal flooding events.

Overland flow during runoff events occurs in the direction of topographic slope. Due to the minimal slope at the Site, overland flow during more routine rainfall events is generally low, with runoff generally collecting in many areas of the Site. Extreme storm events can inundate the Site, resulting in overland flow during both storm surge onset and recession. During less

extreme storm surge events or unusually high tides, tidal flow to wetland areas on and adjacent to the Site occurs from Oyster Creek northeast of the Site (Figure 1 – Site Location Map). However, more typically the wetland areas are not hydrologically contiguous with Oyster Creek.

Potential contaminant migration in surface water runoff can occur as both sediment load and dissolved load. Therefore, both the physical and chemical characteristics of the contaminants are important with respect to surface-water/sediment transport. The low topographic slope of the Site and adjacent areas is not conducive to high runoff velocities or high sediment loads. Consequently, surface soil particles would not be expected to be readily transported in the solid phase. Additionally, the vegetative cover in the North Area serves to reduce soil erosion and resulting sediment load transport with surface water in these areas. Dissolved loads associated with surface runoff from the North Area would likewise be expected to be generally low due to the absence of exposed PSAs, the low PCOC concentrations in North Area surface soils/sediments (Figures 7 [Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values, North Area RI Soil Samples] and 9 [Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values, RI Wetland Sediment Samples]), and the relatively low solubilities of those PCOCs that are present (i.e., primarily, pesticides, PAHs, and/or metals). Although these classes of PCOCs are relatively persistent, the lack of contaminant migration within the wetland areas north of the Site, as indicated by the limited extent of PCOCs in wetland sediments beyond the Site area (Figure 9), supports the expectation of low sediment and dissolved load transport of PCOCs within the North Area.

Within the South Area, some PSAs, such as the sand blasting area, are exposed and PCOCs are present above screening values at the surface of the ground. Exposed soils, consisting primarily of fill material, and indications of surface soil erosion are present within this area. Local areas of soil erosion and subsequent sediment deposition are apparent at the northern ends of the barge slips in Lots 21 and 22 (Figure 2 – Site Map). The PAHs detected in sediment samples from the end of the barge slips, particularly sample IWSE03 (Figure 10 – Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values, Intracoastal Waterway RI Sediment Samples), compared to the PAHs detected in nearby surface soil samples, for example sample SA3SB17 (Figure 11 – Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values, South Area Phase 1 Perimeter RI Soil Samples), support the inference of surface soil erosion into the ends of the barge slips. However, the general absence of PAHs or other PCOCs in other areas of the barge slips toward the Intracoastal Waterway suggests limited migration of PCOC-containing sediments.

12.3.2.3 Ground Water Transport Pathways

Ground water in Zones A and B within the North Area near the former surface impoundments contains elevated concentrations of a number of VOCs, including 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE); 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP); 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA); benzene; cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE); methylene

chloride; tetrachloroethene (PCE); trichloroethene (TCE); and vinyl chloride (VC). These VOCs are collectively referred to as the primary ground water COIs. In addition to dissolved phase concentrations of these COIs, visible NAPL was observed within the soil matrix at the base of Zone A in the soil cores for monitoring wells ND3MW02 and ND3MW29, and at the base of Zone B in the soil core for monitoring well NE3MW30B, although NAPL has not been observed in ground water samples in these or any other Site monitoring wells. Additionally, no NAPL sheens were observed in these wells. Soil samples from the cores at ND3MW29 and NE3MW30 contained many of these same primary ground water contaminants of interest (COIs) along with other compounds, including PAHs. The former surface impoundments are believed to be the source of the NAPL and dissolved primary ground water COI concentrations. Approximately 100 cubic yards of sludge within the impoundments that reportedly could not be excavated during impoundment closure in 1982 was solidified with soil and left in place.

The ground water pathway for potential transport of primary ground water COIs or other PCOCs is lateral migration within Zones A and B and vertical migration, possibly as NAPL in very localized areas, or in dissolved form from Zone A to Zone B in areas where the clay separating Zone A and Zone B pinches out or is of minimal thickness. Vertical migration to deeper water-bearing zones below Zone B is effectively precluded by the thick and low vertical hydraulic conductivity (7 x 10⁻⁹ cm/sec) clay layer below Zone B.

12.3.2.4 Contaminant Plume Stability

The stability of dissolved phase plumes for the primary ground water COIs in Zone A was evaluated through plots of the lateral extents of the ten VOCs identified in Section 12.3.2.3 (Ground Water Transport Pathways) for three ground water sampling periods between July 2006 and June 2008 (Figures 12 through 21). In these figures, the lateral extent of each COI was defined by the concentration contour corresponding to its respective Zone A screening values from Table 3 (Ground Water Extent Evaluation Comparison Values). The lateral extent of a COI based on samples collected during the period between July 2006 and June 2007 is shown in blue on these figures. These samples correspond to the initial sample collected from a well, or the sole sample collected from a temporary piezometer, and thus varies by the date the well/piezometer was installed. The lateral extent of a COI based on samples collected in November 2007 (the second sampling event of each well, as applicable) is shown in green on these figures, and the lateral extent based on samples collected in June 2008 (the third sampling event of each well, as applicable) is shown in red. For most of the ten primary ground water COIs, the overall plume area for the third sampling event was similar or, in some cases such as methylene chloride, significantly smaller than the overall plume area for the initial sampling event.

Sections of the projected southern boundaries of the plume areas for 1,1,1-TCA (Figure 12 – Lateral Extent of 1,1,1-TCA Concentrations in Zone A, July 2006 Through June 2008), cis-1,2-DCE (Figure 17 – Lateral Extent of CIS-1,2-DCE Concentrations in Zone A, July 2006

Through June 2008), PCE (Figure 19 – Lateral Extent of PCE Concentrations in Zone A, July 2006 Through June 2008), and TCE (Figure 20 – Lateral Extent of TCE Concentrations in Zone A, July 2006 Through June 2008) show some limited expansion between the three sampling events. This indication is primarily due to concentration increases of those COIs in samples from well ND3MW02. Similar increasing concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA, cis-1,2-DCE, PCE, and TCE were also observed in ground water samples from ND3MW29, located at the southwestern corner of the former surface impoundments. Visible indications of NAPL were observed in the soil cores from the borings for wells ND3MW02 and ND3MW29 at depths within the screened intervals of those two wells. As shown on Table 4 (Detected Concentrations in SBMW29-01 and SBMW30-01 Soil Samples), 1,1,1-TCA, PCE and TCE were the COIs present at the highest concentrations in soil samples from those core intervals and thus those COIs appear to be among the primary components of the NAPL observed in the cores. The dissolution of residual NAPL containing 1,1,1-TCA, PCE and TCE within the local screened areas of ND3MW02 and ND3MW29 is a likely explanation for why concentrations of those COIs, and the degradation product cis-1,2-DCE, in samples collected from those wells were not observed to decrease over time as was observed in most of the other monitoring wells in the vicinity. Thus, despite a few exceptions for some COIs in the local areas around ND2MW29 and ND3MW02 in the plume interior where NAPL was observed in the soil core, the overall time-series plume area plots for the primary ground water COIs as shown in Figures 12 through 21 clearly exhibit generally stable or declining trends.

The Zone A potentiometric gradient has typically been relatively flat with local variability indicated at individual well/piezometer locations. A ground water divide was often observed within the plume areas, typically south of the former surface impoundments (Figures 22 through 27). The ground water flow direction was usually toward the west or northwest in the area north of the divide, and usually toward the south or southwest in the area south of the divide. Ground water in the area of the contaminated ground water plume flows in both directions away from the divide. For several of the primary ground water COIs (e.g., 1,1,1-TCA as shown in Figure 12 [Lateral Extent of 1,1,1-TCA Concentrations in Zone A, July 2006 Through June 2008]), some expansion of the southern plume boundary toward the south or southeast may be inferred; however, a contraction or reduction in the northern plume boundary, which would also be in an apparent downgradient direction from the center of the plume, is indicated. While the southern plume boundary currently is relatively stable, the potential exists for movement of the contaminated plume to the south and for discharge to the Intracoastal Waterway.

12.3.3 Exposure Points and Exposure Routes

The following sections of the ROD discuss the possible human and ecological exposure points and routes that are addressed by the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment, Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment, and Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment for the Site.

12.3.3.1 Human Exposures

In the South Area, PCOCs could have been released from historical PSAs to the soil and then migrated to ground water via leaching through the soil column, and to surface water in the Intracoastal Waterway via overland surface runoff. It should be noted, however, that there is very little topographic slope at the Site and indications of soil erosion are not apparent. Once in surface water, some PCOCs would tend to stay dissolved in the water whereas others would tend to partition to sediment. Volatilization and dust generation could have caused some PCOCs in soil to migrate within the Site or off-site. Exposure to on-site receptors could also potentially occur through direct contact with the soil. Based on PCOC (*i.e.*, lead) data for surface soil samples collected on Lots 19 and 20 directly west of the Site and the evaluation conducted in the BHHRA, it does not appear that significant entrainment and subsequent deposition of soil particles through dust generation and transport has occurred at the Site or at off-site locations. Once in ground water, VOCs could potentially migrate with the ground water and/or volatilize through the soil pore space and be emitted into outdoor or indoor air.

At the North Area, PCOCs were potentially released from historical PSAs to the soil and/or may have migrated to ground water. PCOCs may have also migrated from soil to surface water and sediments in the nearby wetlands area via overland surface runoff. Like the South Area, the minimal topographic slope in the North Area likely has not resulted in significant overland surface runoff. Fugitive dust generation was considered a potentially significant transport pathway for PCOC migration on-site and evaluated quantitatively in the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for the on-site receptors, although this pathway was eliminated during the screening process for the off-site residential receptor. Once in ground water, VOCs may migrate with the ground water and/or volatilize through the soil pore space and be emitted into outdoor or indoor air.

12.3.3.2 Ecological Exposures

Potential routes of migration for ecological pathways in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are depicted in Figures 5 (Conceptual Site Model – Terrestrial Ecosystem) and 6 (Conceptual Site Model – Aquatic Ecosystem), respectively. Based on Site data, potential ecological exposure pathways were identified as incomplete, not viable, potentially complete, or posing no unacceptable risk based on the results of the Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment. Potentially complete ecological exposure pathways are indicated with a solid square in the far right columns of Figures 5 and 6.

Potential terrestrial ecosystem receptors (Figure 5 – Conceptual Site Model, Terrestrial Ecosystem) include vegetation, detritivores, invertebrates, herbivores, omnivores, and carnivores. Potentially complete terrestrial exposure pathways involve contaminant releases from PSAs to soil, potential suspension and/or deposition, or erosion/runoff, followed by: (1) direct contact/soil ingestion by all potential receptors; (2) gill uptake by potential detritivore and invertebrate

receptors; and (3) food ingestion by all potential non-vegetation receptors. The potential risks associated with the complete pathways were quantified in the Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment, and further evaluated in the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment.

Potential aquatic ecosystem receptors (Figure 6 – Conceptual Site Model, Aquatic Ecosystem) include benthos and epibenthos, zooplankton, fish and shellfish, and vertebrate carnivores. Potentially complete aquatic exposure pathways involve: (1) direct contact by all receptors; (2) gill uptake by applicable receptors; (3) food ingestion by all non-vegetation receptors; and (4) media (e.g., surface water and sediment) by applicable receptors. The potential risks associated with these pathways were quantified in the Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment and further evaluated in the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment.

12.3.4 Potentially Exposed Populations

The Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA), Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA), and Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment (BERA) for the Site were focused on the current and/or future populations likely to be exposed to each of the potentially contaminated media at the Site. This approach ensures that the range of risks over various population subgroups will be characterized for potential activities and land and/or water uses.

12.3.4.1 Human Health Receptors

The potentially exposed populations evaluated in the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for the on-site and off-site areas of the North Area of the Site were:

- Off-site Resident: Inhalation of ambient air.
- Future On-site Industrial/Commercial Worker: Inhalation of ambient/indoor air, skin contact with and accidental ingestion of water, skin contact with and/or ingestion of sediments, direct skin contact with and ingestion of soil.
- Future On-site Construction Worker: Inhalation of ambient air, inhalation of vapors close to source while excavation, skin contact with and accidental ingestion of water, skin contact with and/or ingestion of sediments, direct skin contact with and ingestion of soil.
- Potential Current Youth Trespasser: Inhalation of ambient air, skin contact with and accidental ingestion of water, inhalation of vapors close to source, direct skin contact and/or ingestion of sediment, and direct skin contact as well as ingestion of soil.
- Contact Recreational User: A contact recreation scenario was assessed for

surface water and sediment in the wetlands and ponds of the North Area to represent a hypothetical receptor who occasionally contacts these media while wading, birding, or participating in other recreational activities.

The receptors evaluated for the on- and off-site areas of the South Area of the Site were:

- Offsite Resident: Inhalation of ambient air, ingestion of fish, skin contact with and accidental ingestion of water, inhalation of vapors from ground water, skin contact with and/or ingestion of sediments.
- Future On-site Industrial/Commercial Worker: Inhalation of ambient/indoor air, direct skin contact with and ingestion of soil.
- Future On-site Construction Worker: Inhalation of ambient/indoor air, direct skin contact with and ingestion of soil.
- Potential Current Youth Trespasser: Inhalation of ambient air and direct skin contact as well as ingestion of soil.
- Contact Recreational User: A contact recreation scenario was assessed for surface water and sediment in the wetlands and ponds of the South Area to represent a hypothetical receptor who occasionally contacts these media while wading, birding, or participating in other recreational activities.

12.3.4.2 Ecological Receptors

Because the Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment concluded that there were no upper trophic level risks and threatened and endangered species have not been observed at the Site, the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment focused on potential impacts to receptors where adverse risk was predicted in the SLERA (*i.e.*, soil/sediment invertebrates and water column receptors).

12.4 Soils

The Site consists of approximately 40 acres along the north bank of the Intracoastal Waterway and is located within the 100-year coastal floodplain (FEMA, 2009). The alluvium at the Site consists of clay, silt, sand and gravel, with abundant organics within the soil horizon. The South Area includes approximately 20 acres of upland created from material dredged from the Intracoastal Waterway. Most of the North Area is considered wetlands although there are some upland areas, also created from dredged spoil material. The fill and spoil material consists of dredged material that was used to raise the surface of the land above the alluvium and barrier island deposits. This spoil material is highly variable with mixed mud, silt, sand, and shell.

12.5 Site Geology/Hydrogeology and Ground Water Classification

The geology and hydrogeology of the Site was studied to develop the CSM and to provide an understanding of the potential exposure pathways at the Site. The ground water was classified to determine the applicable ground water response objectives and types of response measures.

12.5.1 Site Geology

The surficial geology of the Gulf Coast Plain is fairly complex due to the variety of active geologic environments occurring in the region. Active geologic environments in the coastal zone include fluvial-deltaic, barrier-strandplain-chenier, bay-estuary-lagoon systems, eolian systems, marsh-swamp systems, and offshore systems. The Site is located in an area of a Modern-Holocene Colorado-Brazos River Delta system, and a Modern marsh system and the surficial geology of the site is predominantly Quaternary alluvium with some "fill and spoil" from the construction of the Intracoastal Waterway. The geologic units occurring below the Quaternary alluvium are, from youngest to oldest, the Beaumont Clay, Lissie Formation, Goliad Formation, Fleming Formation, Oakville Sandstone, and the Catahoula Tuff or Sandstone.

12.5.2 Site Hydrogeology

Ground water Remedial Investigation activities included evaluations of the possible presence of NAPL, including both light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) and dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL), in Site monitoring wells. The three uppermost water-bearing units at the Site, which are designated from shallowest to deepest as Zones A, B, and C, respectively, were evaluated as part of the Site ground water investigation.

12.5.2.1 Zone A Ground Water-Bearing Unit

Zone A is the uppermost water-bearing unit at the Site. It is generally first encountered at a depth of 5.0 to 15.0 ft bgs, with an average depth of approximately 10.0 ft bgs. Zone A ranges in thickness from approximately 2.0 to 10.0 ft, with an average thickness of approximately 8.0 ft.

12.5.2.1.1 Zone A Lithology and Distribution of Transmissive Zones

Zone A consists of a heterogeneous mixture of poorly graded sand to silty sandy clay with typically a high percentage of fine-grained material. The heterogeneous and fine-grained nature of Zone A is typical of overbank flood deposits. Zone A was present in all the borings drilled at the Site. As shown on Figure 28 (Zone A Thickness Map), Zone A is generally thicker in the central areas of the Site. With a couple of exceptions (SA4PZ07 and SJ1MW15), Zone A appears to become thinner towards the west and east portions of the Site. The structure contour map of the base of Zone A (Figure 29 – Structure Contour Map - Base of Zone A) depicts a

highly variable surface with elevations ranging from approximately -3 feet MSL to -20 feet MSL. The highest elevations of the base of Zone A generally occur in the southwest and northeast areas of the Site, while the lowest elevations are to the south and west.

Across the site, Zone A is overlain by a firm, medium- to high-plasticity clay (Unit I on Figure 30 [Idealized Site Hydrostratigraphic Column]). The thickness and intrinsically low hydraulic conductivity of the clay serves to hydrostatically isolate Zone A from the surface. Although the land surface at the Site, particularly the North Area, is often inundated with surface water due to extreme high tides, from storm surge and/or flooding of Oyster Creek, water levels within Zone A have not been observed to respond to these events. Rather, it appears that the clayey surficial soils cause the perching of surface water that inundates the Site. Some sandier zones and areas of coarser-grained artificial fill material are present above the Unit I clay overlying Zone A. These zones are generally limited to the near surface, are discontinuous and primarily occur within the South Area or the former parking lot in the North Area.

12.5.2.1.2 Zone A Ground Water Movement and Flow Conditions

Ground water in Zone A predominantly occurs under confined conditions as indicated by water level elevations in Zone A monitoring wells/piezometers above the top of the unit. The Zone A potentiometric surface was evaluated through six water-level measurement events performed between October 2006 and June 2008 (Figures 22 through 27). Overall, the Zone A potentiometric surface is relatively flat. The potentiometric maps generally show a ground water divide near the center of the Site (typically in the North Area). The ground water flow direction is typically towards the west or northwest in the area north of the divide, and generally flow is to the south and southwest to the south of the divide.

The Zone A hydraulic gradient is highly variable across the Site, ranging from 0.02 feet/feet (ft/ft) immediately to the northwest of the ground water divide to less than 0.001 ft/ft in the South Area. The gradient magnitude surrounding the ground water divide is typically about 0.005 ft/ft.

Slug tests were performed on three Zone A monitoring wells to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of this zone. Estimated Zone A hydraulic conductivities ranged from 4 x 10⁻⁵ cm/sec to 8 x 10⁻⁵ cm/sec, which are within the range of typical values for a silt to silty sand. Based on these estimated hydraulic conductivities and a ground water gradient of 0.001 ft/ft to 0.02 ft/ft, the specific discharge of Zone A ranges from about 4 x 10⁻⁸ cm/sec to 2 x 10⁻⁶ cm/sec (0.04 ft/year to 2 ft/year). Dividing this range by a typical porosity of 0.4 for silt yields an average linear ground water velocity of 0.1 ft/year to 5.0 ft/year, a relatively low hydraulic conductivity.

Based on the Intracoastal Waterway channel design depth of 12 ft, and the Zone A base elevations of approximately -12 ft MSL to -17 ft MSL in soil borings drilled near the shoreline

(see Figure 29 [Structure Contour Map - Base of Zone A]), it is likely that Zone A intersects the Intracoastal Waterway in areas adjacent to the Site. In the areas where this intersection occurs, the ground water/surface water discharge relationship likely shows both short- and long-term variations depending on Zone A potentiometric levels and the tidal stage of the waterway. Regardless of the specific recharge/discharge condition at a given point in time, the net flux between Zone A and the Intracoastal Waterway may be relatively low given: (1) the low hydraulic conductivity of Zone A, (2) the limited thickness of the unit adjacent to the shoreline (less than 12 feet as indicated on Figure 28 [Zone A Thickness Map]), and (3) the relatively low magnitude of tidal range fluctuations (mean tidal range of 1.41 ft) within the waterway.

12.5.2.2 Zone B Ground Water-Bearing Unit

Zone B is first encountered at a depth of 15.0 to 33.0 ft bgs. The average depth to the top of Zone B was approximately 19.0 ft bgs. Zone B is separated from Zone A by a medium-to high-plasticity clay that ranged in thickness from approximately 2.0 to 7.0 ft. Where present, Zone B sands ranged in thickness from as little as 1.0 ft to as much as approximately 20.0 ft, with an average thickness of approximately 11.0 ft.

12.5.2.2.1 Zone B Lithology and Distribution of Transmissive Zones

Zone B is separated from Zone A by a medium- to high-plasticity clay (Unit II on Figure 30 [Idealized Site Hydrostratigraphic Column]) that typically ranges in thickness from about 2.0 to 7.0 ft. This confining unit pinches out in the southeastern part of the Site, as indicated by its absence at monitoring well SL8MW17.

Zone B is a silty to well-graded sand. As shown on Figure 31 (Zone B Thickness Map), Zone B is thickest near monitoring well NE4MW31B and thins to the northwest and west where it eventually pinches out. Zone B was not encountered in boring NC2B23B in the western part of the North Area and was very thin (0.2 ft thick) in boring OB26B north of the Site. Similarly, the Zone B base elevation is highest in the western part of the Site (Figure 32 [Structure Contour Map – Base of Zone B]) where it is at its thinnest. The base of Zone B generally dips to the east, with the lowest base elevation observed at Well NE4MW32C where the greatest thickness of the zone was also encountered.

12.5.2.2.2 Zone B Ground Water Movement and Flow Conditions

Ground water in Zone B also occurs under confined conditions. The Zone B potentiometric surface was evaluated through five water-level measurement events performed between June 2007 and July 2008 (Figures 33 through 37). Data from the first water-level measurement events (June 6 and September 6, 2007 as shown on Figures 33 and 34, respectively), indicate an easterly ground water flow direction. The hydraulic gradient for these events was approximately 0.0006 ft/ft to 0.0009 ft/ft. Data from the three subsequent events

(November 7, 2007; December 3, 2007; and July 30, 2008, as shown on Figures 35, 36, and 37, respectively) showed a general flow direction to the northwest. The hydraulic gradient for these events ranged from approximately 0.001 ft/ft to 0.006 ft/ft.

Slug tests were performed on three Zone B monitoring wells to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of this zone. Estimated hydraulic conductivities ranged from 2×10^{-5} cm/sec to 5×10^{-4} cm/sec, which is typical of a silty sand. Based on an overall ground water gradient of 0.003 ft/ft and a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-4} cm/sec, the average specific discharge for Zone B is estimated at about 3×10^{-7} cm/sec (0.3 ft/year). Dividing this average by a typical porosity of 0.4 for sand yields an average linear ground water velocity of 0.8 ft/year.

The vertical hydraulic gradient between Zones A and B was evaluated through a comparison of water-elevations at three sets of paired wells screened in these units during five monitoring events. In all but two instances, an upward gradient from Zone B to Zone A was indicated. The magnitude of these upward gradients ranged from 0.02 ft/ft to 0.15 ft/ft. The two observed downward gradients (both for the ND4MW03/ ND4MW24B pair) were 0.02 ft/ft.

12.5.2.3 Zone C Ground Water-Bearing Unit

Zone C consisted of a thin, less than 0.5 ft thick, shell layer at a depth of approximately 73.0 ft bgs within a high plasticity clay unit. Approximately 25.0 ft or more of clay to silty clay separate Zone C from Zone B, where Zone B is present.

12.5.2.3.1 Zone C Lithology and Distribution of Transmissive Zones

Zone C consists of a thin (approximate thickness of one foot or less) shell hash layer within this thick clay unit. One ground water monitoring well, NE4MW32C was installed into Zone C, which occurred at a depth of about 73.0 ft bgs and was less than 0.5 feet thick at the well location. Five cone penetrometer test (CPT) borings and associated push-in piezometers were also installed in Zone C. The CPT logs indicated that this zone, which is distinguishable by a decrease in the CPT sleeve friction-to-tip resistance ratio, appeared to be present at all five CPT locations.

Approximately 25.0 to 50.0 ft of the Unit III clay separates Zone C from the overlying Zone B. The vertical hydraulic conductivity of this clay is extremely low, ranging from 5.7 x 10⁻⁹ to 6.6 x 10⁻⁹ cm/sec. Due to the significant thickness (greater than 25.0 ft) and the low hydraulic conductivity of the Unit III clay separating Zones B and C, ground water communication/flow between these zones is highly unlikely. Additionally, the vertical hydraulic conductivity of a Unit III clay sample collected from a boring at a depth of approximately 80.0 ft was measured at 1.6 x 10⁻⁸ cm/sec.

12.5.2.3.2 Zone C Ground Water Movement and Flow Conditions

Figures 38 through 41 depict the Zone C potentiometric surface for four water-level measurement events between June 2008 and January 2009. The four potentiometric surface maps suggest a generally northwest ground water gradient within Zone C. A ground water divide in the general area of NE4MW32C appears to be present during the September 29, 2008, and January 13, 2009, events (Figures 40 and 41, respectively). The magnitude of the Zone C hydraulic gradient appears relatively uniform across the North Area, typically in the range of 0.005 ft/ft to 0.008 ft/ft.

Vertical hydraulic gradients between Zones B and C were evaluated through comparison of water-level elevations of three pairs of wells screened in these two units for two monitoring events. A downward gradient from Zone B to Zone C was indicated in all well pairs for all of the monitoring events. The magnitude of these downward gradients ranged from 0.13 ft/ft to 0.21 ft/ft. Even though a downward vertical hydraulic gradient exists from Zone B to Zone C, there is likely little to no hydraulic communication between the two units. More than 25.0 feet of high plasticity clay with a very low vertical hydraulic conductivity of 6 x 10⁻⁹ to 7 x 10⁻⁹ cm/sec separates these two zones.

12.5.3 Site Ground Water Classification

Ground water within Zone A has high natural salinity. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) concentrations in Zone A ground water samples ranged from 29,900 mg/L to 39,800 mg/L with an average value of 34,850 mg/L. According to the EPA's ground water classification system, water with a TDS concentration greater than 10,000 mg/L is defined as non-potable. Likewise, the TCEQ, at 30 Texas Administrative Code 350.52, defines ground water with a TDS concentration that is greater than 10,000 mg/L as Class 3 ground water, which is not considered usable as drinking water. The EPA's secondary drinking water standard for TDS is 500 mg/L. Due to its natural salinity, Zone A has not been historically used as a water supply source.

Ground water within Zone B also has high natural salinity as indicated by a TDS concentration of 34,500 mg/L in a sample from a monitoring well. Like Zone A, ground water in Zone B has not been used as a drinking water source in the vicinity of the Site due to the high natural salinity and is not considered potable.

Although lower than for Zones A and B, ground water in Zone C also has high natural salinity. The TDS concentration of a sample from a monitoring well was 24,600 mg/L, above Class 3 and potability criteria.

12.6 Nature and Extent of Contamination

The objective of the Remedial Investigation (RI) was to define the nature and extent of

Site contamination so that informed decisions can be made regarding the Site. The extent of contamination is documented by using analytical data of sufficient quality to support the risk assessment and the selection of remedial alternatives. The nature and extent of COIs in Site environmental media were investigated during the RI through the collection of Site and background Intracoastal Waterway sediment and surface water samples, fish tissue samples, South and North Area soil samples, background and off-site soil samples, former surface impoundment cap soil borings, wetland sediment and surface water samples, ground water samples, and pond sediment and surface water samples. For the Site's ground water investigation, monitoring wells and temporary and permanent piezometers were installed throughout the Site during the RI.

12.6.1 North Area Soils

The nature and extent of contamination in North Area soils was investigated through the collection of: (1) Phase 1 samples from the 0 to 0.5 ft and 1 to 2 foot depth intervals at 14 grid-based locations; (2) a Phase 2 sample from the 4 to 5 foot depth interval at one of these 14 locations (ND3SB04); (3) Phase 2 samples from the 0 to 0.5 foot and 1.5 to 2.0 foot depth intervals at locations SB-201, SB-202, and SB-203 where scrap metal was observed at the ground surface; and (4) Phase 2 samples from varying depths at locations SB-204, SB-205, and SB-206 in the area where subsurface debris (e.g., a section of rope) was observed in the auger cuttings from a monitoring well boring. Soil samples for laboratory analyses were collected from SB-204, SB-205, and SB-206 at depth intervals generally corresponding to one foot immediately above observed subsurface debris, one foot immediately below the debris, and within the approximate center of the observed debris layer, except at SB-205 where a sample was not collected below the debris as described below. North Area soil sample locations are shown on Figure 42 (North Area RI Soil Sample Locations).

Since the physical extent of soil in the North Area is bound by the surrounding wetland areas (where wetland sediment samples were collected and evaluated), the lateral extent of potential soil contamination in the North Area was effectively determined by the lateral extent of soil. The vertical extent of contamination in North Area soils was evaluated through a comparison of soil data to the screening values listed in Table 5 (Extent Evaluation Comparison Values – Eastern and Vertical Extent in Soil). Table 6 (Detected RI Soil Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values – Vertical Extent of North Area) and Figure 7 (Detected Concentrations Exceeding Vertical Comparison Values – North Area RI Soils Samples) list detected soil concentrations in the North Area soil samples that exceed the screening values listed in Table 5. In most cases where an exceedance was noted, a deeper soil sample with no screening value exceedances defined the vertical extent of contamination. At boring locations ND3SB04 and SB-206, exceedances were noted in the deepest sample collected (4.0 to 5.0 foot and 5.0 to 6.0 foot depth intervals, respectively); however, in accordance with Work Plan provisions that soil samples need not be collected from depths below either: (1) the water table; or (2) the surface soil depth at the sample location as defined in 30 TAC 350.4(a)

(88) (i.e., 5.0 ft), deeper sampling was not performed.

At boring SB-205, debris was observed from approximately 3.0 to 6.0 ft bgs. Given the depth of the debris relative to the saturated zone (saturated conditions were observed at a depth of approximately 4.0 to 5.0 ft), it was decided not attempt to collect a sample below the debris at this location. Thus, sampling was not performed below the 3.0 to 4.0 foot depth interval sample although iron and lead concentrations in this sample exceeded their screening values (Table 6 – Detected RI Soil Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values - Vertical Extent of North Area). The laboratory was unable to analyze the 3.0 to 4.0 foot depth interval sample (the debris interval sample) at boring location SB-205 for organic analytes due to solidification of the sample extracts during the concentration step of the analyses. Such solidification is consistent with olfactory and visual indications of naphthalene in this sample at the time of collection. As indicated by the absence of naphthalene exceedances in nearby SB-204 and SB-206 samples (Table 6), and the lack of visual and olfactory indications of naphthalene observed during the drilling of those borings, the area containing naphthalene in buried debris or adjacent soils appears limited to the vicinity of SB-205.

Borings SB-201 through SB-203 were drilled to evaluate the possible presence of subsurface debris in this vicinity where scrap metal materials were present on the ground surface. As shown in Table 6, the only metals concentrations above their respective screening values in these borings were iron and lead in the 0 to 0.5 foot depth sample from SB-202. These metals were not present at concentrations greater than their respective screening values in the 1.5 to 2.0 foot depth sample from this location. Benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) was reported above its vertical screening value in the 1.5 to 2.0 foot sample from SB-203, but was not detected in the 0 to 0.5 foot sample at this location. Based on the SB-201 through SB-203 concentration data and visual observations from these borings, which did not indicate the presence of significant subsurface debris, no further investigation of this area was performed.

12.6.2 South Area Soils

Soil samples collected to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the South Area soils included: (1) Phase 1 samples from the 0 to 0.5 ft and 1 to 2 foot depth intervals from 85 grid-based locations; (2) Phase 2 samples from the 4 to 5 foot depth interval from 15 of these locations; and (3) Phase 2 samples from various depth intervals at seven locations on the adjacent former commercial marina parcel to the west, which is also referred to as "Lot 20" (Figure 43 – South Area Soil Investigation Program Sample Locations). Analytical data from these samples were used to evaluate the extent of contamination through a comparison to preliminary screening levels (PSVs) for soil, subject to a comparison to background concentrations, as determined from Site-specific background samples or Texas-specific background concentrations provided in 30 TAC 350.51(m). This evaluation included the following:

(1) Western Extent of Contamination – Phase 1 analytical data for the 0 to 0.5 foot and 1

to 2 foot depth interval samples from the westernmost grid column of the South Area sample grid (Grid Column A as shown on Figure 43 [South Area Soil Investigation Program Sample Locations]) were initially used to evaluate the western extent of contamination at the Site. Based on this comparison, the locations and analyses for Phase 2 samples collected from Lot 20 were determined. The Lot 20 data were then used to evaluate the western extent of contamination overall.

- (2) Eastern Extent of Contamination Phase 1 analytical data for the 0 to 0.5 foot and 1 to 2 foot depth interval samples from the easternmost grid column of the South Area sample grid (Grid Column L as shown on Figure 43) were used to evaluate the eastern extent of contamination in the South Area.
- (3) Vertical Extent of Contamination Phase 1 analytical data for the 1 to 2 foot depth interval samples from all locations were initially used to evaluate the vertical extent of contamination at the Site. Based on this comparison, the locations and analyses for Phase 2 samples collected from the 4 to 5 foot depth interval were determined. These deeper samples were then used to evaluate the vertical extent of contamination.

The southern extent of potential soil contamination is defined by the Intracoastal Waterway since it bounds the physical extent of soil on the southern end of the South Area. The northern extent of potential soil contamination in the South Area is similarly defined by Marlin Avenue, whose construction occurred prior to industrial operations in the South Area, and the North Area of the Site, which primarily consists of wetland areas and the former surface impoundments.

Site-specific background soil data were obtained from ten surface soil samples collected approximately 2,000 feet east of the Site near the east end of Marlin Avenue (Figure 1 – Site Location Map). These background samples were analyzed for pesticides, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and selected metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, lead, lithium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, and zinc). Pesticides, SVOCs, antimony and cadmium were not detected at sufficient frequencies in background soil samples to warrant the development of Site-specific background values for these COIs. Site-specific background values were developed for all other metals for which background soil samples were analyzed.

12.6.2.1 Western Extent of Soil Contamination Evaluation

As shown in Table 7 (Extent Evaluation Comparison Values – Western Extent of South Area Soils), the screening values for each COI are the higher of its PSV or background value (where applicable). The background values listed in Table 7 are the Texas-specific background concentrations provided in 30 TAC 350.51(m) and the Site-specific background values.

Detected soil concentrations in western perimeter samples (i.e., Grid Column A locations)

that exceed the Table 7 screening values are listed in Table 8 (Detected RI Soil Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values – Western Extent of South Area) and are shown on Figure 11 (Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values – South Area Phase 1 Perimeter RI Soil Samples). Based on these data, samples were collected from seven locations from Lot 20, the former commercial marina parcel to the west of the Site. Several exceedances were noted in these Lot 20 samples ("Phase 2 samples" as listed in Table 8) and shown on Figure 11. A review of the Lot 20 and Grid Column A data suggests the presence of an off-site contaminant source in the vicinity of sample locations L20SB06 and L20SB07, where concentrations of several COIs (particularly lead and zinc) were significantly higher than concentrations observed in adjacent South Area samples. As shown on Figure 11, location L20SB07 is at the edge of a dry dock facility associated with the former commercial marina. Regardless of the source of the exceedances at locations L20SB04 through L20SB07, the western extent of potential soil contamination is bound by the former commercial marina boat slip area to the west which is the physical extent of soil west of these samples. The BaP concentration in the 0 to 0.5 foot depth interval sample at L20SB01 is also believed to be associated with an off-site source since no BaP exceedances were observed in multiple depth samples from sample locations L20SB02 and L20SB03, which are between the South Area and L20SB01. The lead exceedance, estimated concentration of 19 mg/kg, at L20SB01 is only slightly above the Sitespecific background lead value of 17.9 mg/kg and is also believed to be associated with an offsite source based on a lead concentration of 462 mg/kg in a nearby surface sample (L20SS04 shown on Figure 44 [Lead Concentrations in Lot 19-20 Surface Soil Samples]) collected as part of the residential surface soil investigation described below. Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the western extent of soil contamination in the South Area has been defined.

12.6.2.2 Eastern Extent of Soil Contamination Evaluation

Ecological PSVs were not considered for the eastern extent evaluation because the property east of the South Area is an operating industrial facility with no appreciable ecological habitat. Thus, the comparison values in Table 5 (Extent Evaluation Comparison Values – Eastern and Vertical Extent in Soil) were used for this evaluation. The screening values for each COI in Table 5 are the higher of its PSV or background value (where applicable). No detected concentrations in the eastern perimeter samples (*i.e.*, Grid Column L locations) exceeded the Table 5 comparison values. Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the eastern extent of soil contamination in the South Area has been defined.

12.6.2.3 Vertical Extent of Soil Contamination Evaluation

Ecological PSVs were not considered for the vertical extent evaluation because Site soil conditions suggest that there is limited potential for significant biological activity below a depth of two feet and representative Site ecological receptors typically do not burrow below this depth. Based on these considerations, human health PSVs (Table 5 – Extent Evaluation Comparison Values – Eastern and Vertical Extent in Soil) were used, with background, for the vertical extent

of soil contamination evaluation.

Table 9 (Detected RI Soil Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values – Vertical Extent of South Area) lists the detected soil concentrations in the Phase 1 samples that exceed the Table 5 screening values. Based on these data, deeper soil samples were collected from the 4 to 5 foot depth interval at 15 locations and analyzed as listed in Table 10 (South Area Phase 2 RI Deep Soil Sample Data). No screening value exceedances were detected, thus the vertical extent of COIs in South Area soils is limited to depths less than 4 feet, except for a sample collected from a depth of 4.5 feet during the removal action.

12.6.3 Nature and Extent of Residential Surface Soil Investigation

The investigation for the nature and extent of residential surface soil contamination included the collection of surface soil samples for chemical analysis from the 0 to 1 inch depth interval at 27 specified locations on off-site Lots 19 and 20 (Figure 45 – Residential Surface Soil Investigation Program Sample Locations). The analytical suite for these samples was determined through an evaluation of data for 0 to 1 inch and 0 to 0.5 foot depth interval samples from on-site Lots 21, 22 and 23. Site lot designations are shown on Figure 2 (Site Map). Based on this evaluation, the 27 surface soil samples collected from off-site Lots 19 and 20 were analyzed for lead.

Lead concentrations in the Lot 19/20 surface soil samples are listed in Table 11 (Lot 19/20 Soil Sample Lead Concentrations) and plotted on Figure 44 (Lead Concentrations in Lot 19-20 Surface Soil Samples). The lead PSVs for the direct contact exposure pathways are the EPA Region 6 human health media-specific screening level for soil of 400 mg/kg, and the TCEQ TotSoilComb PCL of 500 mg/kg, which includes inhalation, ingestion and dermal pathways. Thus, a lead concentration of 400 mg/kg was used as the screening value for assessing whether further surface soil investigation beyond Lots 19 and 20 was necessary.

The sole Lot 19/20 surface soil sample with a lead concentration greater than 400 mg/kg was sample L20SS04 that showed a concentration of 462 mg/kg. As shown on Figure 44 (Lead Concentrations in Lot 19-20 Surface Soil Samples), this sample was collected adjacent to a concrete slab (and the location of a former building) associated with former commercial marina operations on Lot 20. This lead concentration is believed to be indicative of a local source associated with the former marina rather than a source at the Site. As shown on Figure 44, lead concentrations in Lot 20 surface soil samples (0 to 1 inch depth interval) collected between L20SS04 and the Site (*i.e.*, samples L20SS05 and L20SS06) were below or near the lead background concentration of 17.9 mg/kg, and thus far below the L20SS04 result or similarly elevated lead concentrations that would be expected if the Site were a source of elevated lead to this area. Regardless of the source of the lead concentration at L20SS04, the lead concentrations in surface soil samples between L20SS04 and Snapper Lane to the west (as indicated by the data for samples L19SS01, L19SS02, L19SS08, L19SS09, L19SS15, and L20SS01 as shown on

Figure 44) were all far below the 400 mg/kg screening value, thus precluding the need for further residential soil investigation sampling. Lead concentrations in the seven westernmost surface soil sample locations near Snapper Lane (samples L19SS01 through L19SS07 as shown on Figure 44) were all below or near the background lead concentration of 17.9 mg/kg, further demonstrating the absence of impacts to soil in this area.

12.6.4 Intracoastal Waterway Sediments

The nature and extent of contamination in Intracoastal Waterway sediments was investigated through the collection and analysis of samples from the 0 to 0.5 ft depth interval at 17 locations adjacent to the Site (Figure 46 – Intracoastal Waterway RI Site Sample Locations) and nine background locations (Figure 47 – Intracoastal Waterway RI Background Sample Locations). As noted previously, samples could not be collected from two additional Site locations (IWSE35 and IWSE36 on Figure 46) due to insufficient sediment thickness for an adequate sample.

Chemical concentrations in perimeter Site sediment samples were compared to PSVs and background data on an individual sample basis. Only certain metals were detected at a sufficient frequency in the background sediment samples to warrant development of a background value. The PSVs and background values considered for evaluating the lateral extent of COIs in Intracoastal Waterway sediment are listed in Table 12 (Extent Evaluation Comparison Values – Intracoastal Waterway Sediments). The screening values listed in this table represent the higher of either the PSV or background value (where applicable) for each COI.

As shown in Table 13 (Detected Intracoastal Waterway RI Sediment Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values) and on Figure 10 (Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values – Intracoastal Waterway RI Sediment Samples), one or more COIs (4,4'-DDT and certain PAHs, including some carcinogenic PAHs) were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective screening values at five Site sediment sample locations. Approximately two-thirds of these exceedances have a "J" data qualifier indicating an estimated concentration, typically between the sample detection limit and the sample quantitation limit. All five exceedance locations were within or on the perimeter of the barge slip areas. The lateral extent of COIs in sediment at these locations is defined by location IWSE34 to the west, where 4,4'-DDT (the sole exceedance at location IWSE01) was not detected, locations IWSE35 and IWSE36 to the south, where as noted previously, a sufficient sediment thickness for sample collection was not present, and locations IWSE06, IWSE09, and IWSE10 to the east, where no exceedances were observed.

Contaminated ground water from the North Area of the Site currently does not discharge to the sediments of the Intracoastal Waterway adjacent to the South Area of the Site. The lateral extent of Site ground water containing COIs at concentrations above extent evaluation criteria is generally limited to a localized area within the North Area, roughly over the southern half of the

former surface impoundments area and a similarly sized area immediately to the south. Based on current conditions, the EPA does not believe that the contaminated ground water is likely to reach the Intracoastal Waterway sediments given the limited extent of contaminant migration observed during the 27 to 38 years since operation and closure of the former surface impoundments and also the low ground water velocity at the Site.

12.6.5 Intracoastal Waterway Surface Water

Intracoastal Waterway surface water was investigated through the collection and analysis of four composite samples adjacent to the Site (Figure 46 – Intracoastal Waterway RI Site Sample Locations) and four composite background samples (Figure 47 – Intracoastal Waterway RI Background Sample Locations). Based on the absence of any COIs exceeding PSVs in Intracoastal Waterway surface water samples adjacent to the Site, background surface water values were not calculated for this comparison. Thus, the screening values listed in Table 14 (Surface Water Extent Evaluation Comparison Values) reflect the lowest updated PSVs. It should be noted that aldrin and dissolved silver concentrations in samples from all four background sample locations (IWSW30 through IWSW33) exceeded their respective extent evaluation comparison values. Concentrations of 4,4'-dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD) and 4,4'-DDT in the sample from background location IWSW33 also exceeded their respective screening values.

As noted above, contaminated ground water from the North Area of the Site does not currently discharge to the surface water of the Intracoastal Waterway adjacent to the South Area of the Site, and it appears unlikely that the contaminated ground water will reach the Intracoastal Waterway surface water in the future if current conditions continue.

12.6.6 Wetland Sediments

The nature and extent of contamination in wetland sediments was investigated through the collection of: (1) samples from the 0 to 0.5 foot depth interval at 17 Phase 1 locations; (2) samples from the 1 to 2 foot depth interval at 10 of these locations, where saturated conditions were not encountered at depths less than 2 feet; (3) samples from the 0 to 0.5 foot depth interval at 17 additional judgmental locations; (4) samples from the 0 to 0.5 foot depth interval at ten perimeter locations; and (5) samples from the 0 to 0.5 foot depth interval at two other locations. These 46 wetland sediment sample locations are shown on Figure 48 (RI Wetland and Pond Sample Locations). Wetland sediment sample analytical data were used to evaluate the lateral extent of contamination through a comparison to sediment PSVs, subject to a comparison to background concentrations. Given the similar composition and condition of the surface soils collected from within the approved background soil area to the wetland sediments in the North Area, the Site-specific background values determined from those soil samples were used to represent background wetland sediment concentrations for the purposes of evaluating the lateral extent of contamination. As shown in Table 15 (Wetland and Pond Sediment Extent Evaluation

Comparison Values), the screening value for each COI is the higher of its PSV or background value (where applicable). The background values listed in Table 15 are the Site-specific background values.

Detected COI concentrations in wetland sediment samples that exceed the Table 15 screening values are listed in Table 16 (Detected RI Wetland Sediment Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values) and plotted on Figure 9 (Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values – RI Wetland Sediment Samples). As shown on this figure, screening values were not exceeded in any of the outermost wetland sediment samples. Therefore, it is concluded that the lateral extent of contamination in wetland sediment to the west, north, south, and east has been identified. The physical extent of wetland sediments, and thus potential contamination in wetland sediments, is bound by Marlin Avenue and South Area soils to the south.

12.6.7 Wetland Surface Water

The nature and extent of contamination in wetland surface water was investigated through the collection of samples at four locations shown on Figure 48 (RI Wetland and Pond Sample Locations). Detected COI concentrations in these four surface water samples (2WSW1, 2WSW2, 2WSW3, and 2WSW6) were evaluated relative to the surface water screening values listed in Table 14 (Surface Water Extent Evaluation Comparison Values). The concentrations listed in Table 17 (Detected RI Wetland Surface Water Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values) exceeded their respective screening values. These exceedances are also plotted on Figure 49 (Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values – RI Wetland Surface Water Samples).

As shown on Figure 49 and Table 17, wetland surface water comparison value exceedances were limited to acrolein, copper, mercury, and manganese. The lateral extent of the copper and manganese exceedances noted in Sample 2WSW6 is effectively bound by the extent of surface water within the small area of ponded water south of the former surface impoundments where this sample was collected. This area was completely dry in June 2008. The southern extent of copper and mercury in samples 2WSW1 and 2WSW2 north of the Site is defined by sample 2WSW3 where no exceedances were observed. The northern, western, and eastern extent of the acrolein, copper and mercury in sample 2WSW1 is effectively bound by the physical extent of perennial standing water in this area (*i.e.*, standing water is not perennially present in these directions). Based on this conclusion, no further investigation of wetland surface water was performed.

12.6.8 Ponds Sediment

The nature and extent of contamination in pond sediments was investigated through the collection of samples from the 0 to 0.5 foot depth interval at five locations within the Fresh

Water Pond and three locations within the Small Pond as shown on Figure 48 (RI Wetland and Pond Sample Locations). Detected chemical concentrations in these samples were evaluated relative to the sediment screening values listed in Table 15 (Wetland and Pond Sediment Extent Evaluation Comparison Values). The concentrations listed in Table 18 (Detected RI Pond Sediment Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values) exceeded their respective screening values. These exceedances are also plotted on Figure 50 (Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values – RI Pond Sediment Samples). As shown thereon, all exceedances were associated with the Small Pond, where zinc concentrations in all three samples exceeded the screening value and the 4,4'-DDT concentration in the southernmost sample exceeded the screening value. The lateral extent of these sediment exceedances are bound by the limited physical extent of the pond.

12.6.9 Ponds Surface Water

The nature and extent of contamination in pond surface water was investigated through the collection of samples from three locations within the Fresh Water Pond and three locations within the Small Pond as shown on Figure 48 (RI Wetland and Pond Sample Locations). Detected chemical concentrations in these samples were evaluated relative to the surface water screening values listed in Table 14 (Surface Water Extent Evaluation Comparison Values). The concentrations listed in Table 19 (Detected RI Pond Surface Water Sample Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values) exceeded their respective screening values. As shown on Figure 51 (Detected Concentrations Exceeding Comparison Values – RI Pond Surface Water Samples), the ponds surface water exceedances were limited to total arsenic (two Fresh Water Pond samples), total or dissolved thallium (all samples except for one location in the Fresh Water Pond), total and dissolved manganese (Small Pond samples), and dissolved silver (all samples). The lateral extents of these surface water exceedances are bound by the limited extents of the ponds.

12.6.10 Ground Water

The three uppermost water-bearing units at the Site, which are designated from shallowest to deepest, as Zones A, B, and C, respectively, were evaluated as part of the Site ground water investigation. An evaluation of the possible presence of LNAPL and DNAPL in Site monitoring wells was performed as part of ground water investigation activities using an interface probe and/or bailer. Visible NAPL was observed within the soil matrix at the base of Zone A in the soil cores for monitoring wells ND3MW02 and ND3MW29, and at the base of Zone B in the soil core for monitoring well NE3MW30B. Soil samples were collected from these cores at ND3MW29 and NE3MW30 (Samples SBMW29-01 and SBMW30-1) respectively and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, and pesticides. COIs detected in these soil samples are listed in Table 4 (Detected Concentrations in SBMW29-01 and SBMW30-01 Soil Samples). As shown on Table 4, 1,1,1-TCA, PCE and TCE were the COIs present at the highest concentrations in these soil samples and thus appear to be among the primary components of the NAPL observed

in the cores. Monitoring well evaluations (*i.e.*, NAPL thickness measurements using an interface probe and/or bailer) did not encounter NAPL, or NAPL sheens, in these or any other Site monitoring wells.

12.6.10.1 Zone A

The extent of contamination in Zone A was evaluated through the collection and analysis of samples from 24 monitoring wells and 8 temporary piezometers. Samples from the initial 17 Zone A monitoring wells (MW01 through MW17) and 8 piezometers (PZ01 through PZ08) were analyzed for the complete suite of ground water analytes. The analytical data from these samples were used to evaluate the extent of ground water contamination at the Site, and assess the need for additional ground water investigation activities. This evaluation entailed a comparison to PSVs on an individual sample basis. The PSVs used for this evaluation were TCEQ PCLs for Class 3 ground water (*i.e.*, ground water from low-yielding units or with TDS concentrations greater than 10,000 mg/L), PCLs for volatilization of COIs from ground water to ambient air, and TCEQ ecological benchmark values for surface water, conservatively assuming ground water discharge to surface water. The screening values are listed in Table 3 (Ground Water Extent Evaluation Comparison Values).

Detected COI concentrations in Zone A ground water samples that exceeded Table 3 screening values are listed in Table 20 (Detected Zone A Ground Water Concentrations Exceeding Extent Evaluation Comparison Values). Exceedances were predominantly for VOCs, specifically the following ten compounds:

- Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA);
- 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE);
- 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP);
- 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA);
- Benzene;
- Cis-1,2-dichloroethene (Cis-1,2-DCE);
- Methylene chloride;
- Tetrachloroethene (PCE);
- Trichloroethene (TCE); and
- Vinyl chloride (VC)

For several of these compounds, ground water concentrations in a few wells exceeded 1% of the compound's solubility limit, which is often used as an indicator for the possible presence of NAPL. This is primarily true for samples from monitoring wells ND3MW02 and ND3MW29, where, as noted previously, visible indications of NAPL were observed within the soil matrix in soil core samples. At ND3MW29, for example, the maximum 1,1,1-TCA ground water concentration of 234.0 mg/L is approximately 5% of its solubility (4,400 mg/L), the maximum PCE ground water concentration of 12.9 mg/L is approximately 9% of its solubility (150 mg/L),

and the maximum TCE concentration of 135.0 mg/L is approximately 12% of its solubility (1,100 mg/L). As indicated previously, NAPL was observed in the soil cores from monitoring wells ND3MW02 and ND3MW29; however, no NAPL was observed in the ground water samples for the monitoring well evaluations for the NAPL described in this section of the ROD.

Iso-concentration maps for the ten primary ground water COIs listed above (Figures 52 through 61) were used to project the lateral extent of contamination within Zone A. Multiple samples were collected from some Zone A monitoring wells as indicated in Table 20; in those cases, the COI concentration data for the most recent sample from that well were plotted on Figures 52 through 61.

The outermost contour lines on Figures 52 through 61 reflect the extent evaluation comparison value for the specific VOC shown on each of the figures. As shown on the figures, the concentration distribution is fairly consistent between VOCs, with highest concentrations typically observed near the southern corner of the former surface impoundments. The lateral extent of contamination, indicated by the outermost contour line, was limited to the North Area, in all cases except for benzene and vinyl chloride where exceedances were noted in the sole sample collected from temporary piezometer ND1PZ03 located immediately north of the Site property boundary. Typically the lateral extent of VOCs was limited to the southern half of the former surface impoundments area and a similarly sized area immediately to the south. While ground water in the area of the contaminated plume is moving in two different directions along a ground water divide, the contaminated ground water has the potential to flow south to discharge into the Intracoastal Waterway.

Several SVOCs (*i.e.*, primarily anthracene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene) and pesticides (*i.e.*, primarily endosulfan II, endosulfan sulfate, 4,4'-DDE, Dieldrin, gamma-BHC, and heptachlor epoxide) were occasionally detected in Zone A ground water samples at concentrations exceeding screening values (Table 20). These exceedances were either: (1) not confirmed by a second sample collected at that location (*e.g.*, the endosulfan sulfate and heptachlor epoxide exceedances in the August 2, 2006 sample from SJ1MW15 were not confirmed in a subsequent sample collected from this well on June 4, 2007); (2) not confirmed by a sample from a monitoring well subsequently installed adjacent to a temporary piezometer location (*e.g.*, the endosulfan II exceedance at NB4PZ01 was not confirmed by the sample from monitoring well NB4MW18); or (3) bounded by samples from downgradient monitoring wells that did not show exceedances of that specific COI (*e.g.*, gamma-BHC exceedances at SF5MW10 were bounded by samples from SE6MW09, SF6MW11, and SG2MW13).

As indicated in Table 20, chromium, nickel, and silver concentrations exceeded screening values in a number of Zone A ground water samples. In all cases, these concentrations exceeded TCEQ ecological benchmark values for surface water ecological surface water criteria, but were far below TCEQ Class 3 ground water PCLs (Table 3 – Ground Water Extent Evaluation Comparison Values). As such, these exceedances are solely attributable to the conservative

assumption of direct and undiluted discharge of Site ground water to surface water. Furthermore, the ecological benchmark values are intended to apply to dissolved concentrations in surface water rather than the total concentrations represented by the ground water data. Considering the presence of a significant amount of fine-grained material in Zone A soils (*i.e.*, silt or clay), it is highly unlikely that the chromium, silver, and nickel concentrations detected in ground water samples reflect actual dissolved concentrations in ground water that could be theoretically discharged to surface water. Even if the observed total chromium, nickel, and silver concentrations did reflect dissolved concentrations discharging to surface water, the resultant mass flux would be extremely low and would be readily diluted at the point of discharge. Thus, these ecological benchmarks for dissolved metals concentrations in surface water are not considered applicable to total metals concentrations in ground water samples. As a result, the chromium, nickel and silver ground water exceedances relative to ecological surface water criteria data were not used to define the lateral extent of contamination in Zone A.

12.6.10.2 Zone B

The extent of contamination in Zone B was evaluated through the collection and analysis of samples from five monitoring wells. Monitoring wells were not installed in two additional proposed Zone B soil borings (NC2B23B and OB26B) because Zone B was not present at those locations. COI concentrations in the five Zone B ground water samples are listed in Table 21 (Zone B Ground Water Concentrations). Consistent with extent evaluation procedures specified in the Work Plan for ground water-bearing units that are unlikely to discharge to surface water or sediments, the screening values listed for Zone B in Table 21 do not consider ecological PSVs. As indicated in this table, the only detected concentrations exceeding screening values were seven VOCs in the sample collected from well NE3MW30B, southeast of the former surface impoundments. Ground water concentrations of several COIs in well NE3MW30B exceeded the 1% compound solubility limit threshold indicating the possible presence of NAPL. For example, the 1,1,1-TCA ground water concentration of 64.0 mg/L is approximately 1.5% of its solubility (4,400 mg/L), the PCE ground water concentration of 23.8 mg/L is approximately 16% of its solubility (150.0 mg/L), and the TCE concentration of 170.0 mg/L is approximately 15% of its solubility (1,100 mg/L). These ground water data support the observation of visible NAPL within the soil matrix at the base of Zone B in the soil core for NE3MW30B; however, no NAPL was observed in the ground water samples from this well. The lateral extent of contamination in Zone B is limited to NE3MW30B since there were no exceedances in samples from the other Zone B monitoring wells.

12.6.10.3 Zone C

The extent of contamination in Zone C was evaluated through the collection and analysis of samples from one ground water monitoring well (NE4MW32C) and five CPT piezometers. COI concentrations in the ground water samples collected from this well and these piezometers are listed in Table 22 (Zone C Ground Water Concentrations). As for Zone B, the screening

values listed for Zone C in Table 22 do not consider ecological PSVs. As indicated in this table, the only concentrations exceeding screening values were 1,2,3-TCP; PCE; and TCE in the initial sample collected from monitoring well NE4MW32C; and 1,2,3-TCP in a second sample collected from this well. No exceedances were noted in two subsequent samples collected from NE4MW32C, nor were any exceedances indicated in samples from any of the five CPT piezometers. Based on the absence of any exceedances in the five Zone C piezometers, and the lack of confirmed exceedances in NE4MW32C, it is concluded that the vertical extent of contamination in Site ground water has been defined.

13.0 CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE LAND/GROUND WATER USES

The following sections of the ROD discuss the current and reasonably anticipated future land uses, and current and potential ground water uses at the Site. These sections also discuss the basis for future use assumptions.

13.1 Current and Potential Future Land Uses

The land use for the North Area and South Area is currently classified by the City of Freeport Zoning Code.

The land use for the North Area is currently zoned as "M-2, Heavy Manufacturing." This classification allows for manufacturing and industrial activities. The North Area consists of undeveloped land, a former parking area, and the closed surface impoundments.

The South Area is currently unused, but it is anticipated that the South Area will be used for commercial/industrial purposes in the future. The South Area is zoned as "W-3, Waterfront Heavy." This classification provides for port, harbor, or marine-related activities including the storage, transport, and handling and manufacturing of goods, materials, and cargoes related to marine activities. The South Area was developed for industrial uses with improvements including multiple structures, a dry dock, two barge slips, a sand blasting area, and a former AST Tank Farm.

Restrictive covenants limiting types of land uses, construction, and ground water use have been filed for various parcels of the Site. Restrictive covenants prohibiting any land use other than commercial or industrial and prohibiting ground water use have been filed for all parcels within both the North and South Areas. Additional restrictions requiring any building design to preclude indoor vapor intrusion have been filed for Lots 55, 56, and 57 in the North Area. A further restriction requiring EPA and TCEQ notification prior to any building construction has also been filed for Lots 55, 56, and 57.

13.2 Current and Potential Future Ground Water Uses

Ground water in Zones A and B is characterized by TDS concentrations of approximately 30,000 mg/L or more. These TDS concentrations are approximately triple the 10,000 mg/L level used by the EPA to define water as non-potable and by the TCEQ to identify Class 3 ground water (*i.e.*, ground water not considered useable as drinking water). Due to naturally high salinity, Zones A and B, as well as underlying ground water-bearing zones within the upper approximately 200.0 ft of the subsurface, have not been used as a water supply source, and it is not expected that these water-bearing zones will be used as a potable source of drinking water in the future. Section 12.5.3 (Site Ground Water Classification), of this ROD, further describes the EPA's and TCEQ's ground water classification systems.

14.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The following sections of the ROD provide a summary of the Site's human health and ecological risks. The Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA), Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment (BERA), and Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) Reports for the Site estimate the probability and magnitude of potential adverse human health and environmental effects from exposure to contaminants associated with the Site. Under the NCP, 40 CFR §300.430, the role of the BHHRA is to address the risks associated with a site in the absence of any remedial action or control, including institutional controls. The baseline assessment is essentially an evaluation of the no-action alterative (See 55 Fed. Reg. 8666, 8710-8711 [March 8, 1990]). The BHHRA also provides the basis for taking action and identifies the contaminants and exposure pathways that need to be addressed by the remedial action.

BHHRAs and SLERAs are an integral part of the RI and Feasibility Study process. A BHHRA estimates the current and possible future risks if no action were taken to clean up a site. The EPA's Superfund risk assessors determine how threatening a hazardous waste site is to human health and the environment. They seek to determine a safe level for each potentially dangerous contaminant present (e.g., a level at which ill health effects are unlikely and the probability of cancer is very small). Living near a Superfund site doesn't automatically place a person at risk, that depends on the chemicals present and the ways people are exposed to them. An ecological risk assessment is defined as a process that evaluates the likelihood that adverse ecological effects are occurring or may occur as a result of exposure to one or more stressors. A stressor is any physical, chemical, or biological entity that can induce an adverse ecological response. Adverse responses can range from sub-lethal chronic effects in individual organisms to a loss of ecosystem function.

14.1 Summary of the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

The BHHRA was conducted according to the EPA's guidance document titled "Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, Volume I, Human Health Evaluation Manual, Part A,"

(EPA/540/1-89/002, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response) (EPA 1989). The BHHRA estimates what risks the Site poses to human health if no action were taken. It provides the basis for taking action at this Site, and identifies the contaminants and exposure pathways that need to be addressed by the RA presented in this ROD. This BHHRA followed a four step process:

- Step 1. Data Collection and Evaluation (Identification of Constituents of Potential Concern [COPCs]),
- Step 2. Exposure Assessment,
- Step 3. Toxicity Assessment, and
- Step 4. Risk Characterization.

In Step 1, the concentrations of contaminants found at the Site as well as past scientific studies on the effects these contaminants have had on people, or animals when human studies are unavailable, were evaluated. Comparisons between site-specific concentrations and concentrations reported in past studies allow a determination of which contaminants are most likely to pose the greatest threat to human health. In Step 2, the risk assessment considers the different ways that people might be exposed to the contaminants identified in Step 1, the concentrations that people might be exposed to, and the potential frequency and duration of exposure. Using this information, a "reasonable maximum exposure" (RME) scenario is calculated, which portrays the highest level of human exposure that could reasonably be expected to occur. In Step 3, the risk assessment uses the information from Step 2 combined with information on the toxicity of each chemical to assess potential health risks. The risk assessment considers two types of risk: cancer risk and non-cancer risk. In Step 4, the risk assessment determines whether site risks are great enough to cause health problems for people living at or near the Site.

The EPA used an exposure point concentration (EPC) for each COI and the RME scenario to estimate risk. The EPC was the lesser of the maximum detected concentration and the 95% upper confidence limit (95% UCL) of the arithmetic mean concentration of the COCs in soil or ground water. A 95% UCL is a statistically-derived value based on sample data within an exposure area. The RME scenario is the maximum exposure that is reasonably expected to occur at the Site and is based on "upper bound" and "central tendency" estimates. The use of multiple conservative exposure factors makes the RME scenario protective of potential exposures.

Human health risks are determined by evaluating known chemical exposure limits and actual chemical concentrations found at a site during field sampling activities. The actual contaminant concentrations are compared to the exposure concentrations known to have an adverse impact. In the risk assessment, carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic health risks are calculated. The risk calculation uses conservative assumptions that weigh in favor of protecting

human health. The results may be used to make decisions regarding the necessity and extent of remediation, to develop site-specific cleanup levels, and to help select appropriate remedial technologies.

14.1.1 Identification of Potential Chemicals of Concern

The EPA's human health risk assessment guidance (EPA 1989) recommends considering several steps to develop the list of chemicals to be evaluated in the BHHRA, starting with potential chemicals of concern (PCOCs), and then reducing the list of chemicals to be evaluated in the BHHRA to a final list of COIs. The data for soil, ground water, surface water, and sediment are summarized in Tables 23 through 37. These tables show the frequency of detection, minimum, maximum, and average concentration for each COI. The 95% UCL of the mean concentration was calculated from these data.

14.1.1.1 Concentration-Toxicity Screen

A "concentration-toxicity screen" step, as recommended by the EPA's human health risk assessment guidance (EPA 1989), was conducted to limit the number of chemicals that were included in a quantitative risk assessment while also ensuring that all chemicals that might contribute significantly to the overall risk were addressed. The screening values used were 1/10th of the human health criteria, which were the lower of the EPA's or TCEQ's values as presented in the Nature and Extent Data Report (NEDR, PBW 2009) for soil, surface water, and sediment. Because there are no readily available screening levels appropriate for the complete ground water pathway at the Site, all chemicals of interest for the ground water medium were quantitatively evaluated in the BHHRA. A similar screen was conducted for media collected at the background areas, but this was done merely for comparative purposes. Risks associated with background concentrations were not calculated in the BHHRA.

Exposure and risk calculations were not estimated for the surface water pathway in the Intracoastal Waterway and wetlands area because none of the measured maximum COI concentrations exceeded 1/10th of their respective TCEQ's contact recreation PCL. These PCLs were developed for a child exposure scenario for non-carcinogenic compounds, and an age-adjusted scenario for carcinogenic compounds. The PCL is based on incidental ingestion and dermal contact of surface water while swimming for three hours and 39 times per year. It is believed that this is a conservative estimate for the Intracoastal Waterway, surface water north of Marlin Avenue, and the ponds north of Marlin Avenue since none of these surface water bodies are very favorable for swimming and true exposure is likely to be much less than the scenario described by TRRP's contact recreation PCL. All surface water concentrations were well below 1/10th of the PCL for the Intracoastal Waterway and wetlands area surface water. Maximum measured concentrations of arsenic and thallium in the pond samples exceeded 1/10th of their respective PCL but did not exceed the PCL, and, therefore, neither were retained for further evaluation. Although TCEQ does not provide a PCL for iron, one was calculated using the

contact recreation assumptions (TCEQ 2006). Measured concentrations of iron in surface water were well below the calculated contact recreation PCL of 2,800 mg/L. Therefore, it was concluded that chemical concentrations of PCOCs in surface water samples from the Intracoastal Waterway near the Site, surface water in the North Area wetlands, and surface water in the North Area ponds do not pose an unacceptable human health risk, and chemical concentrations in these media were not evaluated further in the BHHRA.

14.1.1.2 Comparison to the Background Areas

To help provide an understanding of what COIs and concentrations are considered to be Site-related, a background evaluation was conducted that included: 1) soil samples from ten off-site locations, 2) sediment samples from nine off-site locations in the Intracoastal Waterway, and 3) surface water samples within four off-site "zones" in the Intracoastal Waterway. This information was used to characterize Site conditions in the NEDR (PBW 2009).

The soil background data were compared to soils from the South and North Areas of the Site, as well as sediments from the North wetland and the North Area ponds. As described in the NEDR (PBW 2009), based on similarities in composition and condition between background soil and sediments of the North wetlands area, this comparison was appropriate. Sediment and surface water data for the Intracoastal Waterway samples were compared to sediment and surface water data collected in the Intracoastal Waterway background location.

Comparisons between Site sampling data and Site-specific background data were conducted for all inorganic compounds measured regardless if they exceeded the concentration-toxicity screen. Table 38 (Background Comparisons) summarizes the results of the testing and indicates whether the Site data were found to be statistically different than the background data. Background ground water data were not collected as part of the RI. Therefore, all COIs detected in Zone A ground water, as shown in the tables for the South Area and North Area, were evaluated quantitatively in the BHHRA.

14.1.2 Exposure Assessment

The exposure assessment estimates the extent of human contact with PCOCs by characterizing potentially exposed populations (*i.e.*, receptors), identifying actual or potential routes of exposure, and quantifying the intake (or dose) of human exposure. The exposure assessment also identifies possible exposure pathways that are appropriate for each potential receptor and exposure scenario and considers the source of contamination and fate and transport properties of the compound and surrounding environment. An exposure pathway typically includes the following elements:

A source of contaminant and mechanism of contaminant release,

- An environmental retention or transport medium (e.g., air, ground water, etc.),
- A point of contact with the medium (i.e., receptor or potentially exposed population), and
- A route of human intake (e.g., inhalation, ingestion, etc.).

Each of these elements must generally be present for an exposure pathway to be complete, although it is not necessary that environmental transport occurs when assessing exposure from direct contact. Exposure was evaluated for both current and potential future receptors to allow for evaluation of long-term risk management options.

14.1.3 Potential Exposure Pathway Evaluation

The identification of potentially exposed populations, or receptors, possibly at risk from exposure to PCOCs at the Site is dependent on current and future land uses. The Site consists of approximately 40 acres within the 100-year coastal floodplain along the north bank of the Intracoastal Waterway between Oyster Creek to the east and the Old Brazos River Channel to the west. Approximately 78 people live within the one square mile area surrounding the Site. Approximately 3,392 people live within 50 square miles of the Site. Residential areas are located south of Marlin Avenue, approximately 300 feet west of the Site and 1,000 feet east of the Site.

14.1.3.1 Land Use and Pathway Evaluation

Historically, the South Area of the Site was used as a barge cleaning and maintenance facility. The Site currently is unused but it is anticipated that the South Area will be used for commercial/industrial purposes in the future. The South Area includes approximately 20 acres of upland that was created from dredged material from the Intracoastal Waterway. To the west of and directly adjacent to the Site is an unused lot that was formerly a commercial marina. West of that lot, beyond a second vacant lot, is a residential development with access to the Intracoastal Waterway. An active commercial operation is located east of the South Area.

The North Area of the Site contains former surface impoundments which were certified closed in 1982 and is, for the most part, unused. Some of the North Area is upland created from dredge spoil, but most of this area is considered wetlands and the wetlands area has never consistently been used. According to the National Wetlands Inventory map for the Freeport Quadrangle, the wetlands on the north of the Site are estuarine, intertidal, emergent, persistent, and irregularly flooded. The upland area of the North Area has been used as a parking lot. Future land use at the North Area is limited given that much of it is considered wetlands and most of the upland part of the North Area consists of the closed former surface impoundments.

14.1.3.2 Ground Water Use and Pathway Evaluation

Because of high total dissolved solids in Zones A, B, and C ground water at the Site, the ground water ingestion and use pathway is incomplete for these three units. Also, as noted previously, restrictive covenants prohibiting ground water use have been filed for the Site. Based on Site potentiometric and analytical data presented in the NEDR (PBW 2009), impacted ground water does not affect surface water at the Site. Thus, the only complete exposure pathway is the volatilization to indoor and outdoor air pathway in areas above impacted ground water. A restrictive covenant requiring any building design to preclude vapor intrusion has been filed for Lots 55, 56, and 57 where VOC concentrations were measured in relatively high concentrations in Zone A ground water. Nevertheless, this pathway was conservatively evaluated in the BHHRA.

14.1.3.3 Surface Water Use and Pathway Evaluation

The Intracoastal Waterway supports barge traffic and other activities. It is one of the main arteries for shipping goods from Freeport's deep-water port to destinations along the Texas Coast and beyond. Fishing boats also use the Intracoastal Waterway to gain access to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of Mexico and the shorelines, tributaries, and marshes of many of Texas' bays. The area near the Site is regularly dredged. The nearby residential areas have canal access to the Intracoastal Waterway.

Contaminated ground water does not discharge to surface water at the Site. However, surface water data were collected for the Intracoastal Waterway, as well as surface waters contained in the wetlands and ponds on the North Area, to evaluate the potential for contaminants in surface soils to be released to surface water via overland surface runoff. A contact recreation scenario was included in the risk assessment to evaluate risks associated with occasional swimming and wading in surface water of the Intracoastal Waterway, and surface waters on the North Area. Based on the screening evaluation, the surface water pathway was eliminated from further consideration since it does not pose an adverse human health risk.

14.1.3.4 Fish and Shellfish Resources and Pathway Evaluation

Fishing and crabbing are reported to occur in waters of the Intracoastal Waterway in the general vicinity of the Site. Based on the analytical results for the Intracoastal Waterway sediment samples, fish tissue samples were collected from four Site zones and one background area within the Intracoastal Waterway. Red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) (6 samples), spotted seatrout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*) (9 samples), southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) (9 samples), and blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) (9 samples) samples were collected from the Site for laboratory analysis. Samples of these species were also collected from the background area and were archived.

49

The Site fish tissue samples (*i.e.*, fillet samples for finfish and edible tissue for crabs) were analyzed for 12 COIs, based on Intracoastal Waterway sediment data. The only COIs with concentrations measured above sample detection limits in any of the 33 samples were silver (detected in four samples), benzo(b)fluoranthene (detected in two samples), and 4,4'-DDE (detected in two samples). The fish tissue data were used to calculate potential risks associated with exposure to Site COIs via the fish ingestion pathway to recreational anglers fishing at the Site, or their families. This risk assessment concluded that the fish ingestion pathway does not pose a human health threat.

Shellfish harvesting is banned by the Texas Department of Health Services, Seafood Safety Division, in all water bodies from an area about two miles east of the Site, to well beyond the Brazos River inlet, about 7 miles west of the Site. The ban has been enacted because of poor conditions and water quality. It should be noted, however, that risk from shellfish consumption harvested from the area if allowed would most likely not pose a human health risk, since exposure would be similar if not the same as for the fish and crab ingestion pathway.

For the reasons described above, the fish/shellfish pathways were not evaluated further in this risk assessment.

14.1.4 Potentially Exposed Populations

Based on current and reasonable future land use, potentially exposed populations for the South Area include: 1) future commercial/industrial workers, and 2) future construction workers at the Site. A youth trespasser was also evaluated since, although the South Area perimeter is fenced, this area could still be accessed by a trespasser via the Intracoastal Waterway. Soil is the primary media of concern for these receptors. A future indoor air exposure pathway was evaluated for the commercial/industrial worker since VOCs were detected in Zone A ground water. Additionally, a contact recreation scenario was assessed for surface water and sediment in the Intracoastal Waterway to represent a hypothetical person who occasionally contacts these media while swimming, wading, or participating in other recreational activities. Potential impacts from fugitive dust generation and VOC emissions, and subsequent exposure to nearby residents were also considered in the BHHRA.

Based on current and reasonable future land use, potentially exposed populations for the North Area include: 1) future commercial/industrial workers, and 2) future construction workers at the Site. A youth trespasser was also evaluated since this area is not fenced. Soil is the primary media of concern for these receptors. A future indoor air exposure pathway was evaluated for the commercial and industrial worker since VOCs were detected in Zone A ground water. Additionally, a contact recreation scenario was assessed for surface water and sediment in the wetlands and ponds of the North Area to represent a hypothetical receptor who occasionally contacts these media while wading, birding, or participating in other recreational activities. Given the frequently saturated nature of the wetlands sediment and the abundant vegetation on

the uplands portion of the North Area, fugitive dust generation and VOC emissions, and off-site impacts were not considered.

While exposure might occur at the background locations, exposure and potential risks for background areas were not evaluated in the BHHRA.

14.1.5 Conceptual Site Models and Potentially Complete Exposure Pathways

The CSM identifies exposure pathways for potentially complete pathways at the Site and describes the process or mechanism by which human receptors may reasonably come into contact with Site-related constituents. A CSM was developed to focus the data collection activities of the RI so that analytical data could support a risk-based analysis. Figures 4 (Human Health Conceptual Site Model - South Area) and 4 (Human Health Conceptual Site Model - North Area) of the BHHRA provide revised CSMs for the South and North Areas, respectively, which were refined to reflect current information about the Site. These revised CSMs were used to develop the quantitative exposure assessment of the BHHRA. Section 12.3 (Conceptual Site Model), of this ROD, provides detailed descriptions of the human health and ecological CSMs for the Site.

14.1.6 Quantification of Exposure

The goal of the exposure assessment was to provide a reasonable, high-end (*i.e.*, conservative) estimate of exposure that focuses on potential exposures in the actual population. This concept is termed the RME approach. This should not be confused with: (1) a worst-case scenario which refers to a combination of events and conditions such that, taken together, produces the highest conceivable exposure; or (2) a bounding estimate that purposefully overestimates exposure. Thus, in accordance with the EPA's guidance, site-specific exposure assumptions and parameters were used when available and, when not available, assumptions were deliberately chosen to represent a high-end RME estimate. A central tendency or average scenario was also evaluated to provide a range of exposures.

Chemical exposure is quantified by the calculation of an intake, or dose, that is normalized to body weight and exposure time of the receptor. A dose is calculated by combining assumptions regarding contact rate (e.g., intake amount and time, and frequency and duration of exposure) to a contaminated medium with representative chemical exposure point concentrations for the medium of concern at the point of contact. Receptors are chosen based on their exposure patterns that may put them at risk or at a higher risk than other individuals. Intake assumptions, in general, were based on central tendency or RME assumptions determined by the EPA, or were based on information obtained from site-specific studies. RME scenarios use a combination of assumptions, such as average values for physical characteristics of the receptors (e.g., body weight and corresponding body surface area), UCL values (e.g., values at the 90 or 95 percentile of the distribution) for contact rate, and UCL on the mean for the exposure point concentrations. The combination of these factors is assumed to provide an upper-bound estimate of exposure and

51

risk to that particular receptor.

The BHHRA calculates an intake that is normalized over the body weight of the individual and the time of the exposure. Because the intake or dose is combined with quantitative indices of toxicity (*i.e.*, chemical-specific dose-response information such as reference doses [RfDs] for non-carcinogenic compounds or cancer slope factors [CSFs] for carcinogenic compounds) to give a measure of potential risk, the intake or dose must be calculated in a manner that is compatible with the quantitative dose-response information for chemical constituents evaluated in the analysis. Two different types of health effects are considered in this analysis: 1) carcinogenic effects and 2) non-carcinogenic effects (*i.e.*, either chronic or sub-chronic, depending on the receptor's exposure).

For carcinogenic effects, the relevant intake is the total cumulative intake averaged over a lifetime because the quantitative dose-response function for carcinogens is based on the assumption that cancer results from chronic, lifetime exposures to carcinogenic agents. This intake or dose is then averaged over a lifetime to provide an estimate of intake or dose to carcinogens as "mg/Kg-day," which is expressed as a lifetime average daily dose (LADD). Thus, for potentially carcinogenic compounds, the averaging time is equal to 70 years (EPA 1989).

Non-carcinogenic effects are evaluated for chronic, sub-chronic, or acute exposures by receptors to systemic or reproductive toxicants. For non-carcinogenic effects, the relevant intake or dose is based on the daily intake averaged over the exposure period of concern. As defined in EPA guidance (EPA 1989), an exposure period for toxicity can be either acute (*i.e.*, exposure occurring from one event or over one day), sub-chronic (*i.e.* cumulative exposures occurring from two weeks up to seven years), or chronic (*i.e.* cumulative exposure over seven years to a lifetime in duration). The quantitative dose-response function for non-carcinogenic effects (*i.e.* chronic and sub-chronic) is based on the assumption that effects occur once a threshold dose is attained from repeated exposure. Therefore, the intake or dose for non-carcinogenic risk assessment is based on an average daily dose (ADD) that is averaged over the duration of exposure. The averaging time for assessing non-carcinogenic effects is equal to the exposure duration for the receptor. In the BHHRA, exposure was assumed to be chronic for all receptors even though some exposures described in this report were intermittent or less than chronic duration.

14.1.6.1 Estimating the Exposure Point Concentration

The general procedure that is recommended by the EPA to estimate a 95% UCL was used as the Exposure Point Concentration to represent the upper end of exposure. If the 95% UCL was greater than the maximum detected concentration, the maximum measured concentration was used as the EPC. It should be noted that when evaluating exposure from fugitive dust generation, the EPC was based on surface soil data because it is unlikely that deeper soils (*i.e.*, soils below a depth of 0.5 ft) are transported as wind-borne dust. There were not enough pond

sediment or surface water samples for statistical calculations, so average and maximum measured concentrations were used in the evaluation for these media.

Both averages and 95% UCLs were used in the BHHRA to provide a range of exposure point concentrations and are summarized in Tables 23 through 37. The dose estimates using the 95% UCL EPC were considered to represent RME. The average was used to represent the average or central tendency exposure.

14.1.6.2 Quantifying Intake

To quantify potential exposures associated with the pathways of potential concern, the BHHRA's calculations for quantifying the intake of a particular compound were modified according to the specific exposure routes and intake assumptions, and in particular modified for the following pathways: incidental ingestion of soil, dermal contact with soil, and inhalation of volatiles and fugitive dusts.

14.1.6.2.1 Incidental Ingestion of Soil

The intake or dose for the incidental ingestion pathway from soil is calculated in the BHHRA. For soil, the incidental intake values vary according to the receptor and the specific activities or exposure patterns that the receptor is engaged in at the Site. The fraction ingested relates to the fraction of soil that is contacted daily from the contaminated area. This is highly dependent on the different activities that an individual is engaged in and the number of hours (fraction of time) spent in the contaminated portions of the site (EPA, 1989). The fraction ingested was conservatively assumed to be 100 percent. The absorption adjustment factor is used in the ingestion pathway to account for differences in relative absorption for the chemical from the test vehicle (i.e., the material such as soil, food, or solvent in which the chemical was administered in the toxicity study) versus the exposure medium (i.e., soil) and was assumed to be 1.0 unless compound-specific data were available to suggest otherwise. Body weight varies according to the age range of the receptor. Adult receptors are assumed to weigh 70 kilograms (Kg), which corresponds to the 50th percentile value for all adults, as recommended by EPA (1989). For receptors other than adults, body weight is dependent on the age of the receptor and is calculated as the time-weighted average body weight using values reported from the EPA's guidance titled "Exposure Factors Handbook" (EPA 1997). The exposure frequency and duration of the event is based on the particular exposure pattern and activity related to the receptor (EPA 1997). The averaging time is 70 years for carcinogenic effects, and for noncarcinogenic effects depends on the frequency and duration of exposure for the particular receptor (EPA 1989).

14.1.6.2.2 Dermal Contact with Soil

When calculating intake via dermal contact with soil or sediment, the BHHRA accounted

for skin surface area, soil-to-skin adherence factors, and chemical-specific absorption factors. The exposed skin surface area is the area or portion of the body exposed for dermal contact. As with many exposure variables, surface area depends on the age and exposure pattern that the receptor is engaged in that relate to repeated or average exposure. Surface area can be predicted based on factors such as activity and types of clothing. Typical exposures via dermal contact for most receptors are generally limited to certain parts of the body (e.g., hands, forearms, head, and neck) since clothing tends to significantly reduce the potential for direct contact with soil (Kissel, 1995). The soil adherence factor is the density of soil adhering to the exposed fraction of the body. The adherence factor is highly dependent on the specific activity of the receptor as well as physical properties of the soil (e.g., moisture content, textural class, and organic carbon content) (Kissel et al., 1996). The absorption adjustment factor (AAF) accounts for the relative absorbance of a chemical between dermal exposure from the environmental medium and oral exposure in the critical toxicity study, which was used to derive the dose-response information for that chemical. Therefore, the AAF is highly chemical-specific and, unless otherwise noted, was assumed to be 1.0. Factors such as body weight, exposure frequency, exposure duration, and averaging time are similar to that discussed above for incidental ingestion.

14.1.6.2.3 Inhalation of Volatiles and Fugitive Dusts

An intake or dose from inhalation of vapors or particles emitted from the Site is calculated to account for the volatilization and/or particulate emission factor and the difference in methodology when evaluating air impacts (*i.e.*, dose was not calculated, but rather an effective air concentration that the receptor may be exposed to was calculated.

A risk assessment from inhalation of volatiles and dusts is different from the quantification of potential risks from dermal contact or incidental ingestion. Risks from inhalation exposure are based on a comparison of a measured or calculated air concentration (effective air concentration) to a risk-based acceptable air concentration, either a reference concentration (RfC) or an inhalation unit risk (IUR) value. Where monitoring data do not exist, an EPC in air can be calculated based on a volatilization model and/or particulate emissions factor and the EPC in soil. Surface soil data were used when estimating the air concentration for particulate dust generation.

14.1.6.2.4 Exposure Assumptions and Intake Calculations

The exposure assumptions are provided in Tables 39 (Exposure Assumptions for the Industrial Worker Scenario), 40 (Exposure Assumptions for the Construction Worker Scenario), 41 (Exposure Assumptions for the Youth Trespasser Scenario), and 42 (Exposure Assumptions for the Contact Recreation Scenario) for the industrial worker, construction worker, youth trespasser, and contact recreation receptors, respectively. Instead of employing a highly uncertain particulate emission factor and fugitive dust dispersion model to evaluate off-site exposure, potential risks from South Area soil to the nearby off-site residential receptor were

conservatively evaluated using the residential PCL for a 30-acre source area for the soil-to-air pathway (inhalation of volatiles and particulates).

14.1.6.2.5 Vapor Intrusion Pathway for Future On-Site Worker Scenarios

Except for the AST Tank Farm, a dry dock, and a former transformer shed, there are currently no structures present on the South or North Areas at the Site. However, future development of the area may result in construction of buildings at the Site. In the event that permanent and enclosed structures are built on-Site in the future, the Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model (J&E VIM) (EPA 2002) was used to assess the potential migration of volatile chemicals from ground water into the breathing space of an overlying building. Exposure estimates are calculated in the model using default exposure parameters for an industrial worker similar to those provided in Tables 39 (Exposure Assumptions for the Industrial Worker Scenario) and 40 (Exposure Assumptions for the Construction Worker Scenario) along with Sitespecific soil and hydrogeologic properties. While a construction worker could also be exposed to VOCs migrating from ground water to outdoor air, that exposure and risk scenario was not calculated separately since it is likely to be less than the industrial worker's exposure under the indoor air scenario as there would be greater dispersion and mixing in the ambient outdoor air that a construction worker would encounter (no dispersion and mixing is assumed with the J&E VIM), and because the construction worker's exposure frequency and duration is less than for the industrial worker.

The model was only run for those compounds that are considered volatile since non-volatile compounds would not migrate from the ground water to the overlying soil pore space and to ambient air via this pathway. As noted previously, a restrictive covenant is currently in place for Lots 55, 56, and 57 and requires any building design to preclude vapor intrusion. Thus, this evaluation represents a conservative assessment of the vapor intrusion pathway for these lots.

The site-specific variables used in the J&E VIM model were determined from information gathered during previous Site investigations and presented in the NEDR (PBW 2009). Depth below grade to the bottom of a hypothetical enclosed floor space was assumed to be 15 cm, or the thickness of a typical slab since basement construction was not considered due to the geographic location of the Site. Depth below grade to the water table was conservatively estimated to be 5.0 ft based on water gauging data from both North and South Area monitoring wells. Clay was selected as the soil type directly above the water table, which is the dominant soil type in shallow soils at both the North and South Areas as indicated on the boring logs provided in NEDR (PBW 2009). The average soil/ground water temperature used in the model was 25° C based on the geographical location of the Site and regional climatic conditions.

Both average and RME EPCs were used in the calculations to provide a range of exposure and potential risks. These values are listed in Tables 43 (Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model Output for South Area Ground Water) and 44 (Johnson and Ettinger Vapor

Intrusion Model Output for North Area Ground Water).

14.1.7 Toxicity Assessment

The toxicity assessment provides a description of the relationship between a dose of a chemical and the anticipated incidence of an adverse health effect (EPA 1989). The purpose of the toxicity assessment is to provide a quantitative estimate of the inherent toxicity of PCOCs to incorporate into the risk characterization. Toxicity values are derived from the quantitative dose response association and are correlated with the quantitative exposure assessment in the risk characterization.

For risk assessment purposes, toxic constituent effects are separated into two categories of toxicity: carcinogenic effects and non-carcinogenic effects. This division relates to the EPA's policy that the mechanisms of action for these endpoints differ. Generally, the EPA has required that potentially carcinogenic chemicals be treated as if minimum threshold doses do not exist, whereas non-carcinogenic effects are recognized to have a threshold below which toxicity is unlikely.

14.1.7.1 Exposure Route-Specific Toxicity Criteria

In deriving toxicity criteria, the EPA's methodologies consider the route of administration (or exposure) of the test chemical in toxicity or epidemiological studies. Typically oral RfDs and oral CSFs are derived from toxicity studies with oral administration or exposure route, and RfCs or inhalation unit risks are derived from inhalation toxicity studies. Quantitative risk evaluation of the inhalation exposure pathways was conducted only for those chemicals that have reference toxicity values specifically from inhalation administration.

The EPA has not derived specific toxicity criteria for the dermal exposure pathway. This presents a complication because oral and inhalation toxicity criteria are based on administered dose and not absorbed dose while dermal exposure pathways consider the absorbed dose (*i.e.*, how much of the chemical in soil or water crosses the skin barrier and is absorbed by the body). The oral RfD or oral CSF can be applied in evaluation of the dermal exposure pathway following adjustment of the oral toxicity criteria for gastrointestinal absorbance. The EPA recommends adjusting oral toxicity criteria by gastrointestinal absorbance factors if gastrointestinal absorbance of the chemical in the vehicle of administration in the critical study is less than 50 percent. Generally, organic chemicals are assumed to be relatively bioavailable in oral and gavage toxicity studies and, thus, the administered dose is likely to be similar to absorbed dose. Therefore, no adjustment of oral toxicity criteria is recommended for organic PCOCs.

14.1.7.4 Sources of Toxicity Criteria

There are a variety of toxicity databases that regulatory agencies rely on for the purposes

of quantifying the toxicity of chemicals in the environment. The primary source (*i.e.*, "Tier 1") for toxicity information in the risk assessment should be the EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). According to a recent EPA directive that revises the human health toxicity value hierarchy, if RfDs for non-carcinogenic compounds and CSFs for possible carcinogens are not available in IRIS, the "Tier 2" toxicity resource is the EPA's database of Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values for Superfund (PPRTV). The "Tier 3" resources that can be consulted if IRIS and PPRTV databases lack relevant toxicity criteria include the Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST) and the Centers for Disease Control's Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs). All toxicity values were obtained from EPA's IRIS on-line database, which was accessed during December 2008.

14.1.8 Risk Characterization

Risk characterization involves estimating the magnitude of the potential adverse health effects under study. This was accomplished by combining the results of the toxicity assessments and exposure assessments to provide numerical estimates of potential health effects. These values represent comparisons of exposure levels with appropriate toxicity threshold values and estimates of excess cancer risk. Although the risk assessment produces numerical estimates of risk, these numbers do not predict actual health outcomes. The estimates are calculated to overestimate risk.

14.1.8.1 Carcinogens

For carcinogens, risks are generally expressed as the incremental probability of an individual developing cancer over a lifetime as a result of exposure to the carcinogen. Excess lifetime cancer risk (ELCR) is calculated from the following equation:

Risk or ELCR = CDI x SF

where:

Risk or ELCR = a unitless probability $(e.g., 2.0 \times 10^{-5})$ of an individual developing cancer,

CDI = chronic daily intake (averaged over 70 years) expressed as milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg-day), and

SF = slope factor, expressed as (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

These risks are probabilities that are expressed in scientific notation (e.g., 1.0×10^{-6}). An ELCR of 1.0×10^{-6} indicates that an individual experiencing the RME estimate has a 1 in 1,000,000 chance of developing cancer as a result of Site-related exposure. This is referred to as

an ELCR because it would be in addition to the risks of cancer individuals face from other causes such as smoking or exposure to too much sun. The chance of an individual developing cancer from all other causes has been estimated to be as high as one in three. The EPA's generally acceptable risk range for Site-related exposures is 1.0×10^{-4} to 1.0×10^{-6} , or a 1 in 10,000 to a 1 in 1,000,000 chance, respectively, of an individual developing cancer.

14.1.8.2 Noncarcinogens

The potential for non-carcinogenic effects is evaluated by comparing an exposure level over a specified time period (e.g., life-time) with a RfD derived for a similar exposure period. RfD values and reference concentrations (RfCs) are developed on the basis of a wide array of non-carcinogenic health effects. The RfD and RfC are estimates of the daily maximum level of exposure to human populations (including sensitive subpopulations) that are likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime (EPA 1989).

The ratio of exposure to toxicity is called a hazard quotient (HQ). A HQ less than 1 indicates that a receptor's dose of a single contaminant is less than the RfD, and that toxic non-carcinogenic effects from that chemical are unlikely. The Hazard Index (HI) is generated by adding the HQs for all chemical(s) of concern that affect the same target organ (e.g., liver) or that act through the same mechanism of action within a medium or across all media to which a given individual may reasonably be exposed. A HI less than 1 indicates that, based on the sum of all HQ's from different contaminants and exposure routes, toxic non-carcinogenic effects from all contaminants are unlikely. A HI greater than 1 indicates that site-related exposures may present a risk to human health. The HQ is calculated from the following equation:

Non-cancer HQ = CDI/RfD

where:

HQ = hazard quotient (unitless)

CDI = chronic daily intake (mg/kg-day)

RfD = reference dose (mg/kg-day)

Chronic Daily Intake and RfD are expressed in the same units and represent the same exposure period (*i.e.*, chronic, sub-chronic, or short-term). The EPA assumes additive effects in evaluating non-carcinogenic effects from a mixture of chemicals. Additivity should only be assumed for chemicals that induce the same effect by the same mechanism of action. This consideration is often addressed by adding HIs for chemicals that critically affect the same target organ system. This additivity across chemicals affecting the same target organ has been addressed in this assessment. The constituent-specific hazard quotients are summed to yield an

overall pathway HI. Pathway HIs are then summed to yield a total HI for each relevant population.

14.1.8.3 Site Risks

Baseline risks are those risks and hazards that the Site poses if no action were taken. Table 45 (Summary of Hazard Indices and Cancer Risk Estimates for Soil and Sediment Exposure) consists of risk characterization summaries that show the calculations for both cancer and non-cancer risk. The BHHRA organized the types of risk at the Site according to various exposure scenarios. Each exposure scenario specifies the type of human receptor (e.g., child resident, adult industrial worker), the exposure pathway (e.g., inhalation, ingestion), and the COC. If a contaminant or exposure scenario is found to produce a risk which will require a remedial action (based on either the carcinogenic risk or the HI) that contaminant or exposure scenario is said to "drive the risk" or "drive" the need for action. A remediation goal is set for Site-related contaminants that drive risk. All carcinogenic risks are based on RME.

Generally, EPA considers remedial action to be warranted at a site where the ELCR exceeds 1×10^{-4} . The need for action for risks falling within the 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6} range is judged on a case-by-case basis, unless applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements are exceeded. Risks less than 1×10^{-6} generally do not require remedial action. The point of departure for evaluating ELCR (individual carcinogens) is 1×10^{-6} . A hazard quotient or hazard index greater than one indicates some potential for adverse non-cancer health effects associated with COCs.

The BHHRA evaluated site-specific exposures based on realistic current and possible future land use. Table 45 (Summary of Hazard Indices and Cancer Risk Estimates for Soil and Sediment Exposure) provides a summary of the HIs for each scenario using average and RME assumptions for the soil pathways. None of the HIs for the soil exposure pathways exceeded EPA's target hazard index of 1. Exposure from the vapor intrusion pathway from PCOCs in ground water for a hypothetical industrial worker employed in a building sited at the North Area resulted in an HI greater than 1, as shown in Table 44 (Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model Output for North Area Ground Water). Potential cancer risks in the North Area were predicted to be 2.0 x 10⁻², which is 200 times greater than the EPA's risk level of 1.0 x 10⁻⁴. This means that for every 10,000 people that could be exposed 200 extra cancer cases may occur as a result of exposure to Site-related contaminants (*i.e.* VOCs) via the ground water to indoor air pathway. The HI was estimated to be 18.0 indicating that non-cancer health effects are possible via this pathway.

In calculating the risks posed by the Site, the BHHRA assumed that the future land use of the Site would be restricted to commercial/industrial land use; risk calculations for residential land use generally assume greater exposures, and therefore concentrations of hazardous substances present at the Site, while protective for commercial/industrial use, may not be

protective for residential land use. The BHHRA also assumed that the Site ground water would not be used and the continuing integrity of the cap on the former surface impoundments. If the integrity of the cap were not maintained, there would be additional potential risks under the contact recreation scenario, as discussed below, as well as potential risks of direct skin contact as a result of exposure to contaminated sludges now covered by the cap by future on-site workers and potential current youth trespassers.

It should be noted also that due to lead's unique toxicological properties, noncancer risk estimates could not be calculated similarly to the other non-carcinogenic PCOCs. However, none of the measured concentrations of lead in Site soil exceeded the EPA's screening level for industrial properties of 800 mg/kg. Thus, it is unlikely that lead at the Site poses an unacceptable risk.

14.1.8.4 Contact Recreation Scenario

Exposure to sediment and surface water by the youth trespasser and contact recreation receptor were evaluated using TCEQ's contact recreation PCLs for these media. None of the PCOCs detected in these media exceeded their respective PCLs. As such, exposure to PCOCs in these media is unlikely to result in an adverse health risk.

Zone A ground water intersects the Intracoastal Waterway in areas adjacent to the Site. In the areas where this intersection occurs, the ground water/surface water discharge relationship shows both short- and long-term variations depending on Zone A potentiometric levels and the tidal stage of the waterway. Regardless of the specific recharge/discharge condition at a given point in time, the net flux between Zone A and the Intracoastal Waterway is likely to be relatively low given: (1) the low hydraulic conductivity of Zone A, (2) the limited thickness of the unit adjacent to the shoreline, and (3) the relatively low magnitude of tidal range fluctuations within the waterway.

Contaminated ground water from the North Area of the Site currently does not discharge to the surface water and sediments of the Intracoastal Waterway adjacent to the South Area. The lateral extent of Site ground water containing COIs at concentrations above extent evaluation criteria is generally limited to a localized area within the North Area, roughly over the southern half of the former surface impoundments area and a similarly sized area immediately to the south.

The clay cap covers the former surface impoundments and prevents rainwater from infiltrating into the source area. If the cap was not present, or is not maintained in the future, then infiltration into the source area would increase and accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. A conservative qualitative assessment determined that the undiluted concentrations of ground water COIs discharging into the waterway could pose a risk to contact recreation receptors. As an example, the maximum

reported concentration for Zone A ground water of 292.0 mg/L for 1,2-DCA is more than three (3) orders of magnitude higher than the TRRP PCL of 0.196 mg/L for surface water. Another example shows that the maximum reported concentration for Zone A ground water of 234.0 mg/L for 1,1,1-TCA is almost five (5) times higher than the TRRP PCL of 47.2 mg/L for surface water. This conservative qualitative assessment shows that contact recreation receptors could be at risk, through ingestion and dermal contact, if the Zone A impacted ground water reached the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments.

14.1.8.5 Off-Site Residential Scenario

Off-site residential receptor risks were estimated by comparing PCOC concentrations in on-Site soil samples to their respective TCEQ's PCLs that were developed to evaluate exposure to air emissions from particulate dust and VOCs emitted from contaminated soil. This approach is conservative since diluting effects of off-site migration and dispersion were not considered. Even so, unacceptable risks are not expected since none of the compounds measured in South Area soils exceeded the screening criteria (see Tables 41 [Exposure Assumptions for the Youth Trespasser Scenario] and 42 [Exposure Assumptions for the Contact Recreation Scenario]).

14.1.8.6 Future On-Site Industrial Worker Vapor Intrusion Pathway Risk Estimates

As part of the BHHRA, the EPA determined the "Incremental Risk from Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air, Carcinogen (unitless)" and "Hazard Quotient from Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air, Noncarcinogen (unitless)." The results of this evaluation are presented in Tables 43 (Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model Output for South Area Ground Water) and 44 (Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model Output for North Area Ground Water) for the North Area and South Area, respectively, and suggest that, under the conservative assumptions of the J&E VIM, a potential unacceptable risk is likely at the North Area in the event that a building is constructed over the Zone A ground water plume and vapor intrusion occurs similar to the model's predictions. As noted previously, this conservative evaluation does not consider the restrictive covenants for Lots 55, 56, and 57 that require building design to exclude vapor intrusion.

14.1.9. Uncertainty Analysis

Efforts were made in the BHHRA to purposefully err on the side of conservatism in the absence of site-specific information. It is believed that the overall impact of the uncertainty and conservative nature of the evaluation results in an overly protective assessment.

14.1.10 Conclusions of the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

The primary objective of the BHHRA was to evaluate the possible risks associated with PCOCs in environmental media on human receptors at the Site. This information was used to help guide future risk management decisions at the Site. The risk assessment methodology used

to conduct this analysis was based on the approach described by the EPA in various supplemental and associated guidance documents as documented throughout the report.

Data were segregated by media and by location (e.g., North Area soil and South Area soil; and Intracoastal Waterway sediment and wetlands sediment) and distribution testing was performed. EPCs were estimated for all PCOCs for both central tendency (average) and RME (95% UCL) exposures using EPA's ProUCL program.

Five different exposure scenarios were quantitatively evaluated for the thirteen different potentially contaminated media identified at the Site. Exposure scenarios were developed to describe current and potential future land use by various human receptors and included a future industrial worker, future construction worker, current youth trespasser, current contact recreation receptor, and current off-site residential receptor. Exposure and risks were calculated for both central tendency and RME scenarios.

The BHHRA concluded that there were unacceptable cancer risks or noncancer hazard indices for scenarios involving future exposure to an indoor industrial worker if a building is constructed over impacted ground water in the North Area. As noted above, in reaching this conclusion the BHHRA assumed the continuing integrity of the Site cap on the former surface impoundments and did not address risks if the cap were not present and not maintained. The BHHRA also assumed use of the Site being restricted to commercial/industrial land use, and that the Site ground water would not be used. If any of these three assumed conditions were to change in the future, then the conclusions of the Risk Assessment would not be valid.

Potential cancer risks in the North Area, using maximum shallow Zone A ground water concentrations and the J&E VIM model, were predicted to be greater than 1.0×10^{-4} , while the HIs were estimated to be greater than 1. Generally, the EPA considers a RA to be warranted at a site where the ELCR exceeds 1.0×10^{-4} . The need for a RA for risks falling within the 1.0×10^{-4} to 1.0×10^{-6} range is judged on a case-by-case basis (unless applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements are exceeded). Risks less than 1.0×10^{-6} generally do not require a RA. The point of departure for evaluating ELCR for individual carcinogens is 1.0×10^{-6} . An HQ or HI greater than 1 indicates some potential for adverse non-cancer health effects associated with the COCs for the Site.

Potential cancer risks in the North Area were predicted to be 2.0×10^{-2} , which is 200 times greater than the EPA's risk level of 1.0×10^{-4} . This means that for every 10,000 people that could be exposed 200 extra cancer cases may occur as a result of exposure to Site-related contaminants (*i.e.* VOCs) via the ground water to indoor air pathway. The HI was estimated to be 18.0 indicating that non-cancer health effects are possible via this pathway. Estimated risks from Zone A ground water at the South Area were below the EPA's goals; therefore, adverse risks associated with the vapor intrusion pathway are unlikely in this area.

14.2 Summary of the Ecological Risk Assessment

All of the ecological risk assessment activities at the Site were performed under the EPA's 8 step process and guidance titled "Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Process for Defining and Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments" (ERAGS, EPA 1997) and certain aspects of the TCEQ's "Ecological Risk Assessment" guidance. With the submittal of the Final Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment, all 8 steps were completed. The first phase in the ecological risk process, the Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment, concluded that there were no upper trophic level risks to ecological receptors consuming food or soil, sediment, and surface water media containing site-related contaminants of potential ecological concern (COPECs). However, the Scientific/Management Decision Point (SMDP) provided in the Final SLERA concluded that a potential was indicated for adverse toxicological ecological effects to soil- and sediment-dwelling invertebrates for the following COPECs: PAHs, metals, and pesticides. Thus, a more thorough BERA was warranted, and subsequently conducted.

The BERA Work Plan and Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) and BERA Problem Formulation were approved by the EPA, and sample collection, laboratory analysis, and data validation were conducted. The BERA Work Plan summarized the field activities, toxicity testing, chemical analyses and data validation. Following the EPA's approval of the Preliminary Site Characterization Report (PSCR), the draft BERA Report was submitted to the EPA.

The BERA Work Plan and SAP described a study to assess site-specific toxicity to invertebrates to COPECs in the North Area soils, wetland sediments, Intracoastal Waterway sediments, and surface water from the wetland area. Toxicity testing of sediment was conducted using the 28-day whole-sediment tests for the polychaete *Neanthes arenaceodentata* and the amphipod *Leptocheirus plumulosus* using the wetland sediments and Intracoastal Waterway sediments. A 21-day whole-sediment/soil toxicity test using *Neanthes arenaceodentata* was applied to the North Area soils. The bioassays for the surface water were conducted on brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*) and assessed at a 48-hour duration. All of the BERA sediment and soil sample locations were chosen based on a concentration gradient of the COPECs identified in the SLERA. The objective of the BERA Report is to characterize the Site-specific risks using samples of surface soil, surface sediment, and surface water in accordance with the study design identified in the Final BERA Work Plan and SAP.

The evaluation of toxicity and analytical data showed that the most relevant comparison was between Site and reference sample locations. This approach allows for a comparison of locations that exhibit similar environmental conditions, except for the presence of Site-related COPECs. Ultimately, it was determined that there is no statistically significant difference in the toxicity observed in samples collected at the reference locations and the Site for sediment/soil exposure and that there was no toxicity associated with the surface water locations. Because of the lack of evidence of Site-related toxicity, development of ecologically-based remediation goals was not necessary.

14.2.1 Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (Steps 1 and 2)

The purpose and scope of the SLERA was to summarize the analytical data for environmental media sampled during the RI and to complete Steps 1 and 2 of the EPA's Ecological Risk Assessment process based on those data. The SLERA was a conservative assessment and served to evaluate the need and, if required, the level of effort necessary to conduct a BERA. A SLERA is to provide a general indication of the potential for ecological risk (or lack thereof), and was conducted for several purposes including: 1) to estimate the likelihood that a particular ecological risk exists; 2) to identify the need for site-specific data collection efforts; or 3) to focus site-specific ecological risk assessments where warranted (EPA 1997).

The SLERA compared maximum concentrations of the COPECs to protective ecological benchmarks for direct contact toxicity. The SLERA concluded that there might be the potential for adverse impacts to sedentary biota communities in surface soil from several COPECs that exceeded a Hazard Quotient (HQ) of 1 in the South Area and North Area. A Hazard Quotient is obtained by dividing each ecological receptor's exposure to each COPEC concentration by the protective toxicity effects criterion for each COPEC. In addition, the SLERA indicated a potential for localized adverse ecological effects to sedentary biota communities in sediment. Concentrations of the COPECs that exceeded the midpoint of the toxicity effects range-low and effects range-median (ERL and ERM) concentration levels in sediment of the North Area wetlands, Intracoastal Waterway and the Ponds were predicted to have toxic effects. The SLERA also concluded that there was a possible risk from direct toxicity to aquatic species, including fish, due to acrolein and dissolved copper in the surface water of the North Area wetlands and silver in the surface water of the Ponds and the Background Intracoastal Waterway area.

It should be noted that the SLERA determined that adverse effects resulting from soil ingestion, sediment ingestion, surface water and/or food chain exposures to higher trophic-level receptors were unlikely or insignificant because HQs for higher trophic-level receptors were less than 1.

14.2.2 Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment Problem Formulation (Step 3)

Following completion of the SLERA, the BERA Problem Formulation was conducted to identify the specific ecological issues at the Site and determine the scope and goals of the BERA. The BERA Problem Formulation further refined or identified the COPECs; characterized ecological effects of the COPECs; reviewed fate and transport, complete exposure pathways, and potential ecosystems at risk; determined assessment endpoints (specific ecological values to be protected); and developed a CSM with ecological risk questions to be addressed.

Steps were taken to refine the COPEC list (*i.e.*, modification of conservative exposure assumptions and review of spatial COPEC distributions) and conduct a literature research to further characterize ecological effects of the refined list of COPECs, as well as to review their fate and transport characteristics relative to Site conditions. Subsequent to these steps, the following ecosystems were identified as potentially at risk for the following COPECs:

- Wetland sediments and surface water: The primary COPECs with HQs greater than 1 in wetland sediment were several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Most of the HQ exceedances for the PAHs were located in three areas: (1) a small area immediately northeast of the capped surface impoundments; (2) a smaller area immediately south of the capped surface impoundments; and (3) at a sample location in the southwest part of the North Area approximately 60 ft north of Marlin Avenue. Other COPECs included the organochlorine pesticides and metabolites (4,4'-DDT, endrin aldehyde, and endrin ketone). The metals that were COPECs included arsenic, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc. Additionally, total acrolein and dissolved copper were surface water COPECs in the wetland area northeast of the capped surface impoundments. The COPECs in the Small Pond included 4,4'-DDT and zinc in the sediments and silver in the surface water.
- Intracoastal Waterway sediment within former Site barge slips: The predominant COPECs in these areas, as reflected by HQ exceedances, were PAHs. The total PAH concentration was highest in the northernmost sample in the western barge slip. In the eastern barge slip, the COPECs were three PAHs, hexachlorobenzene, and the sum of high molecular-weight PAHs (HPAHs). The only organochlorine pesticide COPEC was 4,4'-DDT.
- North Area soils south of the capped surface impoundments: The metals COPECs in this area, where some buried debris was encountered in the shallow subsurface, were barium, chromium, copper, and zinc. Organic COPECs included 4,4'-DDT and Aroclor-1254.

The risk questions developed through the BERA Problem Formulation were:

- 1. Intracoastal Waterway and Wetlands sediments: Does exposure to COPECs in sediment adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of sediment invertebrates as an aquatic community?
- 2. Wetlands and Pond surface water: Does exposure to COPECs in surface water adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of water-column invertebrates and fish?

3. North Area soils: Does exposure to COPECs in soil adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of soil invertebrates as a terrestrial community?

Justification for removal of the South Area from the ecological risk process was provided in the approved Final BERA Problem Formulation Report for the following habitat-related considerations:

- 1. It is zoned by the City of Freeport as "W-3, Waterfront Heavy", which provides for commercial and industrial land use, primarily port, harbor, or marine-related activities;
- 2. A restrictive covenant placed on the deed ensures that future land use for this parcel of land is commercial/industrial;
- 3. The area does not serve as valuable habitat, foraging area, or refuge for ecological communities, including threatened/endangered or otherwise protected species;
- 4. The area does not contain consistent and contiguous habitat but, rather, the area is broken up by the presence of concrete slabs, pads, driveways, and areas of compacted shell:
- 5. The area exhibits minimal ecological functions because of the disturbed nature of the land and historical industrial use of the property and adjacent properties; and
- 6. There are minimal, if any, attractive features at the South Area that would support a resident wildlife community.

The Site has been used for industrial purposes since it was developed in the early 1960s. It is also bounded by former and/or current industrial properties to the east and west. The Site has not been used since approximately 1999 and opportunistic grasses and small shrubs have grown on some portions of the South Area that do not have concrete, oyster shell, or gravel cover. The EPA believes that the South Area will be used in the future for commercial/industrial purposes since the barge slips are valuable to many types of businesses in the area, and it is unlikely that the Site will return to "natural" conditions. The evidence indicates that the South Area soils do not represent a valuable ecological resource that warranted further evaluation in order to protect invertebrates such as earthworms and, therefore, there was no further assessment of the South Area soils (URS, 2011).

14.2.3 BERA Work Plan – Study Design and Data Quality Objectives (Step 4)

The BERA Work Plan was prepared to describe the investigation components necessary to complete the BERA. The Work Plan included a SAP that established the specific sampling locations, equipment, and procedures to be used during the BERA. The overall objective to be addressed by the BERA is to evaluate the specific contaminants, pathways, and receptors identified in the SLERA as warranting additional investigation.

14.2.3.1 BERA Exposure Analysis

To address the BERA objectives and risk questions listed in the Problem Formulation , an investigation program was developed that used multiple lines of evidence including sediment toxicity testing, surface water toxicity testing, measures of COPEC bioavailability, and COPEC concentration data.

The investigation program included bioassays of invertebrates coupled with chemical analyses of soil, sediment, pore-water, and surface water. The bioassays, chemical analyses, and determination of COPEC bioavailability represent three lines of evidence that were used to support the conclusions of the BERA. The analyses were selected to incorporate the media, pathways, and COPECs relevant to the assessment endpoints (Table 46 – Assessment Endpoints and Measures). Sampling, analysis, and data evaluation protocols were selected to ensure that the data collected are scientifically defensible and applicable to the BERA objectives. Sample station locations were selected based on COPEC concentrations along a gradient. Sampling locations are provided on Figures 62 (North Area Soil Sample Locations), 63 (Wetland Sediment Sample Locations), 64 (Intracoastal Waterway Sediment Sample Locations), 65 (Intracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample Locations), and 66 (Wetland Surface Water Sample Locations).

14.2.4 Field Verification of Sampling Design (Step 5)

The purpose of the Field Verification of the Sampling Design (Step 5) is to evaluate the appropriateness and implementability of the testable hypotheses, exposure pathway model, and measurement endpoints created in Steps 3 and 4 (EPA 1997). There were two significant adjustments to the toxicity testing protocol: 1) the test species for the North Area soil was changed from the earthworm (*Eisenia fetida*) to the polycheate *Neanthes arenaceodentata* and the soils were treated as sediments in the toxicity testing, and 2) the surface water test species was changed from Mysid shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) to brine shrimp (*Artemia*). Both of these adjustments were due to the elevated salinity commonly found in the salt panne environment.

14.2.5 Site Investigation and Data Analysis Phase (Step 6)

Field activities and laboratory testing were conducted in August and September 2010 to support the BERA. Sample collection methods, the pore-water extraction method, field measurements procedures, laboratory analytical methods, toxicity testing methods, and data validation procedures were specified in the Field Sampling Plan (FSP), Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and/or Final BERA Work Plan and SAP. BERA field activities were also conducted in accordance with the Site-specific Health and Safety Plan.

14.2.6 Environmental Media Sampling

The initial environmental media sampling program consisted of collecting samples for the analyses of those COPECs listed in the Final BERA Work Plan and SAP. Total organic carbon (TOC) data were obtained for the sediment samples from the wetlands area and the Intracoastal Waterway. Simultaneously-extracted metals/acid volatile sulfides (SEM/AVS) and grain size analysis were obtained for the wetland sediments. Data gathered in the field such as water depth, pH, conductivity, temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen for water and pH, oxygen reduction potential and temperature are shown on Tables 47 (Field Sampling Parameters – Water) and 48 (Field Sampling Parameters – Sediment).

The pore water sample EWSED04PW collected in August 2010 could not be analyzed for PAHs due to a laboratory error. Field activities were re-initiated in September 2010 to collect the pore water sample from the same location. While the sampling team was present on the Site, they evaluated whether sufficient pore water was present at EWSED03, EWSED05, and EWSED09 (as well as sufficient surface water from EWSW02 and EWSW03) that had previously been dry. All of these pore water and surface water samples, except for EWSED05PW and EWSW02, were subsequently collected in September 2010.

Consistent with the BERA Work Plan and SAP, there were no analytical samples formally archived for this project.

14.2.7 Toxicity Testing Protocols

Toxicity testing of sediment was conducted using the 28-day whole-sediment tests for the polychaete *Neanthes arenaceodentata* and *Leptocheirus plumulosus* using the wetland sediments and Intracoastal Waterway sediments. Responses of test organisms exposed to laboratory control samples for all of the sediment toxicity tests indicated that the test organisms were of acceptable health. Additionally, the reference and Site toxicant tests were within acceptable quality control parameters. The purpose of the laboratory control tests is to determine the validity of the test.

Conducting the 28-day earthworm (*Eisenia fetida*) bioassays for North Area soils was problematic given significantly elevated salinity levels in the six (6) Site and three (3) reference

soil sample locations. When the earthworms were introduced to the North Area soil samples in the laboratory, there was an immediate avoidance reaction followed by acute mortality in all of the Site and reference location samples. The elevated salinity levels are believed to be due to frequent inundation with estuarine water related to storm events. Also, much of the soil/sediment in the North Area uplands was originally dredge spoils from the Intracoastal Waterway used as fill material. An alternative method for the earthworm bioassays was developed. The nine (9) soil samples from this transitional area were treated as sediment by adding synthetic seawater, and the polychaete *Neanthes arenaceodentata* was exposed over a 21-day test duration with growth and survival endpoints. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), survival and growth endpoints "are about equal sensitivity" for *Neanthes arenaceodentata* (MacDonald et al., 2003). The 21-day test duration is conservative given the ephemeral nature of the inundation events at the Site.

Similar to the North Area soils, elevated salinity levels measured in August 2010 were also a concern for surface water samples EWSW01 and EWSW04. As-received salinities of 40‰ and 39‰, respectively, were measured by PBS&J Environmental Toxicology Laboratory, and would likely result in significant stress to the mysid shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) proposed in the Final BERA Work Plan and SAP. As previously discussed, these elevated salinity levels are indicative of a salt panne. Therefore, the bioassays for the surface water were conducted on brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*) that are better suited for high salinities. There are no standard laboratory methods for testing chronic exposures to brine shrimp. Therefore, PBS&J Environmental Toxicology Laboratory developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) for conducting acute tests with a survival endpoint by referencing standard procedures for determining toxicity from produced (oilfield) waters. This shortened test protocol, from 7 days to 48 hours, is more representative of the ephemeral nature of surface water in the areas being evaluated and was demonstrated with the toxicity testing to be more reliable. Use of the alternative species and test protocol was approved by the EPA at a test duration of 48 hours.

The surface water toxicity tests with *Artemia* were conducted three times between September and October 2010. The initial test was potentially affected by a laboratory technician using an incorrect food for the test organisms; however the lab control showed 100% survival at 48 hours. The second test exhibited excessive control mortality (failure) (*i.e.*, less than 90% survival of the control) after 48 hours, and the third test was completed with excessive control mortality (failure) after 96 hours but acceptable lab control survival at 48 hours (90%). The applicability of the 96 hour test duration is questionable. It was decided that the original test duration of 96 hours was not acceptable for this test species and site conditions, and that the test duration of 48 hours would be the accepted test duration.

For the evaluation of the toxicity of Site sediment and soil samples, the most relevant comparisons are the results for reference location samples. This enables the comparison of results between Site samples and reference samples that exhibit similar environmental conditions, but are not influenced by releases from the Site. It should be noted that reference

samples may contain background concentrations of one or more naturally occurring metals as well as anthropogenic constituents that are not related to Site activities (EPA, 2002).

14.2.8 Results of Chemical Analyses and Toxicity Testing

Chemistry data generated from the BERA sampling and analyses were compared to the previously-collected data to evaluate the COPEC concentration gradients across the Site. The 2010 BERA data were also compared to the applicable screening benchmarks as listed in the BERA Work Plan and SAP (Table 49 – Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment). TCEO's guidelines are the primary source for the screening benchmarks. Site investigation activities are described by environmental medium and/or area in the following sections. The following text provides a discussion of the COPEC gradients, screening level and/or reference location concentration (i.e., not Site related) exceedances, and corresponding toxicity testing results with supporting tables and figures. The statistical analysis of the toxicity test results is discussed by study area. Table 50 (Summary of Toxicity Testing for Soil and Sediment) is a summary of the toxicity testing results for each of the study areas without statistical comparison of the Site samples with reference samples; however, note that the mean growth and mean survival toxicity results are based on multiple replicates of the test chambers per sample. Thus, results presented in the tables throughout the BERA, should be considered as a mean calculation of the replicates and not a single test result. The determination of the statistical comparison is based on the methods outlined in the BERA Work Plan and SAP which describes that significant differences for the toxicity tests set at P<0.05. Discussion of the statistical and biological significance of the data is presented in the following sections.

14.2.8.1 North Area Soil

There were six (6) Site and three (3) reference samples collected. Samples were collected from the 0 to 0.5 foot depth. The COPECs for the North Area soil are 4,4'-DDT; Arochlor-1254; barium; chromium; copper; and zinc.

14.2.8.1.1 Ecological Setting

The North Area soils represent areas that are topographically higher than the wetland sediments, and are subject to flooding from extreme rainfall or storm surges. Therefore, the area does not represent an upland terrestrial area, but more of a transitional area between wetland sediments and soils. The dominant crustacean in such a transitional area is typically the fiddler crab (*Uca spp.*). Fiddler crabs were noted by the field crew to be present during sample collection. They are detritivores that feed near their burrows during low tide by separating organic detritus from sediment using specialized legs. The burrowing crabs, the marsh crab (*Sesarma cinereum*), and the land crab (*Cardisoma guanhumi*) are also typical of high marsh environments. The primary food source for the marsh crab is *Spartina* detritus, but it will eat small fiddler crabs when they are available. The land crab is an omnivorous scavenger. Both

species are eaten by mammalian predators, such as raccoons and coyotes. Other crustaceans often present in the transitional area are hermit crabs (*Clibanarius vittatus* and *Pagurus longicarpus*). Hermit crabs move frequently between the intertidal marsh and the high marsh and are omnivorous scavengers that seek out animal tissues and other organic detritus.

14.2.8.1.2 Analytical Chemistry Results

In general, the 2010 BERA analytical results for North Area soils are lower than the analytical results from the RI data collected in 2009. Table 51 (Summary of Results for North Area Soil), for Site and reference sample locations, shows the BERA data with exceedances of the benchmarks for barium, chromium, copper and zinc. The COPECs 4,4'-DDT and Aroclor-1254 are the only two organic COPECs with exceedances of marine sediment benchmarks (Table 51), which are the ERL conservative screening criteria. A concentration gradient for the two (2) organic COPECs was not apparent from the 2010 data, but is apparent for the inorganic COPECs (see Table 51).

14.2.8.1.3 Toxicity Results

The results from the North Area soils toxicity tests showed no statistically significant differences in toxicity results using the test species *Neanthes arenaceodentata* in Site samples when compared to the reference locations. As shown on Tables 50 (Summary of Toxicity Testing for Soil and Sediment) and 51 (Summary of Results for North Area Soil), mean survival rates ranged from 76% to 96% in the North Area soil samples. The toxicity results did not consistently correlate with the results of the analytical chemistry.

14.2.8.2 Wetland Sediment

There were seven (7) Site and two (2) reference area samples collected as shown on Figure 63 (Wetland Sediment Sample Locations). Sediment samples were collected from the 0 to 0.5 foot depth. Sediment pore water was extracted and analyzed for COPECs for all but one sediment sample (EWSED05) which was too dry to extract pore water. There was not a formal assessment of benthic invertebrates in the samples during the field event; however, polychaete worms and fiddler crabs were observed in all of the wetland sediment sample locations, including the reference locations. The COPECs for the wetland bulk sediment and pore-water include 2-methylnaphthalene; 4,4'-DDT; acenaphthene; acenaphthylene; anthracene; arsenic; benzo(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; benzo(g,h,i)perylene; chrysene; copper; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; endrin aldehyde; endrin ketone; fluoranthene; fluorene; gamma-chlordane; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; lead; nickel; phenanthrene; pyrene; and zinc.

14.2.8.2.1 Ecological Setting

The wetland sediment area can be considered a salt panne. In general, the intertidal zone receives nutrients flushed from the supra-tidal zone and nutrients that are filtered out of near-shore waters; however, the area is hyper-saline, and conditions are considered harsh. Similar to the North Area soil, the dominant crustacean in this area is the fiddler crab. Juvenile blue crabs, which may also be present, take refuge in the marsh areas, but migrate to the sub-tidal zone as they get larger. Mud crabs (*Neopanope texana* and *Panopeus herbstii*) typically live in shallow mud or under shoreline debris and feed on oyster spat, barnacles, snails and smaller crabs. Other crustaceans that may live in the area are hermit crabs (*Clibanarius vittatus* and *Pagurus longicarpus*) and mud shrimp (*Callianassa jamaicense*). All are omnivorous scavengers that feed on organic detritus trapped in marsh sediment.

14.2.8.2.2 Analytical Chemistry Results

In general, the 2010 BERA analytical results for wetland sediments were lower than the analytical results from the RI data collected in 2008. Table 49 (Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment) shows exceedances of the sediment benchmarks for several individual PAHs and metals (lead, nickel and zinc) in the BERA samples. The only exceedances of surface water benchmarks from Site wetland sediment pore-water were for endrin aldehyde, endrin ketone, copper, and zinc. The only exceedances of either sediment or surface water benchmarks in the reference samples were 4,4'-DDT in sediment, and 4,4'-DDT, endrin aldehyde, and nickel in sediment pore-water. As shown on Table 49, concentration gradients were identified for the majority of the COPECs.

Detailed information on sediment grain size and SEM/AVS analytical results are presented on Table 52 (Summary of Grain Size Data for Wetland Sediment) and Table 53 (Summary of AVS, SEM and Organic Carbon-Normalized Excess SEM Data for Wetland Sediment), respectively.

14.2.8.2.3 Toxicity Results

Tables 50 (Summary of Toxicity Testing for Soil and Sediment) and 49 (Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment) include a summary of the wetland sediment toxicity testing (bioassay) results. For the polychaete, *Neanthes arenaceodentata*, and the amphipod, *Leptocheirus plumulosus*, there were no statistically significant differences between the seven (7) Site samples and the two (2) reference samples for the survival or growth endpoints. Insufficient offspring were produced for a statistical analysis of the reproduction endpoint for amphipods.

The results of the toxicity study did not consistently correlate well with the results of the analytical chemistry. These results serve to illustrate the fact that toxicity test organism responses reflect exposure to the full balance of potential stressors, not individual COPECs.

These stressors include Site COPECs and other types of stressors (e.g., elevated salinities) that can exert independent and collective effects. Thus, caution should be exercised when interpreting such data regarding the co-occurrence of screening benchmarks.

14.2.8.3 Intracoastal Waterway Sediment

There were five (5) Site and two (2) reference area samples collected, as shown on Figures 64 (Intracoastal Waterway Sediment Sample Locations) and 65 (Intracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample Locations), respectively. The sediment samples were collected from the 0 to 0.5 foot depth. There was not a formal assessment of benthic invertebrates in the samples during the field event; however, benthic invertebrates were observed in all of the Intracoastal Waterway sediment samples, including the reference samples. The most abundant organisms appeared to be polychaete worms (*Neanthes spp.*). Additionally, mud crabs and snapping shrimp were observed by the field crew in some of the sediment samples. Sediment pore water was extracted from all seven (7) locations and analyzed for Site COPECs. The COPECs for the Intracoastal Waterway bulk sediment and pore-water include 4,4'-DDT; acenaphthene; benzo(a)anthracene; chrysene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; fluoranthene; fluorene; hexachlorobenzene; phenanthrene; and pyrene.

14.2.8.3.1 Ecological Setting

The benthic communities found in the Intracoastal Waterway and Oyster Creek in the Site vicinity are very similar to the communities that would be found in a primary or secondary bay on the Texas Gulf Coast. The Intracoastal Waterway represents a diverse ecological system. However, water depths, vehicle traffic, reduced light penetration, and higher than normal tidal energy prevent submerged vegetation from growing in the Intracoastal Waterway near the Site. The absence of attached vegetation that provides food and shelter decreases the number of invertebrate species that can utilize the habitat. Most of the epibenthic invertebrates that utilize the sub-tidal zone in the Intracoastal Waterway are migrants. In areas where tidal energy is reduced, sediment and organic detritus can accumulate and create a habitat for benthic infauna. A summary of potential ecological receptors typically present in Texas bay systems is presented below. These species may or may not be present in the Intracoastal Waterway in the vicinity of the Site.

The most common invertebrates in the sub-tidal zone are the micro- and macroinfauna. Microinfauna includes bacteria, flagellates, diatoms, and small worms and may represent a significant portion of the infaunal biomass. The macroinfauna (> 0.5 mm) include polychaete worms, copepods, gastropods, amphipods, and isopods. Parchment worms (*Chaetopterus variopedatus*) and lugworms (*Arenicola cristata*) are tube-dwelling polychaete worms that are common in the sub-tidal sediment. Other polychaete worms are *Eteone heteropoda*, *Laeonereis culveri*, *Neanthes succinea*, *Ceratonereis irritabilis*, and *Capitella capitata*. *E. heteropoda* and

73

C. capitata are deposit feeders. The other polychaetes are active predators and feed on other invertebrates.

Bivalves and gastropods are also commonly abundant on the sub-tidal bottom. Most live in the sediment and communicate with the overlying water through a siphon. Burrowing bivalves that are common in muddy sediment are the stout razor (*Tagelus plebeius*), jackknife clam (*Ensis minor*), and angelwing (*Crytopleura costata*). Other bivalves that occur in the shallow sub-tidal zone are the constricted macoma (*Macoma constricta*), dwarf surf clam (*Mulinia lateralis*, also known as the coot clam), and southern quahog (*Mercenaria campechiensis*). The coot clam is a prolific member of the mud bottom community and serves as an important food source for diving ducks, shorebirds, and crabs.

Gastropods that may live on shallow sub-tidal bottom are the predatory whelks (*Busycon spiratum* and *Busycon contrarium*). The bubble shell (*Bulla striata*), virgin nerite (*Neritina virginea*), and mud snail (*Nassarius vibex*) are also found on shallow mud bottoms.

The most common large invertebrates typically present on the sub-tidal bottom are adult blue crabs (*Callinectes sapidus*) and penaeid shrimp. Blue crabs are good swimmers and are highly mobile, but will burrow into soft mud when shelter is not available. They are omnivorous scavengers that selectively feed on organic particles and soft-bodied invertebrates. Adult white shrimp (*Litopenaeus setiferus*) and brown shrimp (*Farfantepenaeus aztecus*) can be seasonally abundant on the sub-tidal bottom. They are omnivorous scavengers and grazers that feed on algae and organic detritus that accumulate as a flocculent in the upper centimeter of sediment.

14.2.8.3.2 Analytical Chemistry Results

Table 54 (Summary of Results of Intracoastal Waterway Sediment) provides a summary of the Intracoastal Waterway sediment data used in the original gradient determination and the Intracoastal Waterway sediment analytical results generated from the BERA sampling. Table 54 also compares the TCEQ's marine sediment benchmarks and marine surface water benchmarks to the 2010 BERA bulk sediment and pore-water data, respectively. Analytical results from the 2010 BERA sampling of Intracoastal Waterway sediment and associated reference sediment are presented in Figures 64 (Intracoastal Waterway Sediment Sample Locations) and 65 (Intracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample Locations), respectively.

In general, the 2010 analytical results for Intracoastal Waterway sediments were lower than the analytical results from the RI data collected in 2008. There were no exceedances of the marine surface water benchmarks in sediment pore-water. The only exceedances of sediment benchmarks were in sample EIWSED02 for 4,4'-DDT; acenaphthene; and fluorene. As shown on Table 54, concentration gradients were identified for the majority of Site COPECs.

14.2.8.3.3 Toxicity Results

Table 54 includes a summary of the Intracoastal Waterway sediment toxicity testing (bioassay) results. For the polychaete, *Neanthes arenaceodentata*, and the amphipod *Leptocheirus plumulosus*, there were no statistically significant differences between the five (5) Site samples and the two (2) reference samples for the survival or growth endpoints. Insufficient offspring were produced for a statistical analysis of reproduction for the amphipod. The results of the toxicity study did not consistently correlate well with the results of the analytical chemistry.

14.2.8.4 Surface Water

Wetland and pond surface waters were evaluated through the collection and analysis of three (3) samples from the Site as shown on Figure 66 (Wetland Surface Water Sample Locations). Surface water was not available at reference location EWSW02 (Figure 66). In general, surface water in the wetland area was not consistently present, and when present becomes highly saline as it rapidly evaporates. Surface water salinities measured for EWSW01, EWSW03, and EWSW04 were 43‰, 27‰, and 42‰, respectively (Table 47 – Field Sampling Parameters – Water). These salinities were consistent with salinities measured in the laboratory which were approximately 40‰, 30‰, and 39‰ for EWSW01, EWSW03, and EWSW04, respectively. The COPECs for the surface water samples were location-specific. For EWSW01, the COPECs consisted of total acrolein and dissolved copper. The COPEC for EWSW03 was dissolved copper, and the COPEC for EWSW04 was dissolved silver. The original risk question that addressed the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of the fish community is not applicable because of the harsh conditions and intermittent presence of the surface water in a salt panne. However, the 48-hour toxicity tests, using the brine shrimp as a test species, address any potential toxicity to water column invertebrates that may inhabit the intermittent ponds.

14.2.8.4.1 Ecological Setting

The wetlands area is indicative of marsh flats, which contain shallow pools and salt pannes. A salt panne is periodically flooded by tidal events that bring fresh sea-borne nutrients, small fish, and invertebrates. Salty brine remains when these shallow pools evaporate. These areas in the wetlands often dry out completely, creating even harsher conditions. When the seawater evaporates, the salts remain and accumulate over many tidal cycles. The difficult environs of the salt panne usually have soils that are frequently waterlogged, making them devoid of oxygen. The high salt concentrations, waterlogged soils, and warm waters associated with salt pannes mean that not many plants can survive and the biological diversity is low. The surface water samples were taken from these shallow pools with elevated salinity.

14.2.8.4.2 Analytical Chemistry Results

Table 55 (Summary of Results for Wetland Surface Water) provides a summary of the wetland surface water results considered in the original gradient determination and the wetland surface water analytical results generated from the BERA sampling. Analytical results from the 2010 sampling of wetland surface water are also presented in Figure 66 (Wetland Surface Water Sample Locations). The reference location EWSW02 was dry and could not be sampled for surface water. Because these pools are intermittent, acute surface water criteria were used for comparison. There were no exceedances of surface water acute criteria in any of the samples.

14.2.8.4.3 Toxicity Results

There is considerable uncertainty with the surface water toxicity test using the test species *Artmeia*. The test was run three times for a duration of 96 hours; however, the results were not reproducible between the three tests for the three samples. It was decided that the toxicity testing would be presented based on the results at 48 hours.

EWSW-01 showed acceptable laboratory control survival for tests one (100%) and 3 (90%) at 48 hours with no indication of toxicity from the Site surface water at any dilution (survival ranged from 80% - 100%).

EWSW03 showed acceptable laboratory control for tests 1 (100%) and 3 (94%) at 48 hours with no indication of toxicity from the Site surface water at any dilution (survival ranged from 98% - 100%) in test 1, but low survival in test 3 in all of the test dilutions (0% to 70%). It is unknown why the outcomes of the two tests were inconsistent.

EWSW04 showed acceptable laboratory control for test 1 (99%), but only 86% for test 3 at 48 hours. There was no indication of toxicity from the Site surface water at any dilution (survival ranged from 98% - 100%) in test 1. Survival in test 3 ranged from 82% to 98%.

14.2.9 Risk Characterization – Risk Estimation and Risk Description (Step 7)

The data collected to support the BERA were designed to address the ecological risk questions first presented in the Final BERA Work Plan and SAP:

- 1. Does exposure to COPECs in soil adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of the soil invertebrate community?
- 2. Does exposure to COPECs in bulk sediment and pore-water adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of the benthic invertebrate community?

3. Does exposure to COPECs in surface water adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of the fish community?

Overall, the data met the data quality objectives identified in the Final BERA Work Plan and SAP, and are adequate for evaluation and risk characterization in the BERA. However, the assumption presented in the Final BERA Work Plan and SAP that any impacts on toxicity would be solely due to Site COPECs proved to be incorrect. Similar inconsistent and modest toxicity was associated with soils/sediments from both the reference locations and the Site locations.

14.2.9.1 North Area Soils

The toxicity testing of *Neanthes arenaceodentata* over a 21-day exposure period showed no statistically significant differences between the North Area soil samples and the reference location soil samples. As summarized on Table 50 (Summary of Toxicity Testing for Soil and Sediment) and Table 51 (Summary of Results for North Area Soil), mean survival in the six (6) Site samples ranged from 76% to 96% and mean survival in the three (3) reference samples ranged from 60% to 92%. The growth data showed a similar relationship between the Site and reference samples. The results of the toxicity study did not always correlate well with the results of the analytical chemistry as compared to screening benchmarks.

The BERA concludes that there are no Site-related adverse effects when comparing the North Area samples to the reference samples and that exposure to COPECs in the North Area soil does not adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of the sediment invertebrate community. Note that the original risk question was directed to soil invertebrates (i.e., earthworms), but through the BERA process it was determined that the habitat is not conducive to earthworms and is more applicable to saline tolerant sediment invertebrates.

14.2.9.2 Wetland Sediments

Toxicity testing of the wetland sediments was conducted using the 28-day whole-sediment tests for *Neanthes arenaceodentata* and *Leptocheirus plumulosus*. Tables 50 (Summary of Toxicity Testing for Soil and Sediment) and 49 (Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment) summarize the toxicity test results for these samples. There were no statistically significant differences between the Site wetland sediment samples and the reference wetland sediment samples. The comparison of bulk sediment and sediment pore-water concentrations to screening benchmarks (Table 49) generally indicates a relatively low bioavailability and low potential for sediment toxicity. The SEM/AVS ratios presented in Table 53 (Summary of AVS, SEM and Organic Carbon-Normalized Excess SEM Data for Wetland Sediment) are all above 1.0, except for EWSED08 with an SEM/AVS ratio of 0.157, which indicates that the potential exists for metal toxicity since sufficient AVS to completely form insoluble metal sulfides is not present. However, sediment organic carbon can also bind the free metals and reduce their availability to aquatic organisms. The ratio of "excess" SEM to the fraction organic carbon

content of sediment was below 130 μ mol/ g_{oc} , the concentration predicted to be non-toxic by the EPA, for six (6) of seven (7) Site samples. Also, the remaining Site sample (EWSED06) had an organic carbon-normalized excess SEM ratio of 168, which is at the low end of the range where the prediction of toxicity is uncertain (130 to 3,000 μ mol/ g_{oc}).

Because the results did not point to any single chemical stressor or physical parameter as the cause of any toxicity, further statistical analysis was conducted. Further analysis did not find any significant associations between PAHs and most metals for either toxicity test endpoint for either sediment test species.

The risk characterization results conclude that mortality and decreased growth of surviving organisms observed in the wetland sediment toxicity tests cannot be attributed to any one physical and/or chemical parameter. Considering the results as a whole, it is possible that a combination of parameters, such as TOC, certain sediment grain sizes, and contaminants (either inorganic or anthropogenically organic) may have influenced the pattern and degree of mortality of *Leptocheirus plumulosus* across all Site and reference location wetland sediment samples. Ultimately, the BERA concludes that there are no Site-related adverse effects when comparing the Site wetland area samples to the reference wetland sediment samples, and that exposure to COPECs in bulk sediment and pore-water does not adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of the benthic invertebrate community.

14.2.9.3 Intracoastal Waterway Sediments

Toxicity testing of the Intracoastal Waterway sediment was conducted using the 28-day whole-sediment tests for *Neanthes arenaceodentata* and *Leptocheirus plumulosus*. Table 50 (Summary of Toxicity Testing for Soil and Sediment) and Table 54 (Summary of Results of Intracoastal Waterway Sediment) summarize the toxicity test results for these samples. There were no statistically significant differences between the Site Intracoastal Waterway sediment samples and the reference location Intracoastal Waterway samples. The comparison of bulk sediment and sediment pore-water concentrations to screening benchmarks (Table 54) indicates a low potential for sediment toxicity.

The BERA concludes that there are no Site-related adverse effects when comparing the Site Intracoastal Waterway samples to the reference Intracoastal Waterway samples and that exposure to COPECs in bulk sediment and pore-water does not adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of the benthic invertebrate community.

14.2.9.4 Surface Water

Only three (3) of the four (4) scheduled surface water samples from the wetland area were collected, and the wetland area sampled can be categorized as a salt panne, with limited ecological resources. There were no exceedances of the surface water acute criteria for the

COPECs acrolein, copper, or silver (Table 55 – Summary of Results for Wetland Surface Water), and the toxicity tests were not acutely toxic at a 48-hour test duration. The original risk question that addressed the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function of the fish community is not applicable because of the harsh conditions and intermittent nature of the surface water in a salt panne; however, the 48-hour toxicity tests using the brine shrimp as a test species indicates a low potential for toxicity from exposure to surface water.

14.2.10. Uncertainty Analysis (Step 7, Continued)

Uncertainties are associated with each step in the BERA process, and the uncertainties associated with this BERA include those associated with: 1) Problem Formulation; 2) Exposure Analysis and Ecological Effects Evaluation; and 3) Risk Characterization. The interpretation of the BERA results is aided by a recognition and understanding of the source and nature of the known set of uncertainties that can influence the risk characterization results.

In the BERA for the Site, potential uncertainties associated with the problem formulation phase of the BERA are related to the identification of COPECs, contaminant fate and transport, and exposure pathways. The 2010 sampling locations for COPEC concentrations were chosen based upon the RI data obtained between 2006 and 2008. Between the RI sampling in 2006-2008 and the BERA sampling in 2010, there has been periodic flooding, in addition to the landfall of Hurricane Ike in September 2008. The potential impacts of these events on COPEC concentrations are unknown. While there is potential uncertainty in the true representativeness of the BERA COPEC concentrations, it is considered to be minimal. The COPEC concentrations gradients are shown on Tables 51 (Summary of Results for North Area Soil), 51 (Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment), and 54 (Summary of Results of Intracoastal Waterway Sediment).

There are also potential uncertainties in the exposure analysis and ecological effects evaluation phases of the BERA. Exposure can be expressed as the co-occurrence or contact of stressors with the ecological components, both in time and space. The potential for confounding stressors that might influence the exposure response in the toxicity tests include the uncertainty of the amount of COPEC that is bioavailable to the ecological receptors; synergistic or antagonistic effects of constituents; the possibility that naturally occurring benthic invertebrates might have influenced the test organisms; the performance of the laboratory controls; and the selection of test species. The BERA discusses this potential for confounding stressors in more detail.

Finally, there are potential uncertainties regarding risk characterization, which is the final phase of the BERA and includes two major components, risk estimation and risk description. Risk estimation consists of integrating the exposure profiles with the exposure effects information and summarizing the associated uncertainties. The risk description provides information important for interpreting the risk results. Because the reference samples were

selected to be as identical as possible to the Site samples (minus the presence of Site-related constituents) in regards to ecosystems, physical setting, and water chemistry, comparing the reference locations to the Site samples imparts minimal uncertainty when evaluating the toxicity testing results. Of more concern, the results of the toxicity studies were not always well correlated to the results of the analytical chemistry when compared to benchmarks. For example, while reference concentrations of barium and zinc are elevated in soil sample NAS07, the mean survival of *Neanthes arenaceodentata* in that sample was high (92%). Contrastingly, reference concentrations of all metal COPECs are below the TCEQ's soil benchmarks for soil sample NAS09, yet this sample evidenced the highest toxicity (60% mean survival). This lack of correlation is not surprising given the many variables associated with site-specific toxicity testing when compared with benchmark values, which are derived using various methods and data sets.

Uncertainties regarding the Artemia testing focus on the duration of the tests. The surface water toxicity tests were run at a 96-hour duration, but there is uncertainty with the application of the 96-hour time frame for the evaluation of brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*). Test methods using *Artemia* are for 24- to 48-hour exposures. Inconsistencies in the test results are likely due to the unreliability of *Artemia* as a test organism for tests of greater than 48 hours duration.

There is further uncertainty regarding the toxicity test durations. Ten-day tests are designed to be acute exposure tests for higher concentrations of toxic chemical compounds. Twenty eight-day tests are designed to be chronic exposure tests for lower concentrations of toxic chemical compounds to detect sublethal effects. The chronic exposure tests were selected as being the best measure of Site conditions and potential toxicity from sediment samples for the Site. The longer the bioassay test, the more exposure and the more time there is for the adverse effect, be it slowed growth, delayed reproduction, or early death, to appear and be measured. Thus, the likely outcome of a shorter-duration test would be higher survival percentages and lower dry weight values (due to the shorter exposure time and lessened opportunity to feed and grow) among the replicates for both Site samples and reference location samples. Various studies were found in the literature to support the notion that variability in toxicity testing results may be greater for chronic exposures, but toxic effects are likely to become more evident.

The Uncertainty Analysis is described in more detail in the BERA.

14.2.11 Risk Management (Step 8)

Risk management is a distinctly different process from risk assessment. The risk assessment establishes whether a risk is present and defines a range or magnitude of the risk (EPA 1997). For this BERA, the risk characterization determined that there is no difference in the toxicity observed in samples collected at the reference locations and the Site for sediment and soil exposure, and that there was no toxicity associated with surface water. Because of the lack of Site-related toxicity, development of ecologically-based remediation goals was not necessary.

14.2.12 Conclusions of the Ecological Risk Assessment

Toxicity testing of sediment was conducted using the 28-day whole-sediment tests for *Neanthes arenaceodentata* and *Leptocheirus plumulosus* using the wetland sediments and Intracoastal Waterway sediments. A 21-day whole-sediment/soil toxicity test using *Neanthes arenaceodentata* was applied to the North Area soils. The bioassays for the surface water were conducted on brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*) and assessed at a 48-hour duration. Sample locations were chosen based on a concentration gradient of the COPECs of ecological concern identified in the SLERA.

The analysis of the toxicity and analytical data for all of the sediment areas that were sampled showed that the most relevant comparison was of Site sample results to reference location sample results. This enables the comparison of results between Site samples and those reference samples that exhibit similar environmental conditions, but are not influenced by releases from the Site. Ultimately, it was determined that there is no difference in the toxicity observed in samples collected at the reference locations and the Site for sediment and soil exposure and that there was no toxicity associated with surface water. Because of the lack of Site-related toxicity, development of ecologically-based remediation goals was not necessary.

14.3 Basis for Remedial Action

The Selected Remedy described in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The human health and ecological risk assessments concluded that current or potential future Site conditions pose unacceptable risks to human health or to the environment for human exposure to VOCs in any future buildings, at the North Area, at levels posing an unacceptable risk for commercial/industrial workers via the ground water to indoor air pathway. In reaching this conclusion, the risk assessments assumed the continuing effectiveness of the cap; continuing restriction of land use at the Site to commercial/industrial land use; and that the Site ground water would not be used.

15.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) consist of medium-specific goals for protecting human health and the environment. As such, RAOs are developed for those exposure pathways identified as posing an unacceptable risk to either: (1) human receptors as described in the BHHRA, and/or (2) ecological receptors based on data developed in the BERA. The RAOs developed for the Site are: 1) prevent further migration of the VOC and SVOC plumes in Zones A and B, both in terms of lateral extent and the absence of impacts above screening levels to underlying GWBUs; 2) to prevent human exposure to VOCs in any future buildings at levels posing an unacceptable risk for commercial/industrial workers via the ground water to indoor air pathway; 3) to prevent land use other than commercial or industrial; 4) to prevent ground water

use; and 5) to prevent potential future exposure to remaining waste material in the former surface impoundments.

The EPA's Selected Remedy identified in this ROD will meet these RAOs. Based on data presented in the Final BERA Report, no RAOs were developed based on ecological endpoints given the lack of potential risk to these receptors. As such, RAOs for the Site were identified to address concerns or risks related to future human health exposure mainly associated with North Area ground water and the former surface impoundments.

15.1 Basis and Rationale for the Remedial Action Objectives

The basis for the RAOs for the Site is to ensure that current and future receptors are not exposed to ground water contaminated with VOCs and SVOCs through ingestion and inhalation of VOCs via the ground water to indoor air pathway and to ensure that the ground water plumes remain stable. The Final RI and BHHRA Reports note that ground water in affected water-bearing units at the Site (*i.e.*, Zones A and B) and the next underlying water-bearing unit (*i.e.*, Zone C) is not useable as a drinking water source due to naturally high TDS concentrations. Consequently, the potentially unacceptable human health risk associated with COIs detected in Site ground water is for the pathway involving volatilization of VOCs from North Area ground water to a hypothetical indoor air receptor. This conclusion is based on the stability of the ground water plume, both in terms of lateral extent in Zones A and B and the absence of COIs in deeper water-bearing units.

The clay cap covers the former surface impoundments and prevents rainwater from infiltrating into the source area. If the cap was not present, or is not maintained in the future, then infiltration into the source area would increase and accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. The RAOs address the need to maintain the effectiveness of the Site cap, as well as the need to insure that the other assumptions made in the Site risk assessments – that Site land use would be restricted in future to commercial/industrial land use and that Site ground water would not be used – would remain valid.

15.2 Risks Addressed by the Remedial Action Objectives

Potentially unacceptable human health risks associated with COIs detected in Site ground water for the pathway involving volatilization of VOCs from North Area ground water to a hypothetical indoor air receptor will be addressed by the RAOs for the Site. The BHHRA showed that there were unacceptable cancer risks or noncancer hazard indices for a scenario of future exposure to an indoor industrial worker if a building is constructed over impacted ground water in the North Area. Potential cancer risks in the North Area, using maximum shallow Zone A ground water concentrations and the J&E VIM model, were predicted to be greater than 1.0 x 10^{-4} , while the HIs were estimated to be greater than 1. Generally, the EPA considers remedial

action to be warranted at a site where the ELCR exceeds 1.0×10^{-4} . The need for a RA for risks falling within the 1.0×10^{-4} to 1.0×10^{-6} range is judged on a case-by-case basis (unless applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements are exceeded). Risks less than 1.0×10^{-6} generally do not require a RA. The point of departure for evaluating ELCR for individual carcinogens is 1.0×10^{-6} . An HQ or HI greater than 1 indicates some potential for adverse non-cancer health effects associated with the COCs for the Site.

Potential cancer risks in the North Area were predicted to be 2.0×10^{-2} , which is 200 times greater than the EPA's risk level of 1.0×10^{-4} . This means that for every 10,000 people that could be exposed 200 extra cancer cases may occur as a result of exposure to Site-related contaminants (*i.e.* VOCs) via the ground water to indoor air pathway. The HI was estimated to be 18.0 indicating that non-cancer health effects are possible via this pathway. It should be noted that this scenario was evaluated despite the current restrictive covenant on Lots 55, 56, and 57 that require future building design to preclude vapor intrusion, which would effectively make this pathway incomplete. Estimated risks from Zone A ground water at the South Area were below the EPA's goals; therefore, adverse risks associated with the vapor intrusion pathway are unlikely in this area.

The clay cap covers the former surface impoundments, preventing exposure to the remaining waste materials in the impoundment area, and prevents rainwater from infiltrating into the source area. If the cap was not present, or is not maintained in the future, then infiltration into the source area will increase and potentially accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. As described in previous sections of this ROD, Zone A groundwater intersects the Intracoastal Waterway in areas adjacent to the Site. A conservative qualitative assessment determined that the undiluted concentrations of ground water COIs discharging into the waterway could pose a risk to contact recreation receptors. As an example, the maximum reported concentration for Zone A ground water of 292.0 mg/L for 1,2-DCA is more than three (3) orders of magnitude higher than the TRRP PCL of 0.196 mg/L for surface water. Another example shows that the maximum reported concentration for Zone A ground water of 234.0 mg/L for 1,1,1-TCA is almost five (5) times higher than the TRRP PCL of 47.2 mg/L for surface water. This conservative qualitative assessment shows that contact recreation receptors could be at risk, through ingestion and dermal contact, if the Zone A impacted ground water reached the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments.

16.0 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

A total of three remedial alternatives were developed for the Site in the Feasibility Study (FS, PBW 2011c). Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) is the Selected Remedy described in this ROD. The remedial alternatives described in this ROD were developed to address the RAOs and remedial goals, source control, containment, and restoration objectives for the Site. The NCP requires development of a range of alternatives that address principal threats posed by the Site, but that vary in the degree of treatment used and the quantities

and characteristics of untreated wastes that must be managed. Alternatives were developed to address the RAOs within an acceptable time frame. To the maximum extent feasible, the alternatives minimize the need for long-term management. Alternative 1 (No Action), required by the NCP, has been retained as a baseline alternative against which the effectiveness of all other remedial alternatives are judged. The three remedial alternatives developed for the Site are:

- 1. Alternative 1 No Action.
- 2. Alternative 2 Ground Water Controls and Monitoring.
- 3. Alternative 3 Ground Water Containment.

The ARARs applicable to the Site and the remedial alternatives presented in this ROD are listed in Table 1 (List of ARARs for Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site). ARARs are discussed in more detail in Section 20.2 (Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements) of this ROD.

16.1 Common Elements of Each Remedial Alternative

ICs for the ground water, surface impoundments cap, ground water monitoring, Operation and Maintenance (O&M), and five-year reviews are common elements of each remedial alternative described in this ROD, except for Alternative 1 (No Action). These elements are discussed in the following sections of this ROD.

16.1.1 Institutional Controls

ICs are non-engineered instruments, such as administrative and legal controls, that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy. Although it is EPA's expectation that treatment or engineering controls will be used to address principal threat wastes and that ground water will be returned to its beneficial use whenever practicable, ICs play an important role in site remedies because they reduce exposure to contamination by limiting land or resource use and guide human behavior at a site. For instance, zoning restrictions prevent site land uses, like residential uses, that are not consistent with the level of cleanup. ICs are used when contamination is first discovered, when remedies are ongoing, and when residual contamination remains on-site at a level that does not allow for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure after cleanup. The NCP emphasizes that ICs are meant to supplement engineering controls.

ICs, such as restrictive covenants, would continue to be implemented at the Site under Alternatives 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) and 3 (Ground Water Containment). ICs for the ground water would be implemented to ensure that the ground water underlying the Site is not used for any purpose. Although the ground water is not potable, industrial use could

occur in the future. The ICs for the Site that prohibit land use other then commercial/industrial also would continue to be implemented. In addition, current ICs will be implemented to maintain protection against potential exposures to VOCs at levels posing an unacceptable risk via the ground water to indoor air pathway (indoor vapor intrusion) for building construction on Lots 55, 56 and 57.

Under both alternatives, the current restrictive covenants will be reviewed and evaluated to insure their protectiveness. In conjunction with the restrictive covenant review/evaluation component, it is anticipated that one or more modifications to the current ICs may be required. These modifications may include the addition of supplemental information regarding the type and location of hazardous substances at the Site, including information on the affected ground water plume, such as a metes and bounds description of the affected area and a list of the contaminants present, clarification of all use restrictions in accordance with the remedy. The existing ICs also will be modified and/or supplemented to identify the location of the existing Site cap and restrict actions that might affect the integrity of the cap.

The owners of the Site will be responsible for implementing and maintaining these controls. The TCEQ will be responsible for enforcing these controls. The ICs that can be implemented and enforced by the TCEQ consist of either a restrictive covenant or a deed notice. The criteria used to establish the use of institutional controls and the type(s) of institutional controls at a site by the State of Texas are specified in 30 TAC Chapter 350 Subchapter F (Institutional Controls).

16.1.2 Surface Impoundments Cap

The existing cap on the former surface impoundments will prevent rainwater from infiltrating into the materials underlying the cap that could cause leaching of contaminants into the ground water and possibly accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. If the cap continues to be maintained and repaired, the EPA does not believe that the contaminated ground water plume will reach the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments The existence and maintenance of the surface impoundments cap, under Alternatives 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) and 3 (Ground Water Containment), will also eliminate a point of exposure and many routes of exposure, and specifically, incidental ingestion and dermal contact for recreational swimmers as well as ingestion of seafood by subsistence and recreational fishermen. There would also be the potential for direct skin contact by future on-site workers and current potential youth trespassers through exposure to the contaminated material under the cap. Continued maintenance and repair of the cap addresses the RAO of preventing potential future exposure to remaining waste material in the former surface impoundments. If the cap were removed or not maintained, then these routes of exposure could lead to increased carcinogenic risks and non-carcinogenic health effects to these receptors.

16.1.3 Ground Water Monitoring

Ground water monitoring is appropriate at sites where the data is inconclusive or indicates minimal risk. At this Site, both Alternatives 2 and 3 address the RAO of preventing further migration of the VOC and SVOC plumes in the ground water in part by confirmation through monitoring that the plumes are not moving. Annual ground water monitoring would be implemented at the Site under each of the alternatives, except Alternative 1 (No Action), to evaluate the protectiveness of the Selected Remedy.

16.1.4 Operations and Maintenance

O&M of a remedy is required to ensure that the remedy performs as intended. Actions range from maintaining the cap on the former surface impoundments to performing ground water monitoring. O&M would be implemented at the Site under each of the alternatives described in this ROD, except Alternative 1 (No Action).

16.1.5 Five-Year Reviews

Five-year reviews are required if a remedy results in hazardous substances remaining onsite above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. These reviews would be conducted no less often than every five years after initiation of the remedial action to ensure that the remedy is, or will continue to be, protective of human health and the environment. Five-year reviews would be conducted at the Site under each of the alternatives described in this ROD, except Alternative 1 (No Action), since hazardous substances would remain on-site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

16.2 Distinguishing Features of Each Remedial Alternative

Following is a discussion of the distinguishing features of the remedial alternatives and remedial technologies to address the contamination in the Site ground water. The entire list of the remedial technologies considered for the remediation of the contamination in the impacted ground water can be found in the FS Report (PBW 2011c). In general, the list of technologies fit into one or more categories of General Response Actions (GRAs). GRAs are generic, medium-specific, RAs that will satisfy the RAOs for the Site. GRAs may possibly include no action, institutional controls, containment, removal, treatment, disposal, monitoring, or a combination thereof. The development of remedial alternatives begins with the identification of GRAs that can meet the RAOs for the Site, which are then screened and developed into remedial alternatives to address all contaminated media at the Site.

16.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Alternative 1 (No Action), consideration of which is required by the NCP

(§300.430[e][6]), is the baseline alternative against which the effectiveness of all other remedial alternatives are judged. Under this alternative, the EPA would take no action at the Site to prevent exposure to the contaminants remaining at the Site. Under this alternative, no remedy or ICs (beyond those currently in place) are implemented. Thus, the current restrictive covenants would continue to be implemented under this alternative, but no other actions would be taken. The current restrictive covenants include: (1) the prohibition of any land use other than commercial/industrial for all parcels on the Site; (2) the prohibition of any ground water use for all parcels on the Site; and (3) the requirement that any buildings on Lots 55, 56 and 57 be designed to preclude indoor vapor intrusion and that the EPA and TCEQ be notified prior to any building construction on these parcels.

16.2.2 Alternative 2: Ground Water Controls and Monitoring

Alternative 2 consists of the monitoring of the Site's ground water and the continued implementation of ICs. The total present worth cost, including contingencies, for this alternative is projected at \$230,000. A cost evaluation of Alternative 2 is provided in Table 2 (Alternative 2 Preliminary Cost Projection), which includes key assumptions regarding monitoring program requirements.

Alternative 2 includes the following components:

- 1) Review and evaluation of current restrictive covenants prohibiting ground water use at the Site; restricting use of the Site to commercial/industrial land use; and requiring protection against indoor vapor intrusion for building construction on Lots 55, 56, and 57;
- 2) Modification of the existing ICs to: address any issues identified with the current restrictive covenants after review, identify the type and location of hazardous substances; identify the location of the existing cap and restrict actions that might affect the integrity of the cap; and any other modifications;
- 3) A cap over the former surface impoundments;
- 4) Annual ground water monitoring, and monitoring as a part of the Five-Year Reviews, to confirm stability of the affected ground water plume; and
- 5) Implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Plan to provide ground water monitoring and inspection/repair of the cap covering the former surface impoundments.

Following are the descriptions of the remedial components for Alternative 2 that address the Site ground water contamination in addition to the common components for Alternatives 2

and 3 discussed above.

16.2.2.1 Ground Water Monitoring Component

For the ground water monitoring component of Alternative 2, the stability of the affected ground water plume will be confirmed by an evaluation of the temporal trends of the primary ground water COIs which include 1,1,1-TCA; 1,1-DCE; 1,2,3-TCP; 1,2-DCA; benzene; cis-1,2-DCE; methylene chloride; PCE; TCE; and vinyl chloride; above their respective extent evaluation criteria and their 1% compound solubility limit within the monitoring well network. The EPA's guidance document titled, "Statistical Analysis of Ground Water Monitoring Data at RCRA Facilities, Unified Guidance" (March 2009, USEPA Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, EPA 530-R-09-007) will be used in this evaluation.

16.2.3 Alternative 3: Ground Water Containment

Alternative 3 uses containment technologies to address the RAOs for the affected ground water. The total present worth cost, including contingencies, for this alternative is projected at \$4,700,000. A cost evaluation of Alternative 3 is provided in Table 56 (Alternative 3 Preliminary Cost Projection), which includes key assumptions regarding ground water extraction/treatment rates and monitoring program requirements.

Alternative 3 includes the following components:

- 1) Review/evaluation of current restrictive covenants prohibiting ground water use at the Site and requiring industrial/commercial land use and protection against indoor vapor intrusion for building construction on Lots 55, 56, and 57;
- 2) A cap over the former surface impoundments;
- 3) Installation/operation of a series of vertical ground water extraction wells to provide hydraulic control of affected ground water and potentially to attempt to recover and treat NAPL in the Site ground water;
- 4) Treatment of collected ground water using low profile aeration with off-gas treatment by catalytic oxidation;
- 5) Discharge of treated ground water to the City of Freeport publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) or to the Intracoastal Waterway through a Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permitted outfall if discharge to the POTW is not feasible;
- 6) Annual ground water monitoring to verify the effectiveness of ground water

hydraulic control; and

7) Implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Plan to provide inspection/repair of the cap covering the former surface impoundments.

Following are the descriptions of the remedial components that address the ground water contamination for Alternative 3.

16.2.3.1 Ground Water Hydraulic Control and Extraction Component

For the ground water monitoring component of Alternative 3, hydraulic control of the affected ground water plume would be maintained through the installation and operation of fourteen (14) extraction wells in Zone A and six (6) extraction wells in Zone B at a cumulative extraction flow rate of 40 gallons per minute (gpm). The extracted ground water would be collected and conveyed to a central treatment compound located in the North Area of the Site. The extraction and treatment system potentially could be used to attempt to recover and treat NAPL in the Site groundwater., At the treatment compound, the water would be pumped to a sedimentation/surge tank and then a low profile aeration (e.g., tray air stripper) treatment system for VOC removal prior to discharge to a City of Freeport sanitary sewer inlet to be located on the north side of Marlin Avenue. Based on the assumption of POTW discharge, no additional treatment would likely be needed. In the event that discharge to the POTW was not feasible and discharge to the Intracoastal Waterway was required, additional effluent treatment prior to discharge would likely be necessary.

Based on the concentrations of VOCs detected within the affected ground water plume, it is assumed that off-gas from the aeration unit would require treatment through a catalytic oxidation unit fueled by an on-site propane tank. The effectiveness of the treatment system would require monitoring through periodic effluent sampling and analysis and air emissions testing such as organic vapor meter monitoring. The alternative's effectiveness in terms of plume migration control would be verified through a monitoring and statistical evaluation program. The EPA's guidance document titled, "Statistical Analysis of Ground Water Monitoring Data at RCRA Facilities, Unified Guidance" (March 2009, USEPA Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, EPA 530-R-09-007) would be used in this evaluation.

17.0 COMPARATIVÉ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The NCP requires that the alternatives be evaluated against nine evaluation criteria. The following sections of the ROD summarize the relative performance of the alternatives by highlighting the key differences among the alternatives in relation to the nine criteria. These nine criteria are categorized into three groups: threshold, balancing, and modifying. The threshold criteria must be met in order for an alternative to be eligible for selection. The threshold criteria are overall protection of human health and the environment and compliance with ARARs. The

balancing criteria are used to weight major tradeoffs among alternatives. The five balancing criteria are long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost. The modifying criteria are state acceptance and community acceptance.

Based on the initial screening of technologies and evaluation of alternatives, three remedial alternatives were considered in more detail through the FS. Following is a comparative analysis of the remedial alternatives that explains the rationale for the selection of Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) as the Selected Remedy for the Site.

17.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

The overall protection of human health and the environment criterion addresses whether each alternative provides adequate protection of human health and the environment and describes how risks posed through each exposure pathway are eliminated, reduced, or controlled, through treatment, engineering controls, and/or ICs. The overall assessment of protection considers each alternative's long-term effectiveness and permanence, short-term effectiveness, and compliance with ARARs. Overall protection of human health and the environment is considered a threshold criterion that must be met by the selected alternative.

Alternative 1 provides no additional protection of human health and the environment beyond the current restrictive covenants on Lots 55, 56, and 57 that require future building design to preclude indoor vapor intrusion. Thus Alternative 1 fails to adequately address the RAOs of verifying the stability of the affected ground water plume, and maintaining protection against potential exposures to VOCs at levels posing an unacceptable risk via the ground water to indoor air pathway for an industrial/commercial worker. It also fails to insure the continued effectiveness of the North Area cap. In contrast, Alternatives 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) and 3 (Ground Water Containment) adequately address the RAOs and provide overall protection of human health and the environment. Alternatives 2 and 3 provide this protection through an ongoing ground water monitoring program to verify that the affected ground water plumes remain stable and do not expand beyond the areas for which restrictive covenants provide protection against potential exposures via the ground water to indoor air pathway. Alternative 3 includes this ground water monitoring program, and also uses a ground water extraction and treatment program to provide hydraulic control as a measure of protection.

Alternatives 2 and 3 also provide protection through the maintenance and repair of the existing surface impoundments cap which will prevent infiltration of rainwater into the materials underlying the cap that could cause leaching of contaminants into the ground water and possibly accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. In summary, Alternatives 2 and 3 meet this threshold criterion, but Alternative 1 does not.

While Alternative 3 adds additional safeguards against migration of the contaminated ground water plume, the RI data indicates that the contaminated ground water plume currently appears stable. This data demonstrates the limited extent of contaminant migration observed during the 27 to 38 years since operation and closure of the former surface impoundments and also the low ground water velocity at the Site. The data also shows the presence of both chlorinated solvents and their degradation products indicating that the natural breakdown of at least some VOCs may be contributing to the plume's stability. Thus, the hydraulic barrier does not appear necessary at this point given that the contaminated ground water is currently not mobile. While Alternative 3 might provide treatment of NAPL in the Site ground water, as discussed in Section 18 (Principal Threat Wastes) of this ROD, extraction and treatment of NAPL at the Site would be ineffective because the NAPL is dispersed and would be difficult to locate.

Alternative 2 provides overall protection of human health and the environment. It addresses the RAOs of insuring no further migration of the VOC and SVOC plumes in Zones A and B, both in terms of lateral extent and the absence of impacts above screening levels to underlying GWBUs through both ground water monitoring and repair and maintenance of the surface impoundments cap. The cap will prevent infiltration of rainwater into the materials underlying the cap that could cause leaching of contaminants into the ground water and possibly accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. Alternative 2 also addresses the RAO of maintaining protection against potential exposures to VOCs at levels posing an unacceptable risk to commercial/industrial workers via the ground water to indoor air pathway by using the monitoring component to identify if any plume expansion is occurring. In addition, Alternative 2 addresses the RAO of preventing potential future exposure to remaining waste material in the former surface impoundments through continued repair and maintenance of the cap. The existence and maintenance of the cap will eliminate a point of exposure and also provides for protection of human health and the environment. It also addresses the RAOs of preventing land use other than commercial/industrial and preventing use of ground water at the Site through restrictive covenants.

17.2 Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

Section 121(d) of CERCLA and the NCP §300.430(f)(1)(ii)(B) require that remedial actions at CERCLA sites at least attain legally applicable or relevant and appropriate Federal and State requirements, standards, criteria, and limitations which are collectively referred to as "ARARs," unless such ARARs are waived under CERCLA §121(d)(4). Compliance with ARARs is considered a threshold criterion that must be met by the selected alternative.

Applicable requirements are those cleanup and control standards and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal environmental or State environmental or facility siting laws that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant,

contaminant, RA, location, or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site. Only those State standards that are identified by a state in a timely manner and that are more stringent than Federal requirements may be applicable. Relevant and appropriate requirements are those cleanup and control standards and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal environmental or State environmental or facility siting laws that, while not "applicable" to a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, RA, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well-suited to the particular site.

The three categories of ARARs are location-, chemical- and action-specific requirements. Chemical-specific ARARs are health- or risk-based numerical values or methodologies that specify the acceptable amount or concentration of a chemical that may be found in, or discharged to, the environment. Location-specific ARARs are restrictions placed on the types of activities that can be conducted or on the concentration of hazardous substances that can be present solely because of the location where they will be conducted. Action-specific ARARS are technology-or activity-based requirements or limitations on actions taken with respect to hazardous wastes. These requirements are triggered by the specific remedial activities selected.

Chemical-specific ARARs that could be applicable to the Site, under Alternatives 2 and 3, are Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) waste classification requirements, specifically the RCRA hazardous waste criteria specified in 40 CFR 261 Subpart C. These ARARs apply to wastes that are generated as part of Site remedial actions. These requirements, along with Texas waste classification rules provided in 30 TAC 335 Subchapter R, would be used to determine the classification (*i.e.*, hazardous or non-hazardous Class 1, 2, or 3) for any wastes managed at an off-site treatment, storage or disposal facility. Also, the Site is adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway, and this portion of the Intracoastal Waterway is a tidal water body. A tidal water body is by definition deemed to be a sustainable fishery (30 TAC §307.3(a)(67)). Therefore, surface water concentrations in the Intracoastal Waterway are required to meet the fish-only criteria for human health as specified in the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards (30 TAC §307.6(d)(2)(B)).

Location-specific ARARs that could be applicable to the Site, under Alternatives 2 and 3, consist of requirements applicable to wetlands, critical habitat for endangered or threatened Species, coastal zones, and floodplains. Much of the North Area is considered wetlands. A primary potential ARAR related to wetlands is Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), promulgated as regulation in 40 CFR 230.10, which generally prohibits discharge of dredged or fill material to wetlands, subject to consideration of practicable alternatives and the use of mitigation measures. Section 404 would be considered an ARAR for the Site RA involving excavation of wetlands areas or placement of fill into wetlands for access road construction.

The Final SLERA notes a number of endangered/threatened species listed as present in Brazoria County by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. None of these species have

been noted at the Site but they are known to live in or on, feed in or on, or migrate through the Texas Gulf Coast and estuarine wetlands. RAs that impact rare, threatened, and endangered species may be subject to applicable Federal and State regulations that include 40 CFR §6.302(h) (EPA Procedures for Implementing Endangered Species Protection Requirements Under the Endangered Species Act), 40 CFR §230.30 (Potential Impacts on Biological Characteristics of the Aquatic Ecosystem), 50 CFR Part 402 (Interagency Cooperation – Endangered Species Act of 1973, as Amended), and 31 TAC §501.23(a) (Texas Coastal Coordination Council Policies for Development in Critical Areas).

For coastal zones, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 USC Section 1451 et. seq.) requires the development and implementation of programs to manage the land and water resources of the coastal zone, including ecological, cultural, historic, and aesthetic values. RAs that impact the coastal zone are subject to 15 CFR Part 923 (Coastal Zone Management Program Regulations). For floodplains, remedial alternatives involving on-site treatment, storage or disposal facilities for RCRA hazardous waste at the site are subject to the 40 CFR 264.18(b) requirements that they be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood.

Action-specific ARARs that could be applicable to the Site, under Alternative 3, consist of RCRA unit-specific standards, air emissions, and effluent discharge. If hydraulic control of affected ground water is provided by a ground water extraction and treatment system, the treatment system may be treating a hazardous waste (i.e., the contaminated ground water may be characteristically hazardous due to concentrations of certain contaminants such as TCE). Thus, the unit-specific RCRA design and operating standards for units that treat hazardous waste must be considered. In addition, several air emission standards must be considered. Under RCRA, there are several exemptions from the unit-specific management standards for units that treat hazardous waste (40 CFR 264.1[g]), including wastewater treatment units. A wastewater treatment unit is defined in 40 CFR 260.10 as, "a device which is part of a wastewater treatment facility that is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act, receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste, and meets the definition of a tank or tank system. If the ground water treatment system uses an air stripper to remove VOCs from the ground water, air emissions will be generated by the treatment system that may be subject to several Federal and State air quality regulations. These regulations include, New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63), RCRA Air Emissions Requirements (40 CFR Part 264, Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds (30 TAC Chapter 115); and Permits by Rule (Waste Processes and Remediation [30 TAC Chapter 106, Subchapter X]). If the effluent from a ground water extraction and treatment system is discharged to the City of Freeport POTW, the City's industrial discharge rates and ordinances would apply to this discharge. As such an industrial wastewater discharge permit is required by the City since discharge limits and monitoring/reporting would be subject to City standards described in Chapter 51 of the City of Freeport Code of Ordinances.

Another potential action-specific ARAR for Alternative 3 is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), in particular 40 CFR Part 122 and 30 TAC Chapter 308. The NPDES is the national program for issuing, monitoring and enforcing permits for direct discharges. 40 CFR Part 122 requires permits for the discharge of 'pollutants' from any 'point source' into 'waters of the United States.' 30 TAC Chapter 308 discusses the criteria and standards for the NPDES. Under the Superfund program, if the discharge is on-site, it must meet the substantive NPDES requirements, but neither a permit not fulfilling the administrative requirements of the permitting process is necessary.

An action-specific ARAR under the 30 TAC §330.457 requirements for municipal solid waste landfill units may be relevant and appropriate to the existing cap, under Alternatives 2 and 3, specifically the §330.457(3)(b) requirement that Class I industrial solid waste "be covered with a four-foot layer of compacted clay-rich soil," which is identified as having a coefficient of permeability no greater than 1.0×10^{-7} cm/sec. As detailed in the RI Report, laboratory-measured hydraulic conductivities for the existing cap material ranged from 5.0×10^{-9} to 3.5×10^{-8} cm/sec. These values are approximately one-third or less of the 1.0×10^{-7} cm/sec value specified in §330.457(3)(b), thus indicating that the existing cap can be considered functionally equivalent to a four-feet thick cap constructed of clay with 1.0×10^{-7} cm/sec hydraulic conductivity. Additionally, the requirements under 40 CFR (Subpart K) §264.228 also apply to the existing cap which requires that, at closure, a surface impoundment must be covered with a final cover that has a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present. The existing cap meets this ARAR because it is constructed of compacted soil (*i.e.*, clay) from the same area as the impoundments and therefore will have a permeability that is the same or less than the uncompacted natural bottom soils present.

Another action-specific ARAR is the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) which is a requirement repair and maintenance activities of the cap. More specifically, grading and clearing of brush from the cap during the nesting season (usually April 1 thru July 15) would be preceded by a survey conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey would investigate the vegetation growing on the cap for nests. If active nests are identified they would be avoided until the young have fledged or the nests have been abandoned.

All three alternatives comply with the chemical-specific ARARs associated with Site-specific risk levels developed in the BHHRA. Alternatives 2 and 3 would required appropriate classifications of waste generated through the sampling of monitoring wells, and for Alternative 3, waste generated by the extraction and treatment system. Since Alternative 1 requires no other action, there are no applicable location-specific or action-specific ARARs for which compliance is needed. The location-specific ARARs associated with wetland and coastal zone habitats at the Site and ARARs related to the existing former surface impoundments cap and the MBTA are a consideration for Alternative 2, but would not be expected to pose any significant compliance concerns or implications for this alternative due to the limited nature of the action to be taken.

The location-specific ARARs would be a more significant consideration for Alternative 3, which would involve much more extensive construction within these areas and thus have a potential for their disruption and/or need for mitigation or restoration. Multiple action-specific ARARs could potentially apply to Alternative 3, including ARARs relating to unit-specific standards under RCRA, air emissions, and effluent discharge. The existing former surface impoundments cap complies with an action-specific ARAR related to its composition for Alternatives 2 and 3. The ground water treatment and discharge components of Alternative 3 would need to be designed to comply with these action-specific ARARS. Thus all three alternatives meet this threshold criterion, but Alternative 3 has a higher potential to present potential compliance concerns or implications than Alternatives 1 and 2.

The annual ground water sampling to be performed as part of Alternative 2 would have minimal effects on the wetland and coastal zone habitats in which the monitoring wells are constructed, and thus the alternative complies with the location-specific ARARs associated with those areas. Action-specific ARARs that apply to Alternative 2 are related to the existing cap at the former surface impoundments, which complies with its respective ARARs and the MBTA.

17.3 Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

The long-term effectiveness and permanence criterion refers to expected residual risk and the ability of a remedy to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time, once cleanup levels and RAOs have been met. This criterion includes the consideration of residual risk that will remain on-site following remediation and the adequacy and reliability of controls. Long-term effectiveness and permanence is considered a balancing criterion. The following factors are considered in the evaluation of this criterion:

- Adequacy of remedial controls,
- Reliability of remedial controls, and
- Magnitude of the residual risk.

Alternative 1 provides the lowest long-term effectiveness and permanence because it is not effective in the long-term in meeting the RAOs or maintaining protection of human health and the environment. Alternatives 2 and 3 are effective in meeting the RAOs over the long-term and provide a generally similar level of long-term effectiveness and permanence. Both would be expected to be reliable. While Alternative 3 adds hydraulic control through extraction and treatment of ground water, this provides little additional long-term effectiveness because currently the contaminated ground water plume is stable, and the monitoring component will verify that this continues to be true. Alternative 3 also would not provide significant additional long-term effectiveness because it would not be effective in treating the NAPL in the ground water due to the difficulty of locating any NAPL pools that may be present in the underlying

water-bearing units. While soil boring and ground water samples indicate the likely presence of NAPL in Site ground water, none was actually observed in the ground water at any of the existing monitoring wells. Additionally, the heterogeneity of the soil/ground water matrices and the extremely low hydraulic conductivities of the underlying GWBUs (see Section 12.5.2 [Site Hydrogeology]) would prohibit the successful remediation of the ground water and would not be cost effective. The water-bearing units are fine-grained heterogeneous mixtures of sands, silts, and clays. The heterogeneous nature of these zones would result in highly variable amounts and locations of residual and free-phase NAPL which would be difficult to recover and would remain as a continuing and long-term source (e.g., decades or centuries) of contamination for the ground water. The physical and chemical properties of the NAPL, including their relatively low solubility, high specific gravity, and the tendency to diffuse into fine-grained material, such as the material present in the underlying soil matrices, can also impact the effectiveness of conventional remedial technologies, such as ground water extraction described under Alternative 3.

The existing surface impoundments cap, under Alternatives 2 and 3, will maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time. The cap will prevent rainwater from infiltrating into the materials underlying the cap that could cause leaching of contaminants into the ground water and possibly accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments, and also prevent the potential for exposure to the remaining waste materials under the cap.

Alternatives 2 and 3 both include long-term monitoring and management components, although those long-term components are much more complex for Alternative 3. Alternative 2 would not be expected to pose any appreciable potential habitat impacts, while habitat impacts from Alternative 3 would be expected to be more significant. Alternative 1 does not provide long-term effectiveness and permanence.

Alternative 2 is effective at protecting human health and the environment over the long-term. It contains a long-term ground water monitoring component which will include maintenance of the monitoring well network. Institutional controls and cap maintenance also will prevent exposure to risks at unacceptable levels. Thus, Alternative 2 would be expected to be reliable in meeting the RAOs over the long-term. Potential habitat impacts from the annual ground water monitoring events would be expected to be minimal. The existing surface impoundments cap, under Alternative 2, will maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time.

17.4 Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment

The reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment criterion refers to the anticipated performance of the treatment technologies that may be included as part of a remedy. It also refers to the evaluation of an alternative's use of treatment to reduce the harmful effects of

principal contaminants, their ability to move in the environment, and the amount of contamination present. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment is considered a balancing criterion. Although CERCLA includes a statutory preference for treatment, this criterion is not a threshold that must be met. The preference is satisfied when treatment reduces the principal threats through the following mechanisms:

- Destruction of toxic contaminants.
- Reduction in contaminant mobility (*i.e.*, migration of soil particles, since the ground water fate and transport model for the Site does not indicate significant migration of ground water contaminants),
- Reduction in the total mass of toxic contaminants, and
- Reduction in the total volume of contaminated media.

Under all three alternatives, there would be no significant reductions in toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants at the Site through treatment. Treatment of the contamination in the extracted ground water, and off-gas from the treatment system, as part of Alternative 3 would provide some reduction of the toxicity of the extracted ground water and the mobility and volume of contamination in the affected ground water plume, but the success of the extraction and containment technology is doubtful given the difficulties associated with the remediation of a ground water plume containing residual and possibly free-phase NAPL. While not treatment, the existing surface impoundments cap, to be maintained under Alternatives 2 and 3, will reduce the mobility of the contaminants in the ground water by preventing rainwater from infiltrating into the materials underlying the cap that could cause leaching of contaminants into the ground water and possibly accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments.

17.5 Short-Term Effectiveness

The short-term effectiveness criterion addresses the effects of the alternative during the construction and implementation phase until the RAOs are met. Under this criterion, alternatives are evaluated for their effects on human health and the environment during implementation of the RA. Short-term effectiveness is considered a balancing criterion. The following factors are considered when evaluating the short-term effectiveness of a remedial alternative:

- Exposure of the community during implementation of the remedy,
- Exposure of workers during construction,
- Environmental impacts, and

• Time to achieve RAOs.

Alternative 1 provides the lowest short-term effectiveness because it is not effective in the short-term in meeting RAOs or maintaining protection of human health and the environment. Alternatives 2 and 3 are both effective at meeting the RAOs and providing protection of human health and the environment in the short-term. Alternative 2 does not present any associated risks to the community or on-site workers or any appreciable environmental impacts as part of its implementation. Alternative 3 would present safety risks to on-site workers similar to those inherent in any construction project, and would present slight safety risks to the local community due to the temporary increase in traffic to the Site during the construction period. Alternative 3 would probably result in some local habitat impacts in the extraction well and treatment areas during the construction period. The existing surface impoundments cap, under Alternatives 2 and 3, is effective in the short-term since it does not have to be constructed and only needs repair and maintenance. Alternative 2 provides the highest short-term effectiveness, Alternative 3 provides a slightly lower short-term effectiveness, and Alternative 1 is not considered effective in the short-term.

Alternative 2 is effective at meeting the RAOs and providing protection of human health and the environment in the short-term. Since the primary field activities consists of monitoring and maintaining existing monitoring wells and maintaining the existing former surface impoundments cap, it does not present any appreciable associated risks to the community or onsite workers nor does it result in any environmental impacts as part of its implementation.

17.6 Implementability

The implementability criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of a remedy from design through construction and operation. Factors such as availability of services and materials, administrative feasibility, and coordination with other governmental entities are also considered. Implementability is considered a balancing criterion. The following factors are considered when evaluating the implementability of a remedial alternative:

- Ability to construct the technology,
- Monitoring requirements,
- Availability of equipment and specialists, and
- Ability to obtain approvals from regulatory agencies.

Alternative 1 is the most easily implemented since it requires no action. Alternatives 2 and 3 are both readily implemented as both utilize widely accepted and proven technologies.

Alternative 2 is considered more implementable than Alternative 3 because Alternative 3 involves the technologically more complex components of treatment system construction and operation, including catalytic oxidation of air stripper off gas treatment, and the administratively more complex component of effluent discharge to a POTW or through a TPDES permit.

Alternative 2 is easily implemented since the alternative provides for monitoring of existing monitoring wells and does not require the installation of any new wells. The former surface impoundments cap already exists and can be readily maintained through the O&M program. Ground water monitoring programs and institutional controls are commonly used and accepted remedial components that are easily implemented and do not pose any significant technical or administrative feasibility concerns.

17.7 Cost

Costs to implement a remedial alternative include estimated capital and O&M costs as well as present worth costs. Capital costs consist of direct and indirect costs. Direct costs include the purchase of equipment, labor, and materials necessary to implement the alternative. Indirect costs include engineering, financial, and other services such as testing and monitoring. Annual O&M costs for each alternative include operating labor, maintenance materials and labor, auxiliary materials, and energy. Present worth cost is the total cost of an alternative over time in terms of today's dollar value. Cost estimates are expected to be accurate within a range of +50 to -30 percent. Cost is considered a balancing criterion.

Since Alternative 1 involves no new actions, its cost is projected at \$0 for the purposes of this evaluation. The projected present worth cost of Alternative 2 is \$230,000. The projected present worth cost of Alternative 3 is \$4,700,000. Tables 2 (Alternative 2 Preliminary Cost Projection) and 56 (Alternative 3 Preliminary Cost Projection) provide a detailed description of the costs to implement Alternatives 2 and 3, respectively.

17.8 State Acceptance

The state acceptance criterion considers whether the State of Texas agrees with the EPA's analysis and recommendations of the RI and FS Reports and the Proposed Plan . State acceptance is considered a modifying criterion. The State of Texas, through the TCEQ, agrees with the EPA's decision to implement Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring). The TCEQ provided technical support to the EPA during the performance of the RI/FS and commented on the Proposed Plan and this ROD.

17.9 Community Acceptance

The community acceptance criterion considers whether the local community agrees with the EPA's analyses of the technical documentation developed during the investigation of the Site and identification of the preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan. Comments received from the public on the Proposed Plan are an important indicator of community acceptance. Community acceptance is considered a modifying criterion.

The EPA conducted a public meeting on August 4, 2011, at the Velasco Community House located at 110 Skinner Street in Freeport, Texas. The EPA held this public meeting to explain the Proposed Plan and the EPA's preliminary recommendation of implementation of Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) for the Site. Oral and written comments were accepted at the meeting. The public comment period began on July 9, 2011, and ended on August 22, 2011. The EPA encouraged the public to participate in the public meeting and to review and comment on the EPA's preliminary recommendation of implementing Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) presented in the Proposed Plan. Several comments received during the public meeting and the public comment period acknowledged a preference for the implementation of Alternative 3 (Ground Water Containment) of the Proposed Plan. The EPA responded to these comments in the Responsiveness Summary (Appendix A – Responsiveness Summary) of this ROD by providing an additional description of the rationale for the Selected Remedy.

17.10 Summary of Comparative Analysis of Alternatives

A total of three remedial alternatives were fully evaluated during the FS (PBW 2011c) for the Site. Alternative 1 (No Action) was evaluated, as required by the NCP, and was eliminated from further consideration as a viable remedial alternative. The EPA has determined that Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring), the Selected Remedy presented in this ROD, meets all of the statutory criteria for a remedy, except the statutory preference for treatment, and meets the two threshold criteria (*i.e.*, overall protection of human health and the environment and compliance with ARARs) of the NCP. The EPA has also determined that Alternative 2 provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria (*i.e.*, long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost) and the two modifying criteria (*i.e.*, State and community acceptance) of the NCP.

The State of Texas concurs with the EPA's decision to implement Alternative 2.

18.0 PRINCIPAL THREAT WASTES

The NCP establishes an expectation that the EPA will use treatment to address the principal threat wastes at a site wherever practicable. The "principal threat" concept is applied to the characterization of "source materials" at a Superfund site. A source material is material that includes or contains hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants that act as a reservoir for migration of contamination to soils, ground water, surface water, or air, or acts as a source for direct exposure. Principal threat wastes are those materials considered to be highly toxic or

highly mobile that generally cannot be reliably contained, or would present a significant risk to human health or the environment should exposure occur. Low level threat wastes are those source materials that generally can be reliably contained and that would present only a low risk in the event of exposure (EPA 1991).

Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring), the Selected Remedy described in this ROD, does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element. NAPL present in the ground water at the Site is considered a source material constituting principal threat waste that requires treatment; however, the EPA believes that treatment of the NAPL, under Alternative 3 (Ground Water Containment), would not be effective for the following reasons and for the reasons included in the nine criteria analysis described in Section 17.0 (Comparative Analysis of Alternatives) of this ROD.

The former surface impoundments located at the North Area, which contained contaminated sludges (*i.e.*, source materials considered principal threat wastes) from the barge cleaning operations, were certified closed by the Texas Water Commission, a predecessor of the TCEQ, on August 24, 1982. The closure activities included the removal of liquids and most of the sludges, solidification of approximately 100 cubic yards of residual sludge that was difficult to excavate, and capping with three feet of clay and a hard-wearing surface (*i.e.*, shell). The former surface impoundments are believed to be the historical source of NAPL in the ground water at the Site, and the EPA believes that this source of NAPL (*i.e.*, sludges considered a principal threat waste) has been adequately addressed through the state closure

Residual NAPL was observed during the RI within the soil matrix at the base of ground water Zones A and B in the soil cores of three ground water monitoring wells. The presence of free-phase NAPL is also indicated because the ground water concentrations for several compounds in a few ground water monitoring wells exceeded 1% of the compound's solubility limit, which is often used as an indicator for the possible presence of NAPL. However, free-phase NAPL, and NAPL sheen, have not been observed in ground water samples of these or any other Site ground water monitoring wells indicating that the NAPL is not mobile; limited in extent; dispersed; and difficult to locate.

Any pools of NAPL at the Site could not be located during the RI and are likely dispersed in small localized areas in the underlying water-bearing units. It would be difficult and ineffective to treat the NAPL in the ground water due to the difficulty of locating these pools. Additionally, the heterogeneity of the soil/ground water matrices and the extremely low hydraulic conductivities of the underlying GWBUs (see Section 12.5.2 [Site Hydrogeology]) are important factors affecting NAPL fate and transport which would prohibit the successful treatment of the NAPL and would not be cost effective. The water-bearing units are fine-grained heterogeneous mixtures of sands, silts, and clays. The heterogeneous nature of these zones would result in highly variable amounts and locations of residual and free-phase NAPL which would be difficult to recover, and which would remain as a continuing and long-term source (e.g., decades or

centuries) of contamination for the ground water. The physical and chemical properties of the NAPL, including relatively low solubility, high specific gravity, and the tendency to diffuse into fine-grained material, such as the material present in the underlying soil matrices, can also impact the effectiveness of conventional remedial technologies, such as ground water extraction described under Alternative 3 (Ground Water Containment).

19.0 SELECTED REMEDY

The rationale for the EPA's selection of Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) as the Selected Remedy for the Site is dependent on the nine evaluation criteria required by the NCP. The Selected Remedy addresses the RAOs identified for the Site, and fulfills the two threshold criteria (*i.e.*, protection of human health and the environment and compliance with ARARs) that must be met. Consideration of the five balancing criteria (*i.e.*, long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost) and the two modifying criteria (*i.e.*, State and community acceptance) also influenced the EPA's decision to implement Alternative 2. The State of Texas concurs with the EPA's Selected Remedy for the Site.

The EPA selected Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) as the preferred alternative to address the RAOs for the Site based on the comparative analysis of alternatives described in this ROD. Alternative 1 fails to meet the threshold criterion of overall protection of human health and the environment and thus is eliminated from further consideration. Alternatives 2 and 3 are considered roughly equivalent with regard to the threshold criteria of overall protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs; and the balancing criterion of long-term effectiveness and permanence. Alternative 3 is slightly superior in the balancing criterion of reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume through treatment, although Alternative 3 is unlikely to be effective in providing significant treatment of NAPL, for the reasons discussed in Section 18 (Principal Threat Wastes). Alternative 2 is considered superior to Alternative 3 with regard to the balancing criteria of short-term effectiveness, implementability, and cost. The following sections of this ROD describe the EPA's Selected Remedy for the Site.

19.1 Summary of the Rationale for the Selected Remedy

The Selected Remedy described in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The human health and ecological risk assessments concluded that potential future Site conditions pose unacceptable risks to human health or to the environment due to the potential for human exposure to VOCs in any future buildings, at the North Area, at levels posing an unacceptable risk for commercial/industrial workers via the ground water to indoor air pathway. The Selected Remedy will address the Remedial Action Objectives, identified in Section 15.0 (Remedial Action Objectives) of this ROD, and is cost-effective because the remedy's costs are

proportional to its overall effectiveness. The EPA is also selecting this remedy because the previous closure activities performed by the State, at the former surface impoundments located at the North Area (see Section 9.1.1 [Closure of the Former Surface Impoundments]), and the EPA's Removal Action, at the South Area (see Section 9.2 [CERCLA Removal Action]), reduced the existing and potential risks to human health and the environment.

The existing surface impoundments cap is an essential component of the Selected Remedy since it will prevent rainwater from infiltrating into the materials underlying the cap that could cause leaching of contaminants into the ground water and possibly accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. If the contaminated ground water plume were to discharge into the waterway, it could pose a risk to contact recreational receptors. The cap on the former surface impoundments also addresses the RAO of preventing exposure to residual materials underlying the cap.

Alternative 2 is cost-effective because the remedy's costs are proportional to its overall effectiveness. The present worth costs (assuming a 30 year period and 7% discount factor), including contingencies, is \$230,000. Table 2 (Alternative 2 Preliminary Cost Projection) provides a detailed description of the costs to implement Alternative 2. The projected present worth cost of Alternative 3 is more than 20 times greater than the projected present worth cost of Alternative 2. Additionally, the success of the extraction and containment technology under Alternative 3 is doubtful given the difficulties associated with the treatment of residual and possibly free-phase NAPL which are discussed in Sections 5.5 (Preference for Treatment as a Principle Element), 18.0 (Principal Threat Wastes), and 20.5 (Preference for Treatment as a Principle Element) of this ROD.

19.2 Description of the Selected Remedy

The Selected Remedy, Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring), includes the following components:

- 1) Review and evaluation of current restrictive covenants prohibiting ground water use at the Site and requiring commercial/industrial land use at the Site and protection against indoor vapor intrusion for building construction on Lots 55, 56, and 57:
- 2) Modification of the existing ICs to: address any issues identified with the current restrictive covenants after review; identify the type and location of hazardous substances; identify the location of the existing cap and restrict actions that might affect the integrity of the cap; and any other necessary modifications;
- 3) A cap over the former surface impoundments;

- 4) Annual ground water monitoring, and as a part of the Five-Year Reviews, to confirm stability of the affected ground water plume; and
- 5) Implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Plan to provide ground water monitoring and inspection/repair of the cap covering the former surface impoundments.

Following are the descriptions of the remedial components that address the ground water contamination for Alternative 2.

19.2.1 Institutional Controls Component

ICs, in the form of restrictive covenants, would continue to be implemented to achieve the RAOs of preventing human exposure to VOCs in any future buildings at levels posing an unacceptable risk for commercial/industrial workers via the ground water to indoor air pathway (indoor vapor intrusion) to prevent land use other than commercial or industrial; and to prevent ground water use. ICs for the ground water would be implemented to ensure that the ground water underlying the Site is not used for any purpose, because, although the ground water is not potable, industrial use could occur in the future.

The current restrictive covenants will be reviewed and evaluated to insure their protectiveness. In conjunction with the restrictive covenant review/evaluation component, it is anticipated that one or more modifications to the current ICs may be required. These modifications may include the addition of supplemental information regarding the type and location of hazardous substances at the Site, including the contamination in the ground water plume, such as a metes and bounds description of the affected area and a list of the contaminants present, clarification of all use restrictions in accordance with the RA. The existing ICs also will be modified and/or supplemented to identify the location of the existing Site cap and restrict actions that might affect the integrity of the cap.

The owners of the Site will be responsible for implementing and maintaining these controls. The TCEQ will be responsible for enforcing these controls. The ICs that can be implemented and enforced by the TCEQ consist of either a restrictive covenant or a deed notice. The criteria used to establish the use of institutional controls and the type(s) of institutional controls at a site by the State of Texas are specified in 30 TAC Chapter 350 Subchapter F (Institutional Controls).

19.2.2 Surface Impoundments Cap Component

The RAOs of preventing further migration of the VOC and SVOC plumes in Zones A and B, both in terms of lateral extent and the absence of impacts above screening levels to underlying GWBUs, and preventing potential future exposure to remaining waste material in the

former surface impoundments will be met by the existing surface impoundments cap. The cap will be maintained and repaired to insure its continued effectiveness in preventing water infiltration and exposure to materials underlying the cap.

19.2.3 Ground Water Monitoring Component

The RAO of preventing further migration of the VOC and SVOC plumes in Zones A and B, both in terms of lateral extent and the absence of impacts above screening levels to underlying GWBUs, will be achieved under the ground water monitoring component of Alterative 2. The monitoring component will also address the RAO of preventing human exposure to VOCs in any future buildings at levels posing an unacceptable risk for commercial/industrial workers via the ground water to indoor air pathway. The stability of the affected ground water plume will be verified by an evaluation of the temporal trends of the primary ground water COIs above their respective extent evaluation criteria in perimeter monitoring wells using a Mann-Kendall test or similar statistical trend analysis. The EPA's guidance document titled, "Statistical Analysis of Ground Water Monitoring Data at RCRA Facilities, Unified Guidance" (March 2009, USEPA Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, EPA 530-R-09-007) will be used in this evaluation. The ground water COIs include 1,1,1-TCA; 1,1-DCE; 1,2,3-TCP; 1,2-DCA; benzene; cis-1,2-DCE; methylene chloride; PCE; TCE; and vinyl chloride. For the purposes of this evaluation, Zones A and B perimeter monitoring wells will be selected as part of the Operation and Maintenance Plan. Should such trend analysis indicate a statistically significant increase (SSI), additional sampling will be performed at the indicated location within 30 days of determination of the SSI to confirm the trend. Should a confirmed SSI be indicated, then an evaluation of possible plume expansion will be performed by the installation of one or more additional monitoring wells outward from the affected well (or wells), as necessary, to define the plume boundaries.

19.2.4 Operations and Maintenance Component

The O&M component of Alternative 2 will provide for ground water monitoring and inspection and maintenance/repair of the cap covering the former surface impoundments.

19.2.5 Five-Year Review Component

Because Alternative 2 will result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, a statutory five-year review would be conducted no less often than every five years after initiation of the remedial action to ensure that the remedy is, or would continue to be, protective of human health and the environment.

19.3 Cost Estimate for the Selected Remedy

Table 2 (Alternative 2 Preliminary Cost Projection) details the estimated costs to

implement Alternative 2. The estimated present worth cost to implement the Selected Remedy presented in this ROD is \$230,000. The information in this cost estimate is based on the best available information regarding the anticipated scope of the remedial alternative. Changes in the cost elements are likely to occur as a result of new information and data collected during the Operation and Maintenance of the remedial alternative. Major changes would be documented in the form of a technical memorandum in the Administrative Record file, an Explanation of Significant Differences, or a ROD amendment, as appropriate and consistent with the applicable regulations. This cost estimate is an order-of-magnitude engineering cost estimate that is expected to be within +50 to -30 percent of the actual project cost.

19.4 Expected Outcomes of the Selected Remedy

Following are the expected outcomes of the Selected Remedy in terms of the risk reduction achieved as a result of the response action, resulting land and ground water uses, and the anticipated community revitalization impacts.

19.4.1 Reduction of Risk

The EPA's Selected Remedy will reduce or eliminate the cancer risks and noncancer health effects associated with the possible future exposure to an indoor industrial worker from Site contaminants if a building is constructed over impacted ground water in the North Area. Potential cancer risks in the North Area, using maximum shallow Zone A ground water concentrations and the J&E VIM model, were predicted to be greater than 1.0×10^{-4} , while the HIs were estimated to be greater than 1. Generally, the EPA considers a RA to be warranted at a site where the ELCR exceeds 1.0×10^{-4} . An HQ or HI greater than 1 indicates some potential for adverse non-cancer health effects associated with the COCs for the Site.

Potential cancer risks in the North Area were predicted to be 2.0×10^{-2} , which is 200 times greater than the EPA's risk level of 1.0×10^{-4} . This means that for every 10,000 people that could be exposed 200 extra cancer cases may occur as a result of exposure to Site-related contaminants (*i.e.* VOCs) via the ground water to indoor air pathway. The HI was estimated to be 18.0 indicating that non-cancer health effects are possible via this pathway. Estimated risks from Zone A ground water at the South Area were below the EPA's goals; therefore, adverse risks associated with the vapor intrusion pathway are unlikely in this area at this time.

The existing surface impoundments cap will prevent rainwater from infiltrating into the materials underlying the cap that could cause leaching of contaminants into the ground water and possibly accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. The existence and maintenance of the surface impoundments cap will eliminate a point of exposure to the residual waste materials underlying the cap and will also eliminate many of the routes of exposure, specifically, incidental ingestion and dermal contact for recreational swimmers as well as ingestion of seafood by subsistence and recreational

fishermen. If the cap were removed or not maintained, then these routes of exposure would exist leading to increased carcinogenic risks and non-carcinogenic health effects.

19.4.2 Available Land Uses

The South Area of the Site can immediately be used for industrial/commercial purposes since the restrictive covenants preventing land use other than for industrial/commercial use are currently in effect. The Site is not expected to be utilized for residential purposes in the near future due to the current zoning of the Site as "industrial." Additionally, most of the North Area, which is covered by the restrictive covenants, consists entirely of wetlands, except for approximately 2.2 acres which could sustain a building. The North Area also includes the cap on the former waste impoundments.

19.4.3 Available Ground Water Uses

Due to its high natural salinity, ground water at the Site in zones A, B, and C is classified as non-potable. Because of the contamination in the Site ground water, restrictive covenants will also prevent its use for industrial or other purposes.

19.4.4 Anticipated Community Revitalization Impacts

The Selected Remedy will provide revitalization impacts to the local community because it will allow the Site to be immediately developed for reuse (*i.e.*, commercial and/or industrial land use). The ground water monitoring, cap, and O&M components of the Selected Remedy will not hinder the overall development of the Site for reuse.

20.0 STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

The EPA has determined that the Selected Remedy for the Site meets each of the statutory mandates of Section 121 of CERCLA, except the statutory preference for treatment as a principle element, and, to the extent practicable, the requirements of the NCP. Pursuant to CERCLA, the EPA must select remedies that are protective of human health and the environment, comply with Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action (unless a statutory waiver is justified), are cost-effective, and utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, CERCLA includes a preference for remedies that employ treatment that permanently and significantly reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants as a principal element and a bias against off-site disposal of untreated wastes. Also, the NCP §300.430(f)(4)(ii) requires a statutory five-year review when hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at a site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure to ensure that the remedy is, or will continue to

be, protective of human health and the environment. The following sections of the ROD discuss how the Selected Remedy meets, or does not meet, each of these requirements.

20.1 Protection of Human Health and the Environment

Alternative 2 provides overall protection of human health and the environment. It addresses risks posed by the VOC and SVOC contamination in the Site ground water, and the risks posed by indoor vapor intrusion from the VOCs in the ground water, by monitoring the contaminated ground water plume to insure its continued stability within its current boundaries, and to identify if any plume expansion is occurring. It also addresses the risks identified with further migration of the VOC and SVOC plumes in Zones A and B, both in terms of lateral extent and the absence of impacts above screening levels to underlying GWBUs, and preventing potential exposure to wastes remaining in the former surface impoundments, through maintenance of the surface impoundments cap. The cap will prevent rainwater from infiltrating into the materials underlying the cap that could cause leaching of contaminants into the ground water and possibly accelerate the rate of plume migration towards the Intracoastal Waterway's surface water and sediments. The existence and maintenance of the surface impoundments cap will also eliminate a point of exposure to the residual waste materials under the cap and routes of exposure including incidental ingestion and dermal contact for recreational swimmers as well as ingestion of seafood by subsistence and recreational fishermen. It insures that future use of the Site is protective by using institutional controls preventing land use other than commercial/industrial and preventing use of ground water at the Site through restrictive covenants, and by requiring protection against indoor vapor intrusion. Institutional controls will also help maintain the integrity of the Site cap.

Alternative 2 is effective at meeting the RAOs and providing protection of human health and the environment in the short-term. Since the primary field activities consists of monitoring and maintaining existing monitoring wells and maintaining the existing former surface impoundments cap, it does not present any appreciable associated risks to the community or onsite workers nor does it result in any environmental impacts as part of its implementation.

Alternative 2 is effective at protecting human health and the environment over the long-term. It contains a long-term ground water monitoring component which will include maintenance of the monitoring well network. The monitoring component will detect any plume expansion so that it may be addressed, if appropriate. Potential habitat impacts from the annual ground water monitoring events would be expected to be minimal. The existing surface impoundments cap will maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time through continued repair and maintenance.

20.2 Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

The Selected Remedy for the Site will comply with all Federal and any more stringent

State ARARs that are applicable to the remedial action for the Site. Sections 121(d) of CERCLA and the NCP §300.430(f)(1)(ii)(B) require that remedial actions at CERCLA sites at least attain legally applicable or relevant and appropriate Federal and State requirements, standards, criteria, and limitations which are collectively referred to as ARARs, unless such ARARs are waived under CERCLA §121(d)(4).

The annual ground water sampling to be performed as part of this alternative would have minimal effects on the wetland and coastal zone habitats in which the monitoring wells are constructed, and thus the alternative complies with the location-specific ARARs associated with those areas. Implementation of this alternative will also consider critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, although the potential impact on any endangered or threatened species at the Site would also likely be minimal, because the monitoring is planned only for existing monitoring wells, and the remedy includes an existing cap. Any ground water samples to be disposed will comply with RCRA regulations regarding the classification of hazardous wastes. The action-specific ARARs that apply to Alternative 2 are related to the existing cap at the former surface impoundments, which complies with its respective ARARs and will comply with the MBTA. The ARARs applicable to the Site and the Selected Remedy presented in this ROD are listed in Table 1 (List of ARARs for the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site) and are described further in Section 17.2 of this ROD.

20.3 Cost-Effectiveness

The Selected Remedy is cost-effective because the remedy's costs are proportional to its overall effectiveness (40 CFR §300.430[f][l][ii][D]). This determination was made by evaluating the overall effectiveness of those alternatives that satisfied the threshold criteria (*i.e.*, protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with all ARARs). Overall effectiveness was evaluated by assessing the five balancing criteria in combination (*i.e.*, long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost). The overall effectiveness of each alternative was then compared to each alternative's costs to determine cost-effectiveness. The relationship of the overall effectiveness of this remedial alternative was determined to be proportional to its costs and hence represents a reasonable value for the money to be spent.

Alternative 2 is cost-effective because the remedy's costs are proportional to its overall effectiveness. Costs for this alternative include review and modification of institutional controls, preparation of the monitoring and cap O&M plan, and plugging and abandonment of existing monitoring wells not included in the long-term ground water monitoring program. Annual O&M costs primarily consist of sample collection and analysis, monitoring data evaluation, and well repair and maintenance, as needed. No costs are included for the existing cap (other than maintenance and repair) since it is already in place. The present worth costs (assuming a 30 year period and 7% discount factor), including contingencies, is \$230,000. The projected present worth cost of Alternative 3 is more than 20 times greater than the projected present worth cost of

Alternative 2, the Selected Remedy, and Alternative 3 does not provide significant additional protectiveness, as described further in Sections 17.1, 17.3 and 18 of this ROD. Table 2 (Alternative 2 Preliminary Cost Projection) provides a detailed description of the costs to implement Alternative 2.

20.4 Utilization of Permanent Solutions to the Maximum Extent Practicable

The EPA has determined that the Selected Remedy represents the maximum extent to which permanent solutions can be utilized in a practicable manner at the Site. Of the two alternatives that are protective of human health and the environment and comply with ARARs, the EPA has determined that the Selected Remedy provides the best balance of trade-offs in terms of the five balancing criteria (*i.e.*, long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost) and the two modifying criteria (*i.e.*, State and community acceptance). These criteria are discussed in Sections 17.3 (Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence), 17.4 (Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility or Volume through Treatment), 17.5 (Short-Term Effectiveness), 17.6 (Implementability), 17.7 (Cost), 17.8 (State Acceptance), and 17.9 (Community Acceptance) of this ROD.

20.5 Preference for Treatment as a Principal Element

CERLCA and the NCP establish an expectation that the EPA will use treatment to address the principal threat wastes at a site wherever practicable. As discussed in more detail in Section 18 of this ROD, while the selected remedy does not satisfy the preference for treatment as a principal element, Alternative 3 would not provide significant treatment of principal threat wastes at the Site because it would be ineffective in treating NAPL in Site ground water. The EPA believes that Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) is the preferred alternative to address the RAOs for the Site based on the comparative analysis of alternatives described in this ROD.

20.6 Five-Year Review Requirements

Section 121(c) of CERCLA and the NCP §300.430(f)(5)(iii)(C) provide the statutory and legal bases for conducting five-year reviews. Because the Selected Remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, a statutory review will be conducted no less often than every five years after initiation of the RA to ensure that the remedy is, or will continue to be, protective of human health and the environment.

The public will be informed of the performance of each five-year review through a public notice in a local newspaper. The five-year reviews for this Site are:

- A regular EPA checkup on the Superfund Site that has been cleaned up, with waste left behind, to make sure the Site is still safe,
- A way to make sure the cleanup continues to protect people and the environment, and
- A chance for the public to tell the EPA about Site conditions and any concerns they may have about the Site.

21.0 DOCUMENTATION OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FROM PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE OF PROPOSED PLAN

The EPA has determined that significant changes to the Selected Remedy, as originally identified in the Proposed Plan, were unnecessary. The Proposed Plan for the Site was released for public comment in July 2011. The Proposed Plan identified Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) as the EPA's preferred alternative. This alternative consisted of:

- 1) Review and evaluation of current restrictive covenants prohibiting ground water use at the Site and requiring commercial/industrial land use and protection against indoor vapor intrusion for building construction on Lots 55, 56, and 57;
- 2) Modification of the existing ICs to identify the type and location of hazardous substances, and other modifications;
- 3) A cap over the former surface impoundments;
- 4) Annual ground water monitoring, and as a part of the Five-Year Reviews, to confirm stability of the affected ground water plume;
- 5) Implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Plan to provide ground water monitoring and inspection/repair of the cap covering the former surface impoundments.

While not significant, the EPA did add additional institutional control requirements in this ROD to identify the location of the cap over the former surface impoundments and to restrict activities that might affect its continued effectiveness. In addition, while not a change to the Selected Remedy, the EPA did evaluate in this ROD the potential effectiveness of Alternative 3 to address any NAPL in Site ground water.

A public meeting was held on August 4, 2011, at the Velasco Community House located at 110 Skinner Street in Freeport, Texas. The EPA held this public meeting to explain the Proposed Plan and the EPA's preliminary recommendation of implementation of Alternative 2

(Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) for the Site. Oral and written comments were accepted at the meeting. The public comment period began on July 9, 2011, and ended on August 22, 2011. Several comments received during the public meeting and the public comment period acknowledged a preference for the implementation of Alternative 3 (Ground Water Containment) of the Proposed Plan. The EPA responded to these comments, in the Responsiveness Summary (Appendix A –Responsiveness Summary) of this ROD, by providing the rationale for the Selected Remedy.

22.0 STATE ROLE

The TCEQ, on behalf of the State of Texas, has reviewed the various alternatives and has indicated its support for Alternative 2 (Ground Water Controls and Monitoring) as the Selected Remedy for this Site. The State has also reviewed the RI, BHHRA, and SLERA Reports, to determine if the Selected Remedy is in compliance with State ARARs and environmental and facility siting laws and regulations. The State of Texas concurs with the EPA's selection of Alternative 2 as the Selected Remedy for the Site.

PART 3: RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

23.0 RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

The Responsiveness Summary (Appendix A) summarizes information about the views of the public and the support agency regarding the remedial alternatives and general concerns about the Site submitted during the public comment period. This summary also documents, in the record, how public comments were integrated into the decision-making process.

The Administrative Record file for the Site, located at the local Freeport Branch Library, TCEQ's Records Management Center, and the EPA's Region 6 office, contains all of the information and documents supporting the EPA's decision and this ROD. This Administrative Record file includes a transcript of the public meeting held by the EPA on August 4, 2011, at the Velasco Community House located at 110 Skinner Street in Freeport, Texas, to describe the preferred alternative to the public.

Several comments received during the public meeting and the public comment period acknowledged a preference for the implementation of Alternative 3 (Ground Water Containment) of the Proposed Plan. The EPA responded to these comments, in the Responsiveness Summary (Appendix A –Responsiveness Summary) of this ROD, by providing the rationale for the Selected Remedy. The Responsiveness Summary summarizes the comments received during the public meeting and comment period and the EPA's responses to these comments.

24.0 REFERENCES

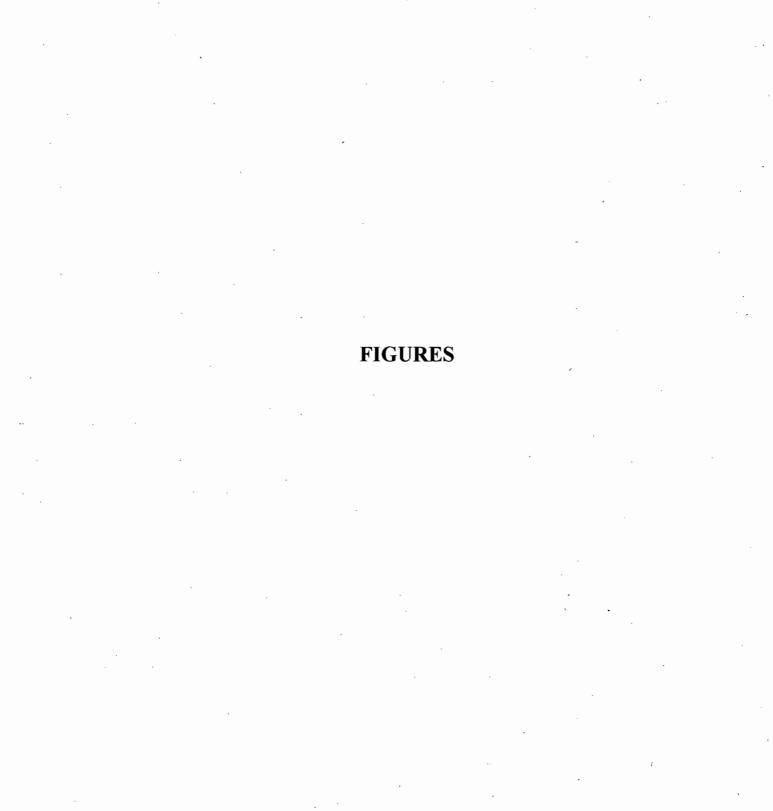
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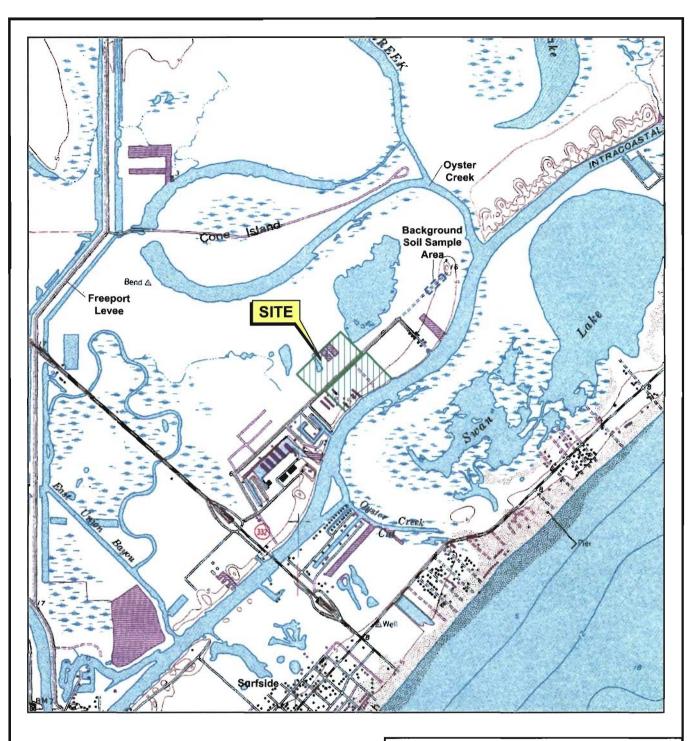
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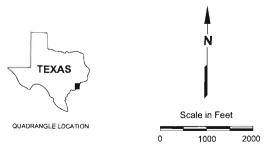
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Base map taken from http://www.tnris.state.tx.us Freeport, Texas 7.5 min. U.S.G.S. quadrangle, 1974.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

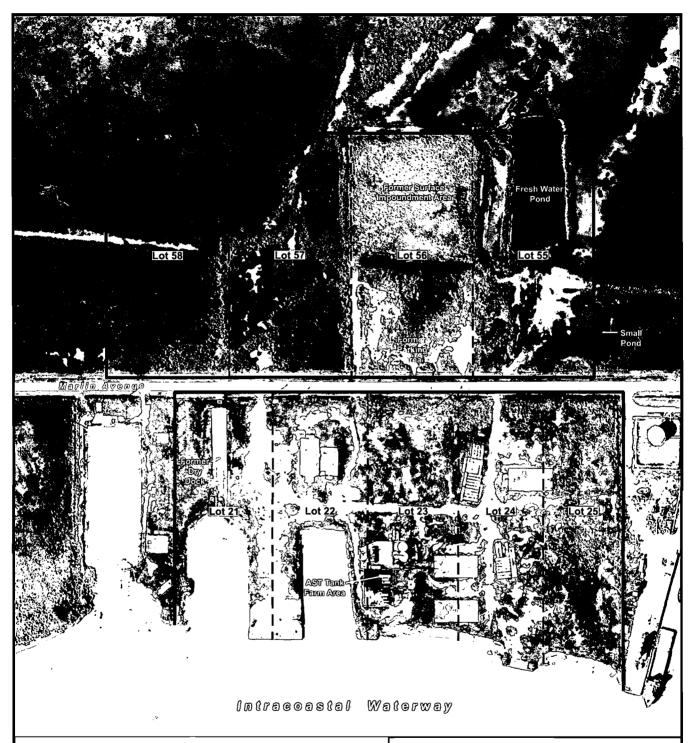
Figure 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS			
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP				

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS



EXPLANATION

Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)

- Lot Boundary (approximate)



Approx. Scale in Feet

Source of photo: H-GAC, Texas aerial photograph, 2006.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 2

SITE MAP

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

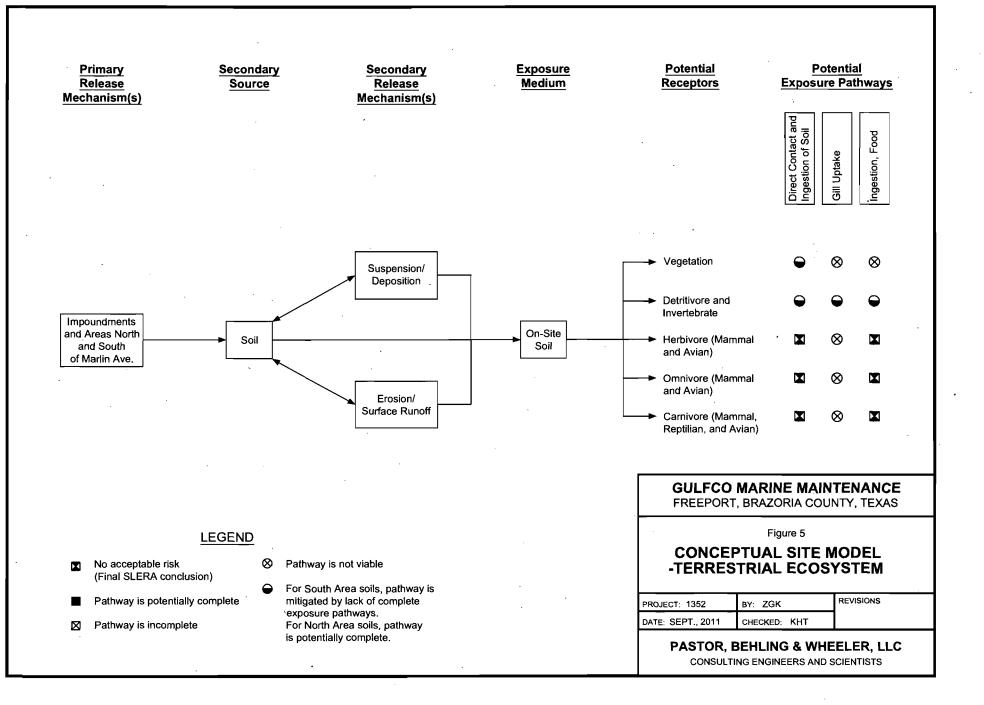
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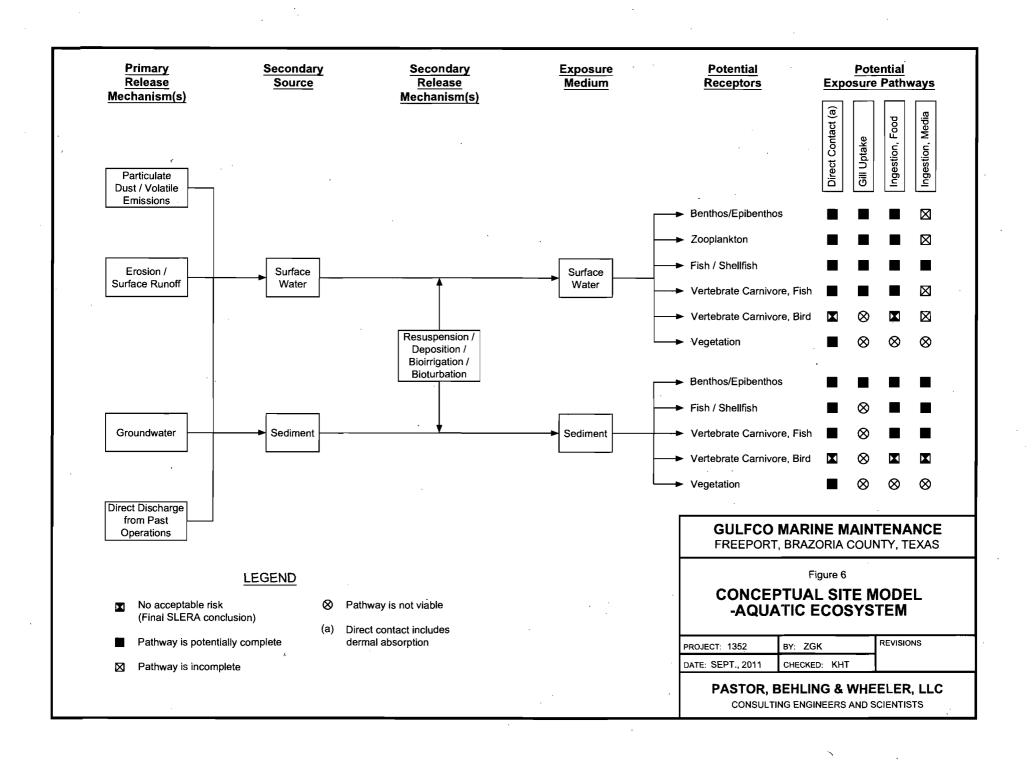
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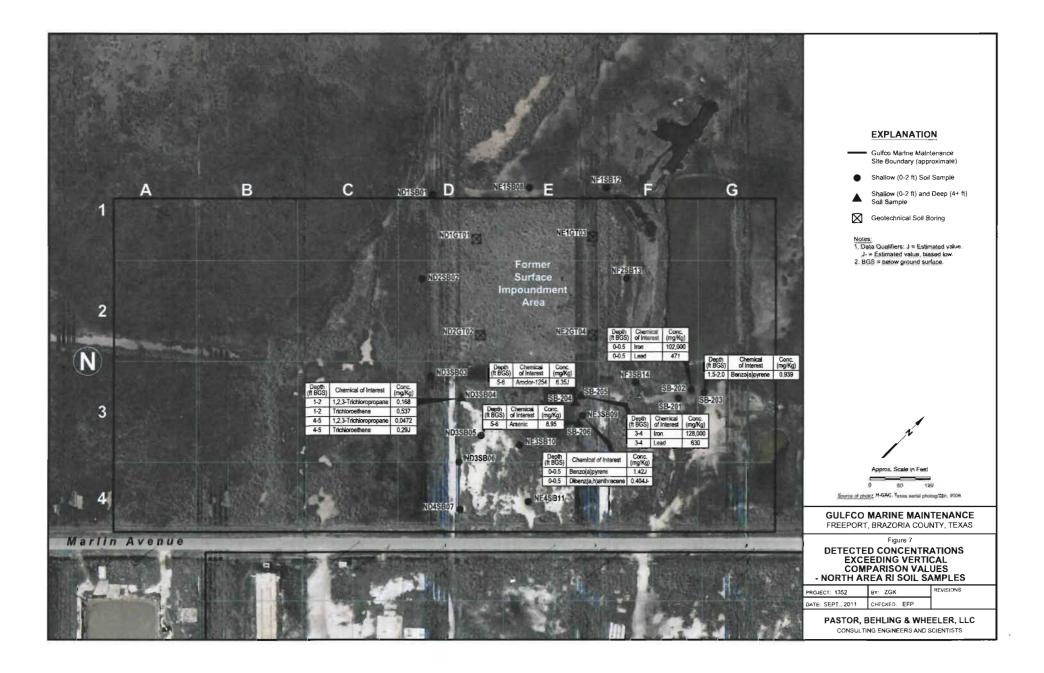
RELEASE MECHANISM	TRANSPORT AND FATE			EXPOSURE ROUTE	POTENTIAL FUTURE ON SITE CONSTRUCTION OR INDUSTRIAL WORKER RECEPTOR	POTENTIAL RESIDENTIAL OFF-SITE RECEPTOR	POTENTIAL YOUTH TRESPASSER	POTENTIAL CONTACT RECREATION	
Volatifization to Air dispersion the air from PSAs				Inhalation of ambient air	✓ .	✓	✓		
Fugitive dust Air dispersion — generation		In			✓	✓	✓.		
from PSAs Deposition —— (Wat and dry)	On soil								
	SA'			Skin contact with soil		`			
	On surface water -	Potable source		Ingastion of drinking water					
				Skin contact with drinking water					
	•		Root uptake by plants (if used for watering)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables				,	
		Fishable source	Uptake by fish	Ingestion of fish					
		Agriculture use source	Root uptake by crops (if used for irrigation)	Ingestion of fruit and vegetables					
			Ingestion by animals	Ingestion of meat and dairy products					
		Surface water used for water contact	sports —	Skin contact with/Incidental ingestion	of water				
			-	•					
Leaching to Groundwater	To potable well—	Fishable source Fishable source Optake by plants (if used for water used for water contact sports Foot uptake by plants (if used for impatingestion by animats) Root uptake by plants (if used for impatingestion by animats) Root uptake by plants (if used for impatingestion by animats) For agricultural well To agricultural well Foot uptake by plants (if used for impatingestion by animats) Foot uptake by plants (if used for impatingestion by animats) Foot uptake by plants (if used for impatingestion by animats) Fishable source Fishable source Fishable source Sediments Foot uptake by plants (if used for impatingestion by animats) Volatilization to air Volatilization to air		Ingestion of drinking water					LEGEND:
groundwater	,			Skin contact with drinking water		•			Pathway is Incomplete
			Root untake by cleants (if used for impation)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables					Pathway is Complete, Significance
				Inhalation of vapors (e.g., during sho	wort.				evaluated in Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA)
	@								NOTES.
	To agricultural well			Ingestion of fruits and vegetables					NOTES: Based on surface soil samples collected on Lots 19
· ·	,		Ingestion by enimals—	Ingestion of meat and dairy products					end 20, it does not appear that significant antisinment and subsequent deposition of particulatus has occurred
			Volatilization to air	Inhalation of vapora close to source					at the Site or at off-ette tocations.
		<u> </u>		Skin contact		,			② No water supply or egricultural wells are in use in the Site vicinity and groundwater in the uppermost
			1	Ingestion of drinking water					water-bearing units is not usable due to high lotal dissolved solids concentrations. The incompleteness of
	sediments .			Skin contact with drinking water					this pathway is contingent on the continued stability of
			Root uptake by plants (if used for watering)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables					the groundwater contaminant plume within the uppermost, non-potable water-bearing units at the Site.
				Inhaletion of vapors (e.g., during sho	wor)				 Surface water is not a potable or agricultural source due to high satinity.
		Chhable assess		Ingestion of fish	,	,			Indicates potential receptor for complete migration
		3				•			pethway.
		Agricultural use source ————	Root uptake by crops (if used for irrigation)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables					
			Ingestion by animals—	Ingestion of meet and dairy products					
	1	Surface water used for water contact	sports	Skin contact with end ingestion of wa	iter	~		~	
			Volatilization to air	Inhalation of vapors close to source		✓		✓	
		•	Sedimentation—	Skin contact with and/or ingestion of	sodiments	✓		✓	
	Volatilization through soil p	oore space		Inhalation of amblent/indoor air	✓.				
		a							
Surface runoff ———————————————————————————————————		Potable source		Ingestion of drinking water					
from PSAS	seaments			Skin contact with drinking water					
			Root uptake by plants (if used for watering)	Ingestion of truits and vegetables				'	
			Volatilization to air	Inhalation of vapors (e.g., during sho	wer)				GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE
		Fishable source		Ingestion of fish		./			FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS
		3		Ingestion of fruits and vegetables		•			Figure 3
		Agricultural use source ————	Root uptake by crops (if used for irrigation)						HUMAN HEALTH
			Ingestion by animets	Ingestion of meet and dairy products					CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL
		Surface water used for water contact:	l	Skin contact with and ingestion of wa	Nor	✓		✓	SOUTH AREA
			Volatifization to sir	Inhelation of vapors dose to source		✓		✓	PROJECT: 1352 BY: ZGK REVISIONS:
			Sedimentation—	Skin contect with and/or ingestion of	sediments	✓		✓	DATE: SEPT., 2011 CHECKED: KHT
Soil				Direct skin contact with and ingestion	of soil		✓		PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

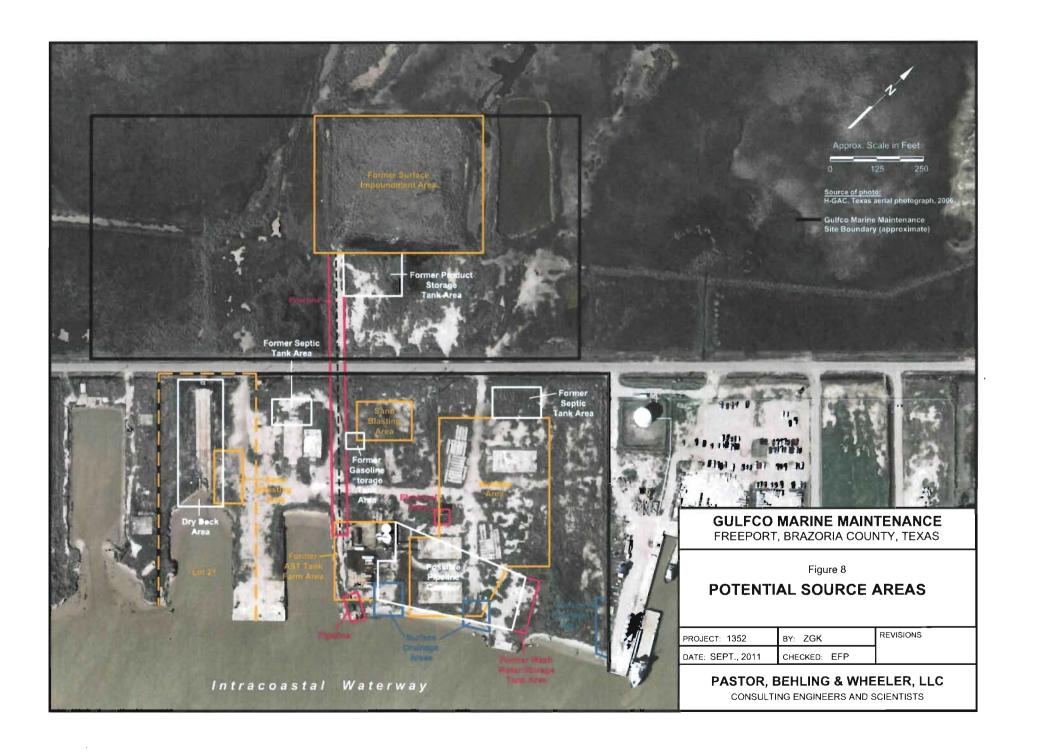
RELEASE MECHANISM		, <u>w</u> c	POTENTIAL FUTURE ON-SITE DISTRUCTION OR INDUSTRIAL DRIKER RECEPTOR	<u>KEOLI TOK</u>	POTENTIAL YOUTH TRESPASSER	POTENTIAL CONTACT RECREATION			
Volatilization to — Air dispersion the eir from PSAs				Inhalation of emblent air	✓	✓	✓		
Fugitive dust — Air dispersion				Inhalation of ambient air	✓	✓	✓		
Fugitive dust peneration Deposition			·	Ingestion of soil			•		
(Wet and dry)			•	Skin contact with soil					
	On surface water	Potable source—		Ingestion of drinking water					
				Skin contact with drinking water					
		•	Root uptake by plants (if used for watering)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables					
		— Fishable source — —	Uptaka by fish-	Ingestion of fish					
		Agriculture use source	Root uptake by crops (if used for irrigetion)	Ingestion of fruit and vegetables					•
			Ingestion by animals	Ingestion of meet and dairy products					
		Surface water used for water con	tact sports	Skin contact with/Incidental Ingestion of wa	iter				
Leaching to Groundwater	② To potable well			Ingestion of drinking water					LEGEND:
groundwater migration	10 horapia Mail								Pathway is Incomplete
from PSAs			Bart until a hundred of the state of the sta	Skin contact with drinking water		•			Pathway is Complete, Significance evaluated in Baseline Human Health
			Root uptaka by plants (if used for irrigation)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables	`				Risk Assessment (BHHRA)
	@		Volatilization to air	Inhalation of vapors (e.g., during shower)					NOTES:
•	To agricultural well		Root uptake by plants (if used for irrigetion)	Ingestion of fruits and vegatables					 The high moisture content and vegetated nature of the limited surface soits in the North Area are not
		_	Ingestion by animals	Ingestion of meat and dairy products					conductive to significant dust generation, dispension and subsequent deposition.
	ı		Volatilization to air-	Inhalation of vapors close to source					No water supply or agricultural wells are in use in the
	3			Skin contact					Site vicinity and groundwater in the uppermost water-bearing units is not usable due to high total
	To surface water! ——— sediments	Potable source		Ingestion of drinking water					dissolved sollids concentrations. The determination of this pathway as incomplete is contingent on the continued stability of the groundwater contaminant
				Skin contact with drinking water					plume within the uppermost, non-potable water-bearing units at the Site.
•	ı		Root uptake by plants (if used for watering)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables				•	Groundwater communication with North Area surface
			Volatilization to air	Inhalation of vapors (e.g., during shower)					water features (e.g., ponds, wellands) is not aignificant due to water table elevations below the
		Fishable source	Uptake by fish	Ingestion of fish					shallow depths of these features and the low permeability of underlying day soils.
		Agricultural use source	Root upteke by crops (if used for irrigetion)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables					Nearby surface water is not used for agricultural use
			Ingestion by animals	Ingestion of meet and dairy products					or drinking water.
	ŀ	Surface weter		Skin contact with and ingestion of water			1	•	 Indicates potential receptor for complete migration pathway.
			Volatization to air	Inhalation of vapors close to source					
			Sedimentation—	Skin contact with and/or ingestion of sedim	nents				
	Voletilization through so	й роге зрасе	<u> </u>	Inhalation of ambient/indoor air	✓				
	-				•			•	
Surface runoff	To surface water/	Potable source		Ingestion of drinking water					
non article	300minorius		-	Skin contact with drinking water .					
			Root uptake by plante (if used for watering)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables					GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE
			Volatilization to air	Inhelation of vapors (e.g., during shower)					FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS
		Agricultural use source	Root uptake by crops (if used for irrigation)	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables					Figure 4
			Ingestion by animals	Ingestion of meat end dairy products					HUMAN HEALTH
		Surface water in pond and wettan	ds eree —————————————————————————————————	Skin contact with and ingestion of water	✓		✓	. 🗸	CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL
			Volatilization to air	Inhalation of vapors close to source	✓		✓	· 🗸	NORTH AREA
			Sedimentation—	Skin contact with and/or ingestion of sedim	nents 🗸		~	<i>y</i>	PROJECT: 1352 BY: ZGK REVISIONS: DATE: SEPT., 2011 CHECKED: KHT
Soil -				Direct skin contact with and ingestion of so	où 🗸		✓		PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

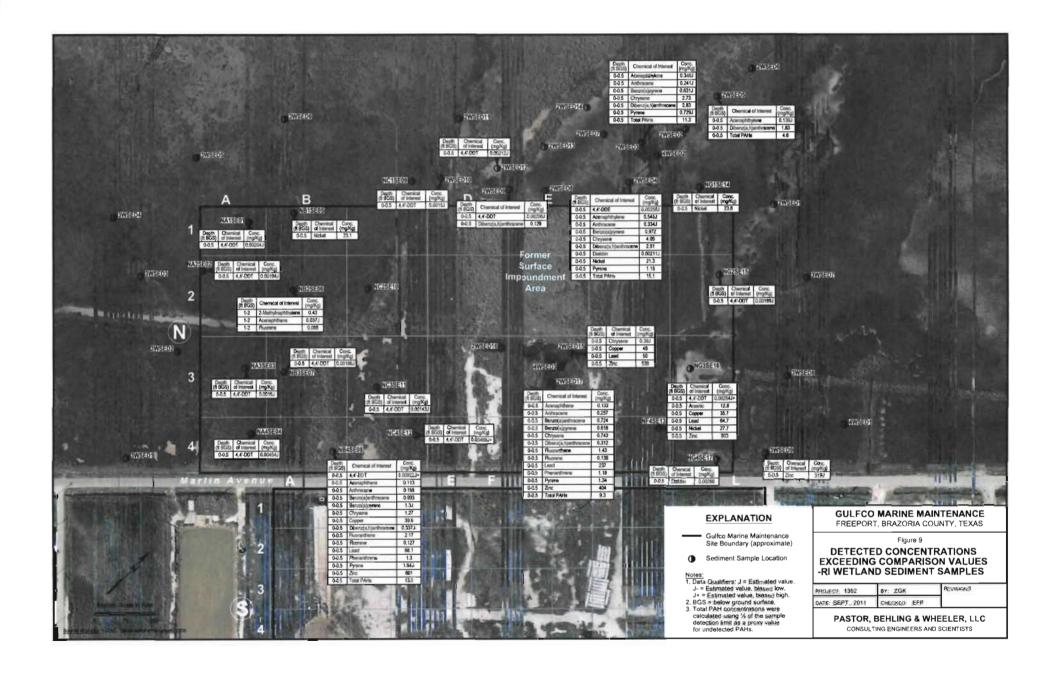
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EXPLANATION

Gullco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)

Intracoastal Waterway
 Sediment Sample

Intracoastal Waterway Surface
Water Sample

→ Water Sample

Attempted Intracoastal Waterway
 Sediment Sample

Notes

Data Qualifiers: J = Estimated value.
 J- = Estimated value - biased low.

 Total PAH concentrations were calculated using ½ of the sample detection limit as a proxy value for undetected PAHs.



Approx. Scale in Feet

Source of photo: H-GAC, Texas sentel photograph, 2006.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 10

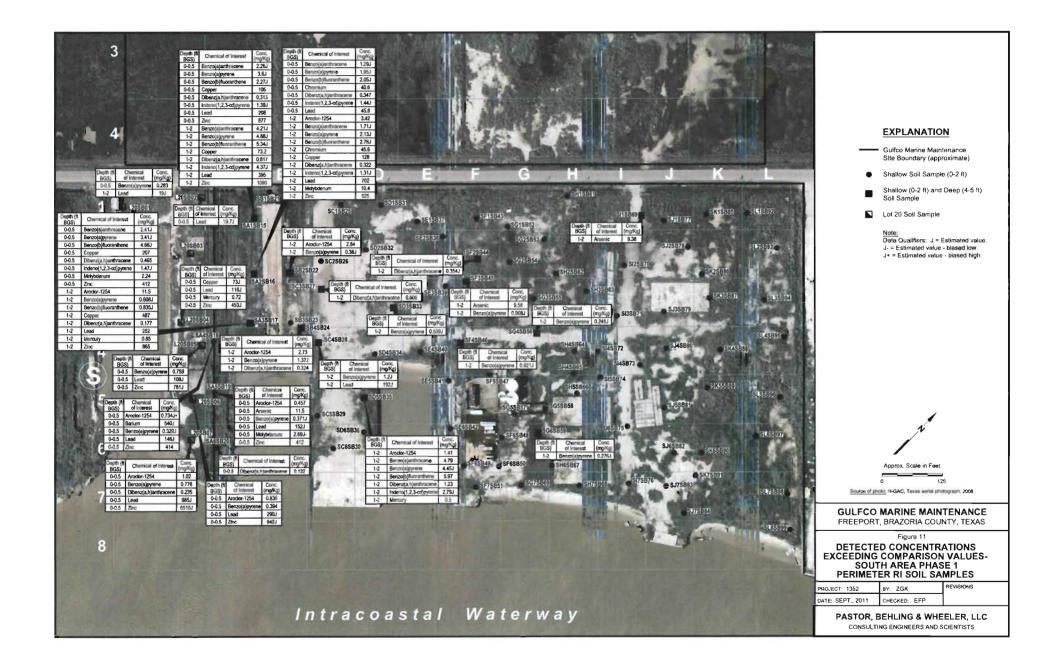
DETECTED CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING COMPARISON VALUES-INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY RI SEDIMENT SAMPLES

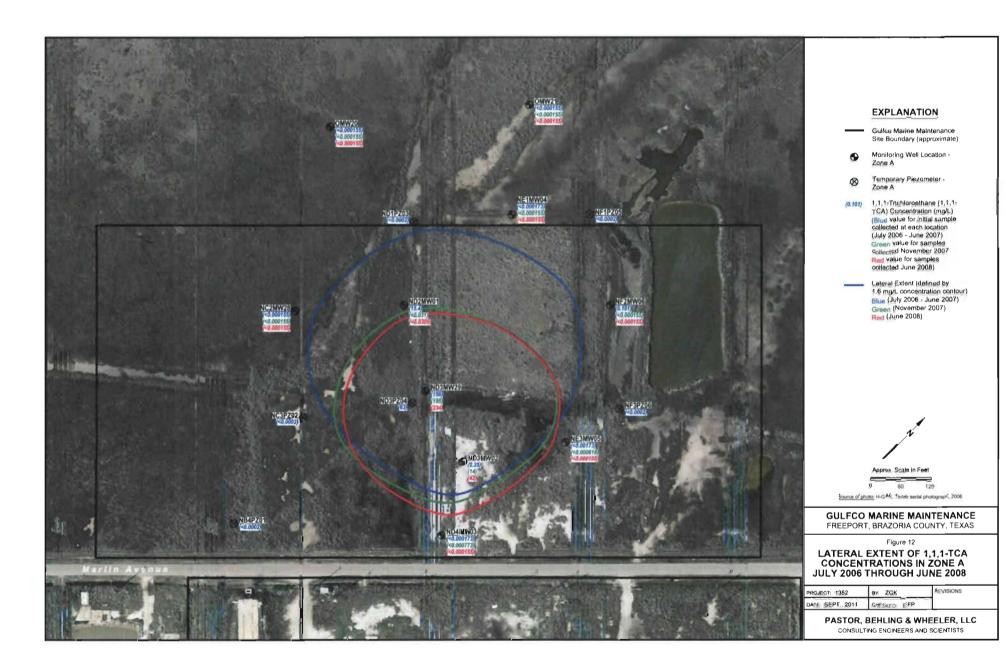
PROJECT: 1352 BY ZGK REVISIONS

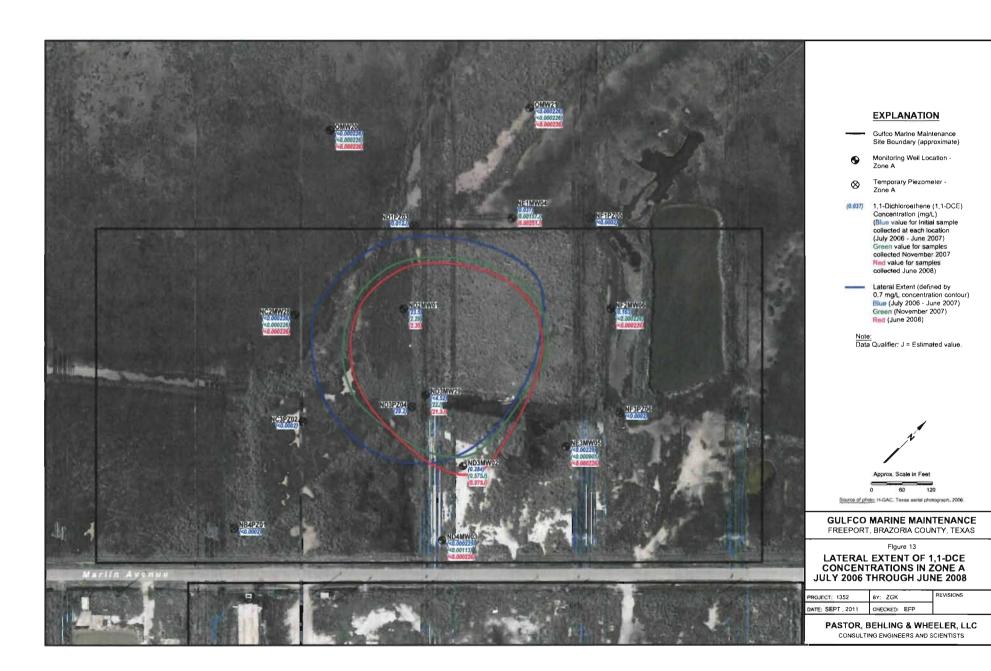
DATE: SEPT., 2011 CHECKED: EFP

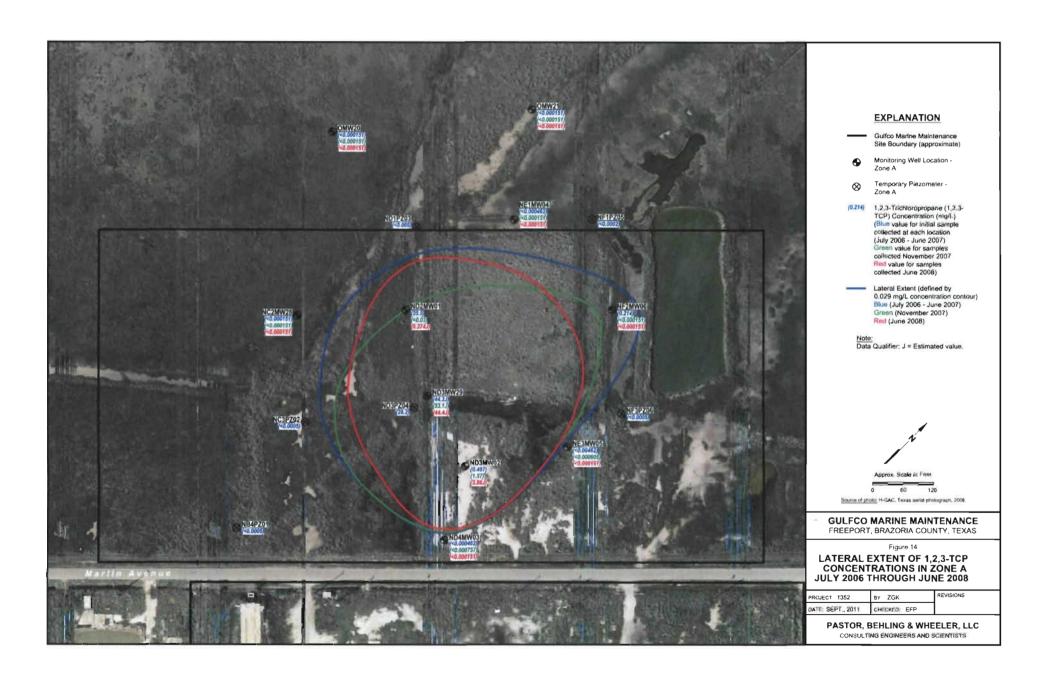
PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

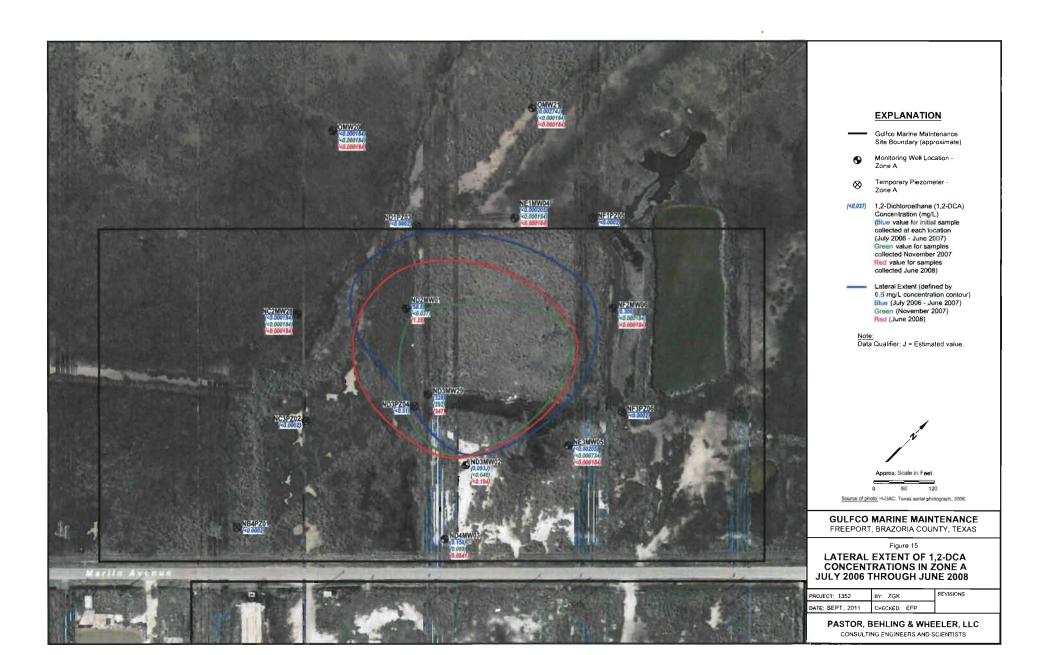
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

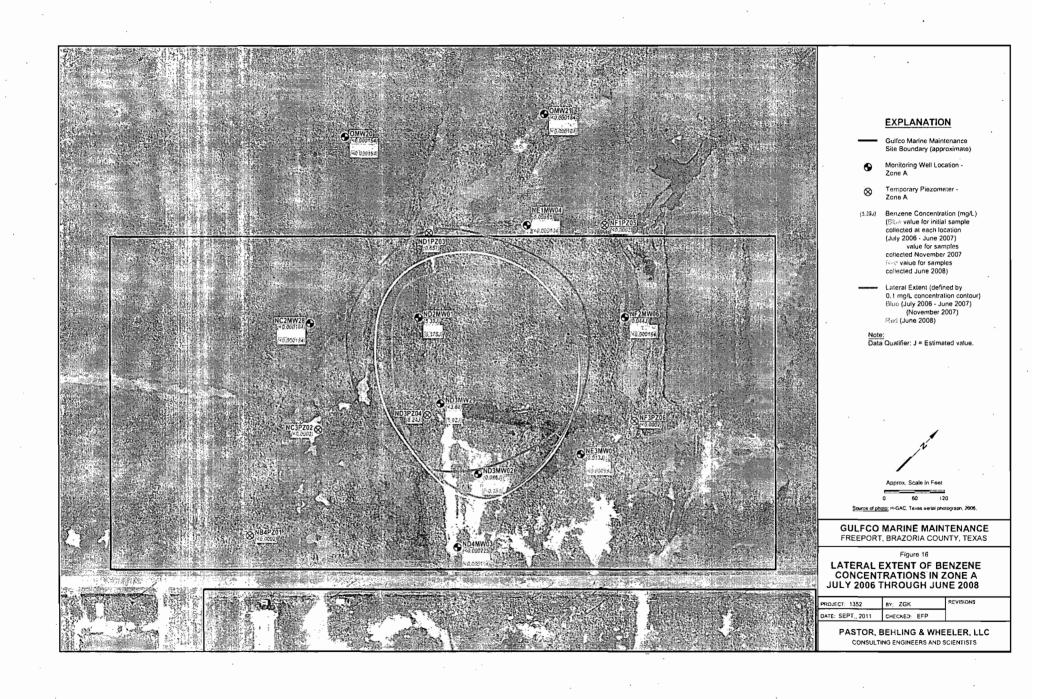


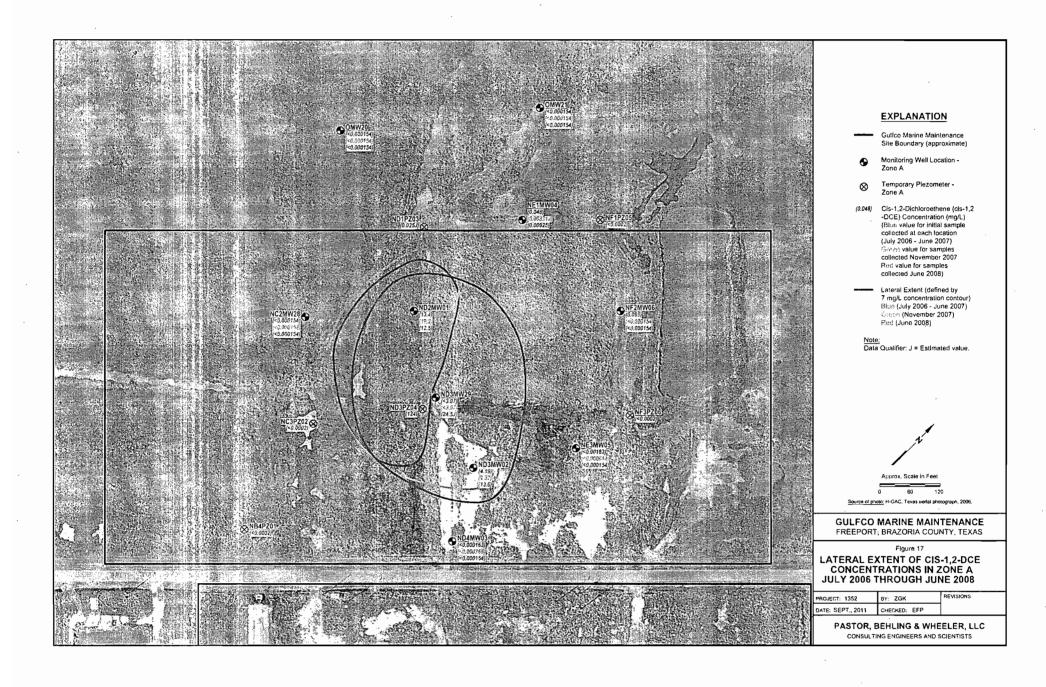


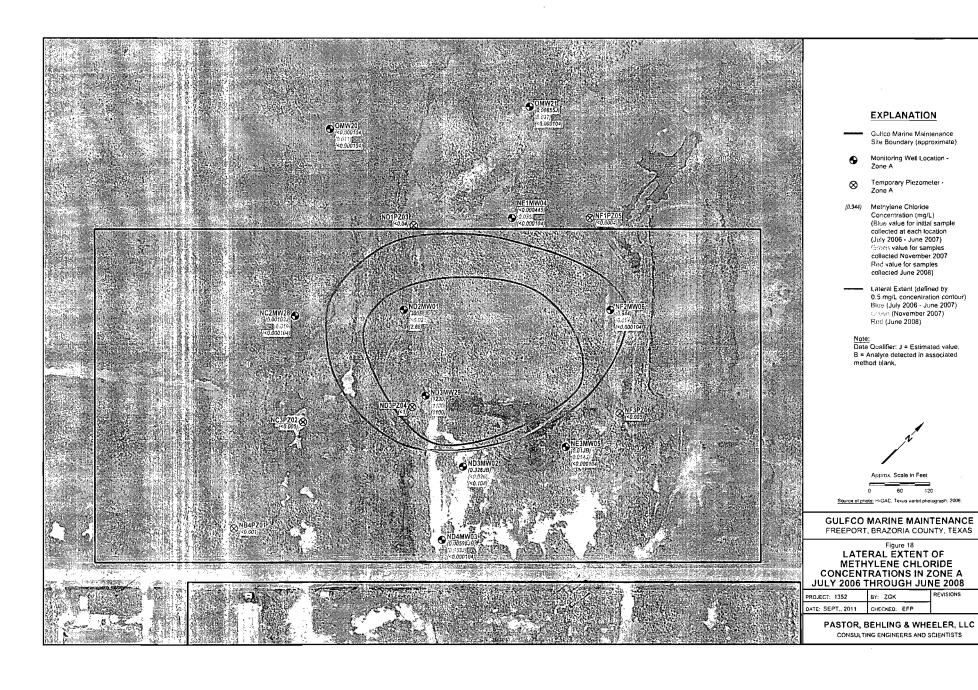


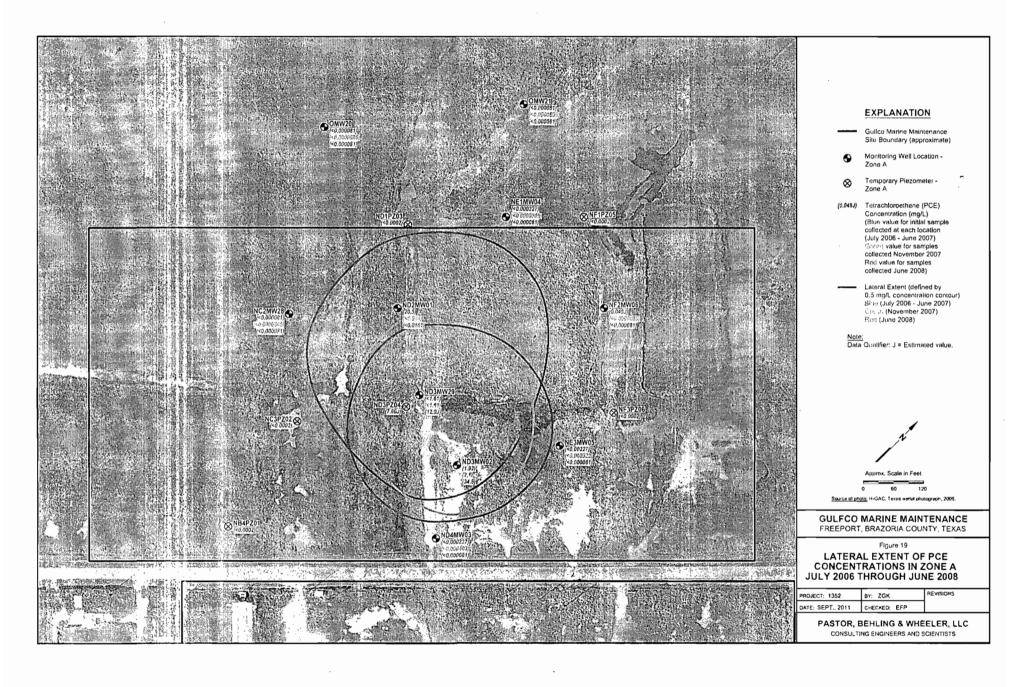


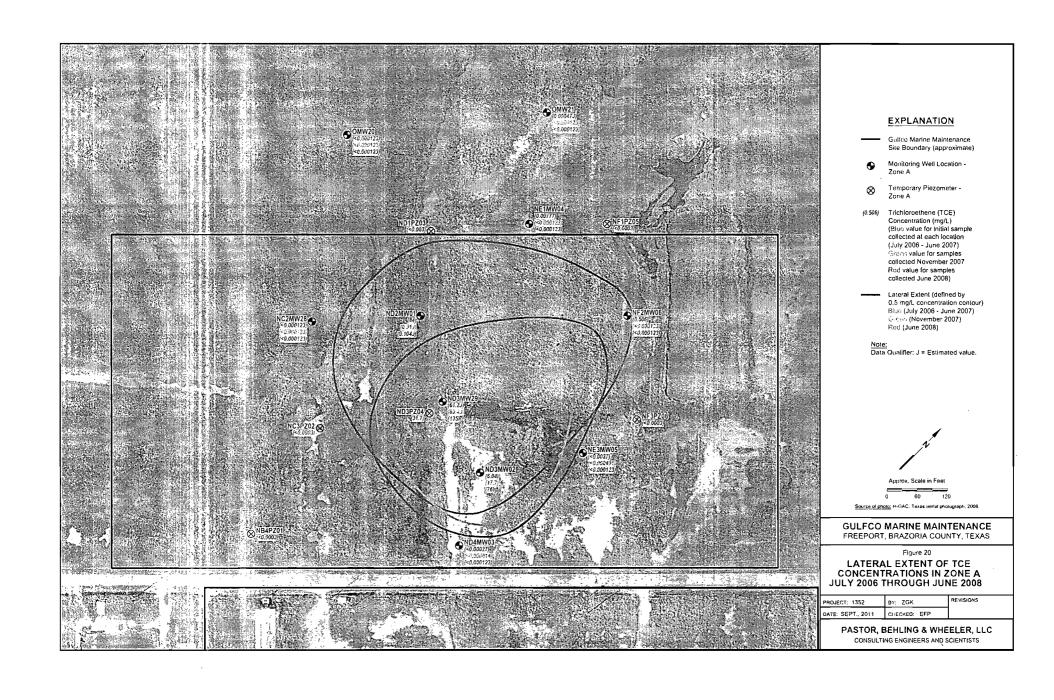


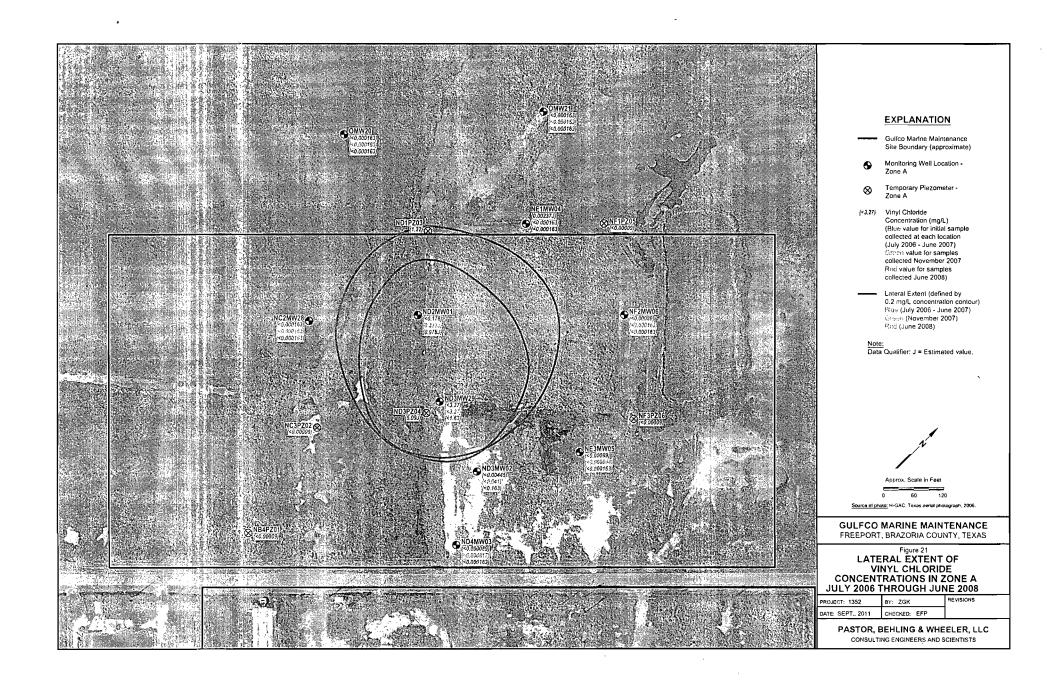


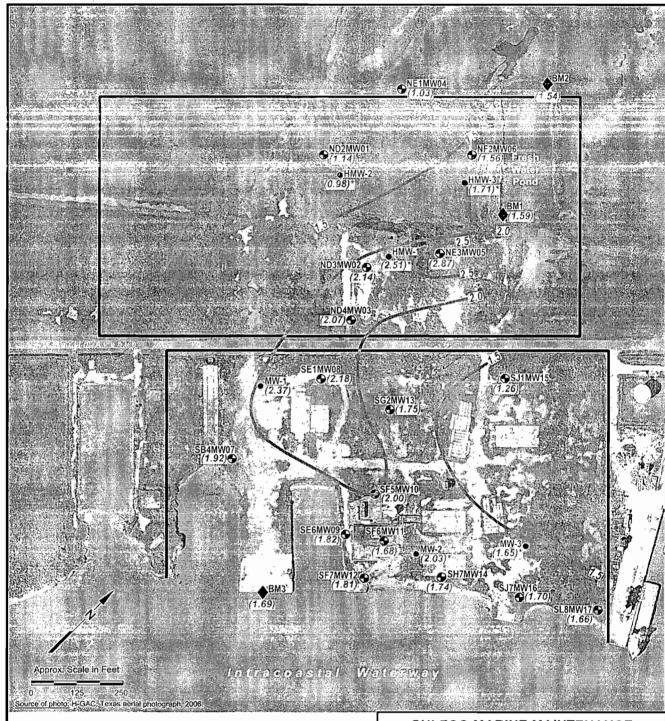












 Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)

- Monitoring Well Location
- Previous Monitoring Well
 Location

♦ Staff Gauge

Zone A

- (1.69) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 10/05/06
 - * Elevation Not Used in Contouring

7.5 Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 0.5 Ft

auge

Note: Previous monitoring well and staff gauge measurements included for reference only and not used to construct potentiometric surface contours.

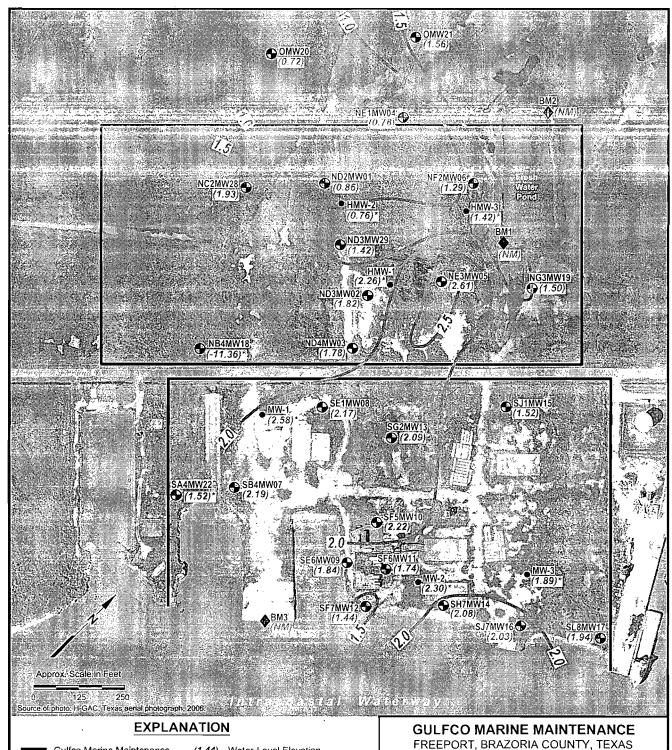
GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 22

ZONE A POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE OCTOBER 5, 2006

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)

Monitoring Well Location

Zone A

Previous Monitoring Well Location

Staff Gauge

(1.44) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 06/06/07

(NM) Not Measured

Elevation Not Used in Contouring

Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 0.5 Ft

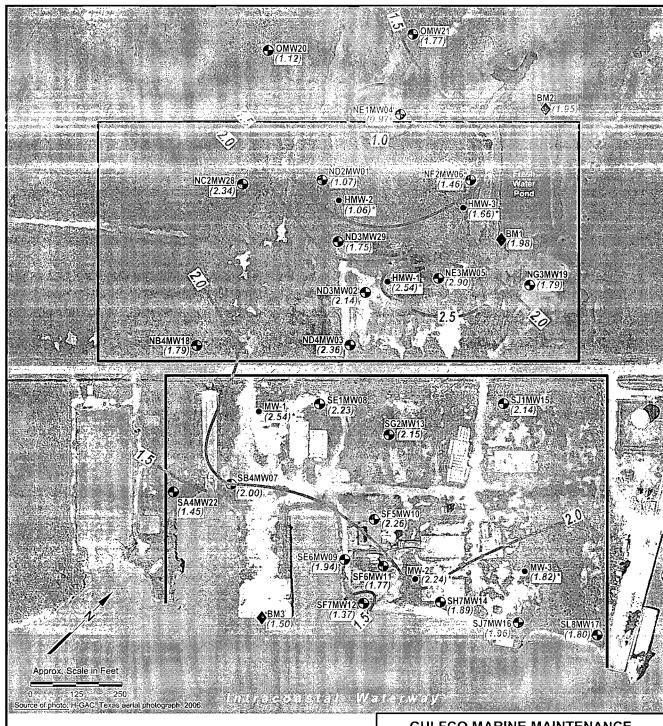
Notes: Previous monitoring well measurements included for reference only and not used to construct potentiometric surface contours. Water-level elevation at NB4MW18 not used in contour due to insufficient recovery time from sampling. Staff gauge measurements not measured on this date.

Figure 23

ZONE A POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE JUNE 6, 2007

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
- Monitoring Well Location Zone A
- Previous Monitoring Well Location
- (1.37) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 09/06/07
 - Elevation Not Used in Contouring
- =2.0= Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 0.5 Ft

Staff Gauge

Note: Previous monitoring well and staff gauge measurements included for reference only and not used to construct potentiometric surface contours.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

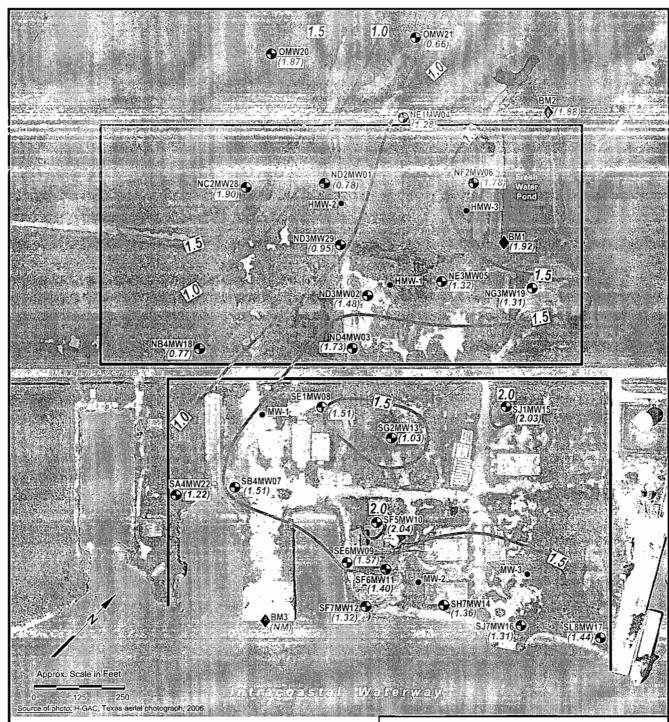
FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 24

ZONE A POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE SEPTEMBER 6, 2007

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	•

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate) (1.32) Water-Level Elevation (Fl AMSL) Measured 11/07/07

Monitoring Well Location Zone A

(NM) Not Measured

Previous Monitoring Well Location

-1.5- Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 0.5 Ft

Staff Gauge

Staff gauge measurements included for reference only and not used to construct potentiometric surface contours.

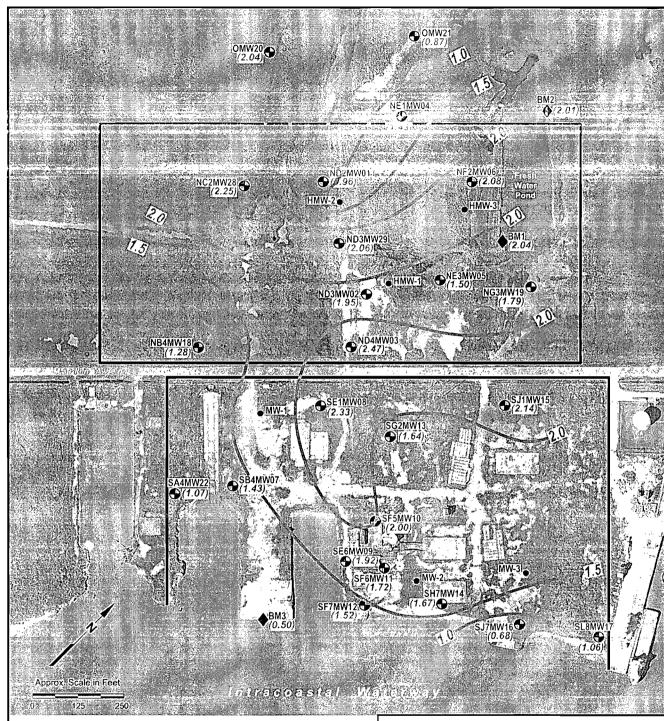
GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 25

ZONE A POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE **NOVEMBER 7, 2007**

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)



Staff Gauge

Monitoring Well Location Zone A

(1.52) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 12/03/07

Previous Monitoring Well Location

■1.5 ■ Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 0.5 Ft

Note: Staff gauge measurements included for reference only and not used to construct potentiometric surface contours.

Source of photo: H-GAC, Texas aerial photograph, 2006.

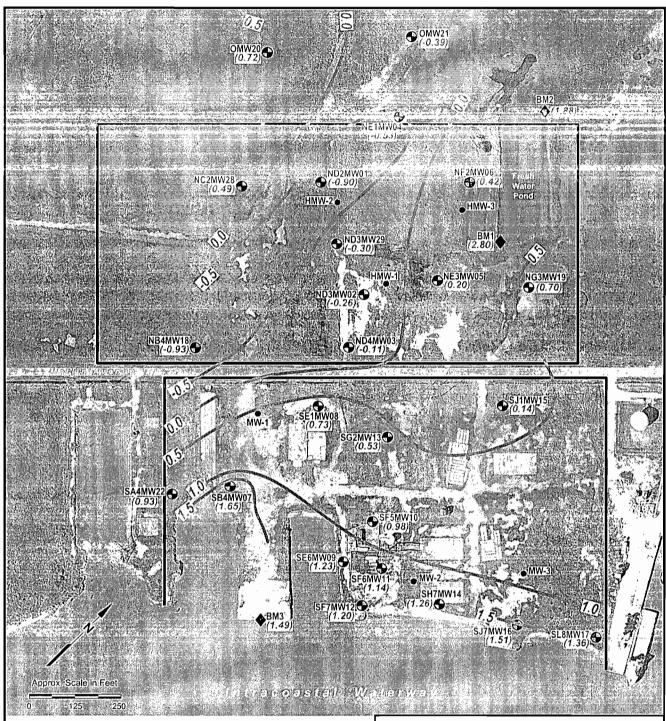
GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 26

ZONE A POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE **DECEMBER 3, 2007**

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)



Staff Gauge

Monitoring Well Location
 Zone A

(1.52) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 06/17/08

 Previous Monitoring Well Location -1.5- Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 0.5 Ft

Note:

Staff gauge measurements included for reference only and not used to construct potentiometric surface contours.

Source of photo: H-GAC, Texas aerial photograph, 2006.

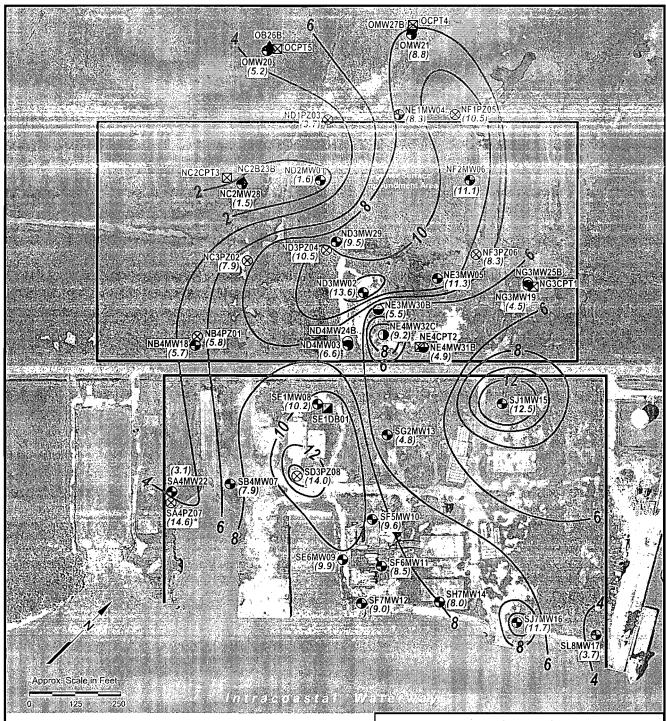
GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 27

ZONE A POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE JUNE 17, 2008

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
- Monitoring Well Location Zone A
- Monitoring Well Location Zone B
- Monitoring Well Location Zone C
- CPT Piezometer Location Zone C
- Soil Boring Location Zone B
- Deep Soil Boring Location
- (6.6) Zone A Thickness (Ft)
- 6 Zone A Thickness Isopach (Contour Interval = 2 Ft)

Note: *Not used for contouring.

Source of photo: H-GAC, Texas aerial photograph, 2006.

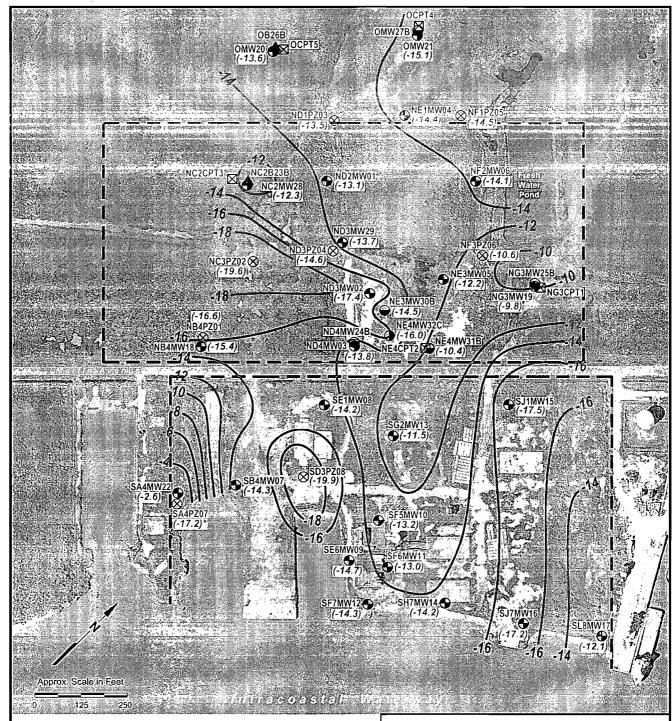
GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 28

ZONE A THICKNESS MAP

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
- Monitoring Well Location -Zone A
- Temporary Piezometer -Zone A
- Monitoring Well Location -Zone B
- Monitoring Well Location -
- Soil Boring Location -Zone B
- (-14.3) Elevation of Base of Zone A (Ft MSL)
- --14- Base of Zone A Contour (Contour Interval = 2 Ft)

Note:
*Zone A base elevation at co-located monitoring well/temporary piezometer locations based on monitoring well boring due to superior sample obtained from larger diameter boring. Source of photo: H-GAC, Texas aerial photograph, 2006

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

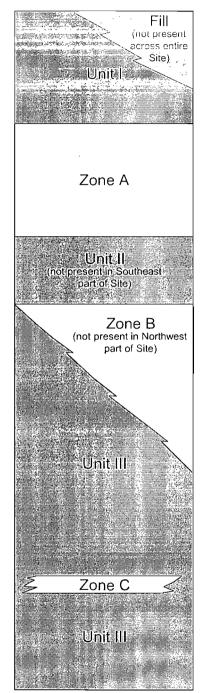
FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 29

STRUCTURE CONTOUR MAP BASE OF ZONE A

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



Not to Scale

FILL



CONFINING UNIT



WATER-BEARING ZONE

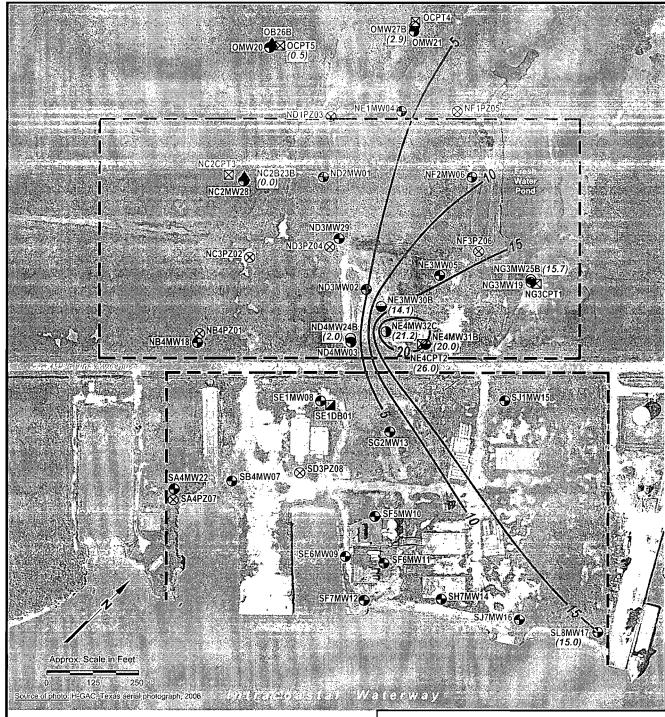
GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 30

IDEALIZED SITE HYDROSTRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT. 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
 - Monitoring Well Location Zone A
 - Temporary Piezometer Zone A
- Monitoring Well Location Zone B
- Monitoring Well Location Zone C
- CPT Piezometer Location Zone C
- Soil Boring Location Zone B
- Deep Soil Boring Location

(15.7) Zone B Thickness (Ft)

-5 - Zone B Thickness Isopach (Contour Interval = 5 Ft)

Note:
Separating clay between Zone A and Zone B is not present at SL8MW17. Zone B thickness at this location is based on the thickness of the SP sand.

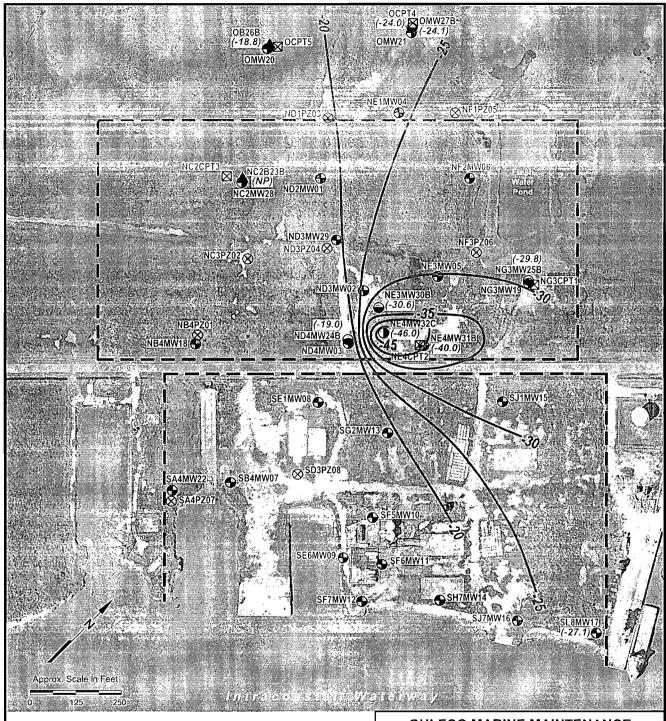
GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 31

ZONE B THICKNESS MAP

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKEO: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC



- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
 - Monitoring Well Location Zone A
- Temporary Piezometer Zone A
- Monitoring Well Location Zone B
- Monitoring Well Location Zone C
- Soil Boring Location Zone B
- (-19.0) Elevation of Base of Zone B (Ft MSL)
- (NP) Not Present
- --25 Base of Zone B Contour (Contour Interval = 5 Ft)

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

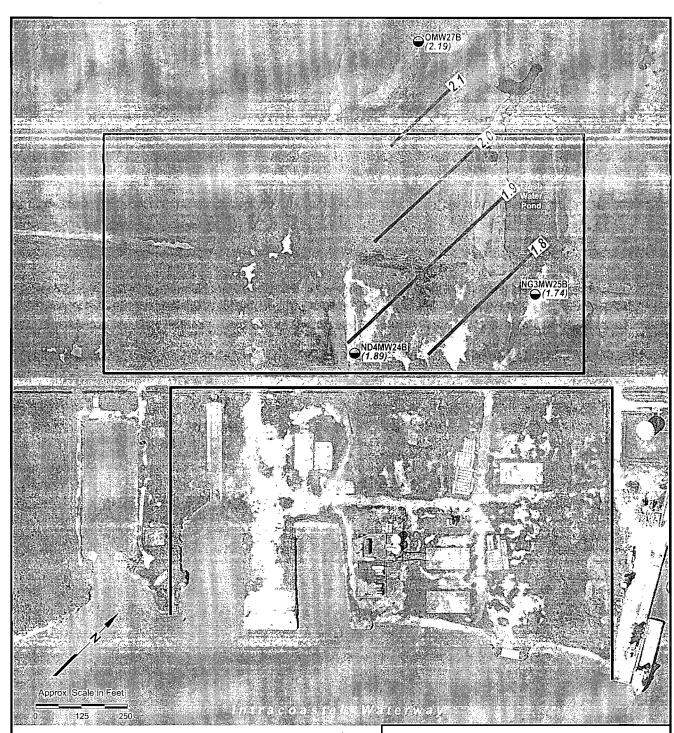
Figure 32

STRUCTURE CONTOUR MAP BASE OF ZONE B

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate) (1.89) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 06/06/07

Monitoring Well Location - Zone B

2.0 Potentiometric Surface
Contour (Ft AMSL)
Contour Interval = 0.1 Ft

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 33

ZONE B POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE JUNE 6, 2007

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

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- Gulfco Marine Maintenance
 Site Boundary (approximate)
- (2.29) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 09/06/07
- Monitoring Well Location Zone B
- 2.0 Potentiometric Surface
 Contour (Ft AMSL)
 Contour Interval = 0.1 Ft

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

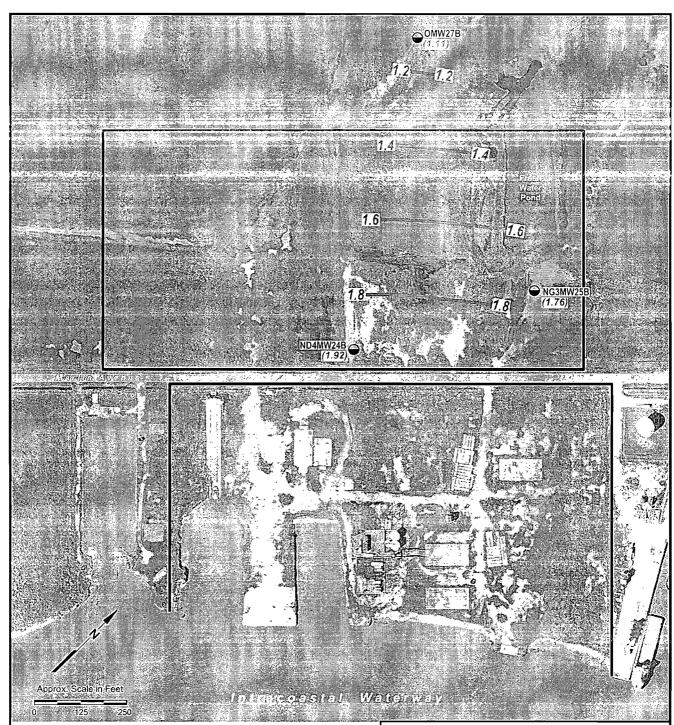
Figure 34

ZONE B POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE SEPTEMBER 6, 2007

	_	25,4212.12
PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
- (1.92) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 11/07/07
- Monitoring Well Location Zone B
- 1.6 Potentiometric Surface
 Contour (Ft AMSL)
 Contour Interval = 0.2 Ft

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

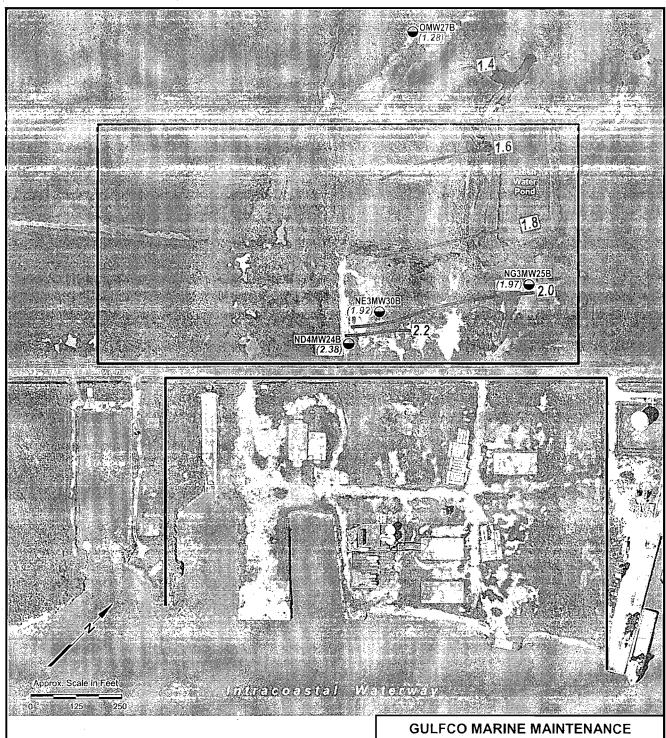
Figure 35

ZONE B POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE NOVEMBER 7, 2007

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
- (2.38) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 12/03/07
- Monitoring Well Location -Zone B
- =2.0= Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 0.2 Ft

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

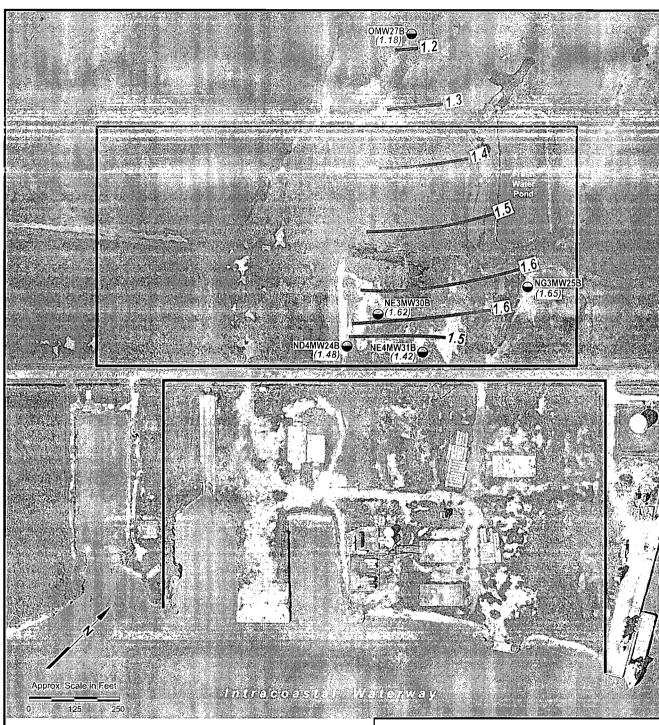
Figure 36

ZONE B POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE **DECEMBER 3, 2007**

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate) (1.48) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 7/30/08

Monitoring Well Location - Zone B

1.5 Potentiometric Surface
Contour (Ft AMSL)
Contour Interval = 0.1 Ft

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

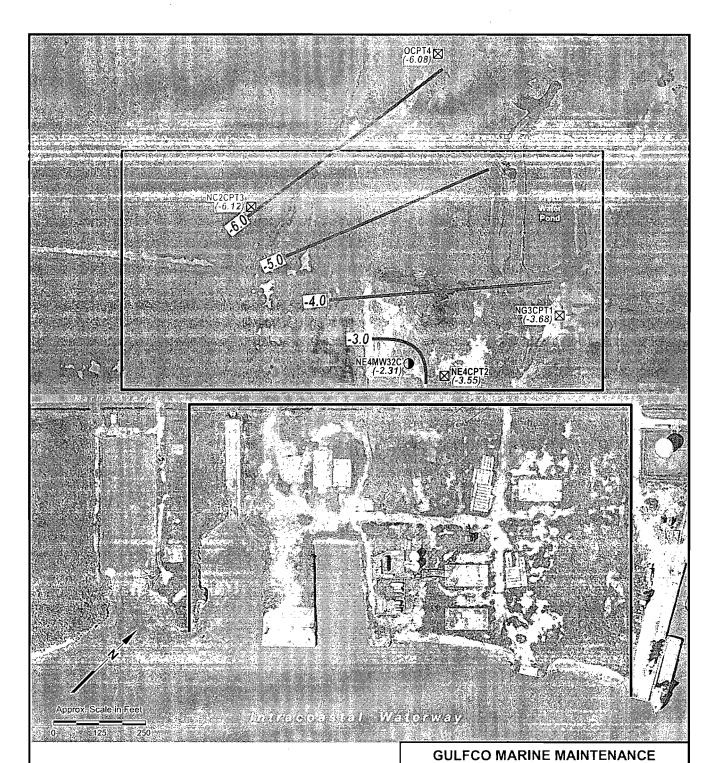
Figure 37

ZONE B POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE JULY 30, 2008

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
 - Monitoring Well Location Zone C
- CPT Piezometer Location Zone C
- (-6.12) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 6/17/08
- =-3.0 = Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 1 Ft

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

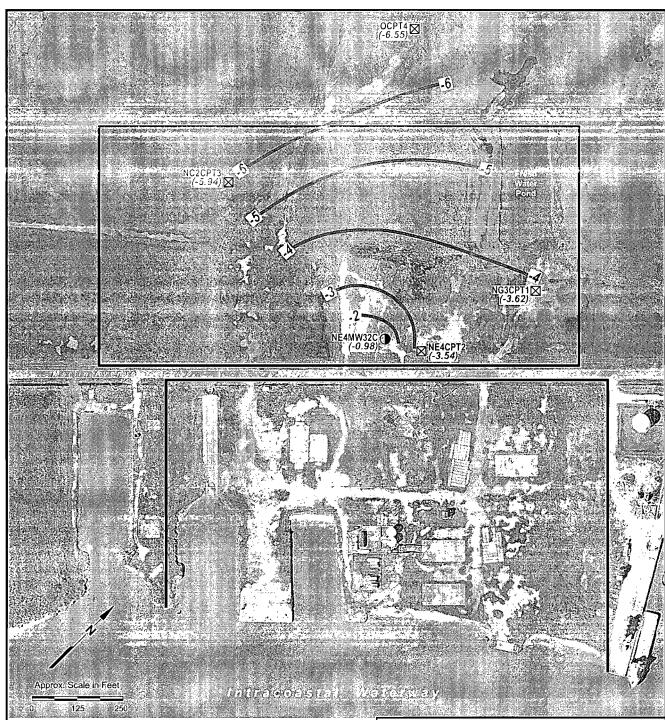
Figure 38

ZONE C POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE JUNE 17, 2008

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
 - Monitoring Well Location Zone C
- CPT Piezometer Location Zone C
- (-6.55) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 7/30/08
- -3.0 Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 1 Ft

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

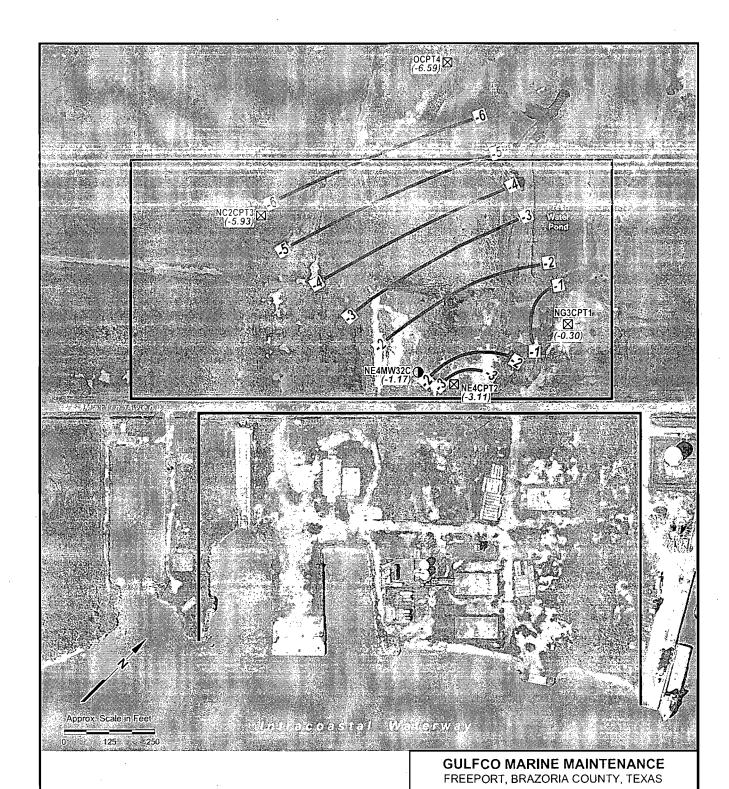
Figure 39

ZONE C POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE JULY 30, 2008

PROJECT: 1352	ey: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate) (-3.11) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 9/29/08

Monitoring Well Location - Zone C

-3.0 = Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 1 Ft

CPT Piezometer Location - Zone C

. [

ZONE C POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE SEPTEMBER 29, 2008

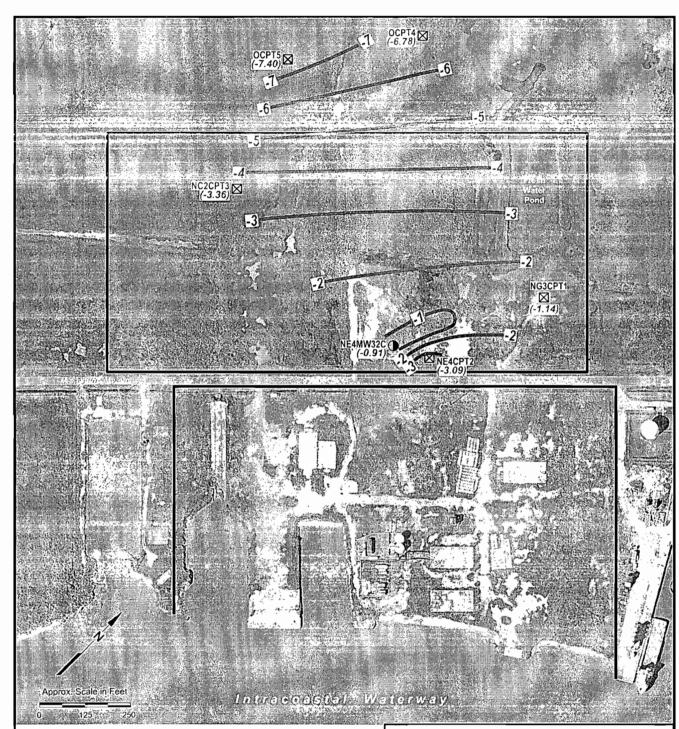
Figure 40

PROJECT: 1352 BY: ZGK REVISIONS

DATE: SEPT., 2011 CHECKED: EFP

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- Gulfco Marine Maintenance
 Site Boundary (approximate)
 - Monitoring Well Location -Zone C
- CPT Piezometer Location Zone C
- (-3.11) Water-Level Elevation (Ft AMSL) Measured 1/13/09
- =-3.0 = Potentiometric Surface Contour (Ft AMSL) Contour Interval = 1 Ft

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

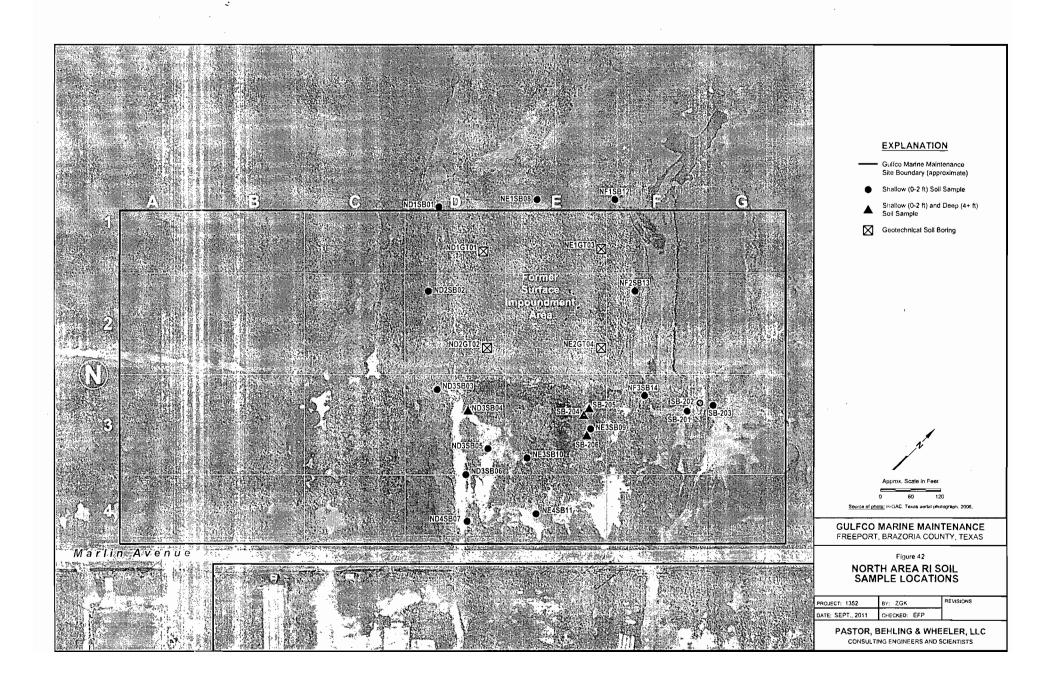
Figure 41

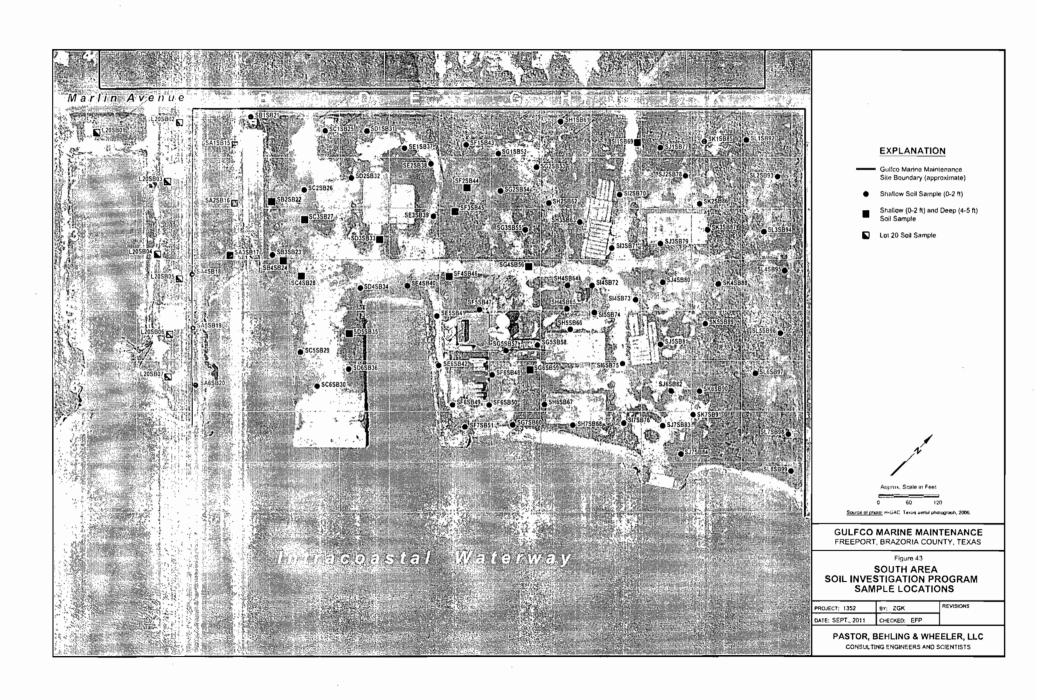
ZONE C POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE JANUARY 13, 2009

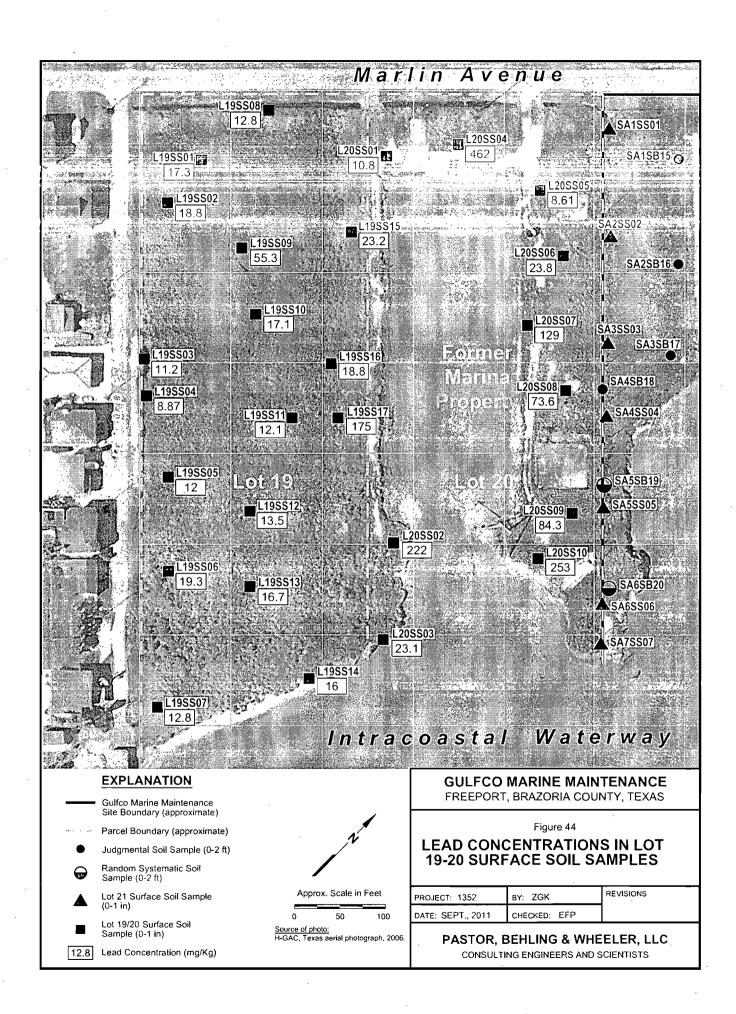
PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

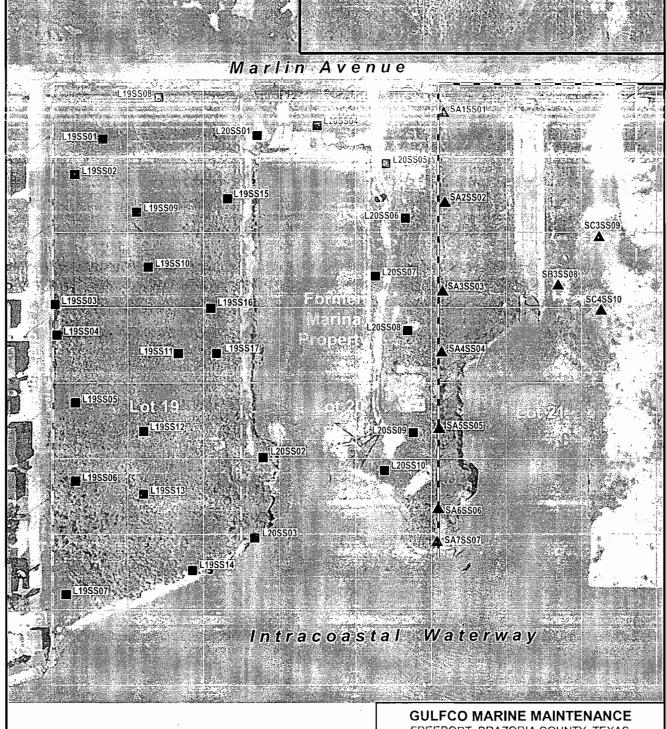
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 Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)

Parcel Boundary (approximate)

Lot 21 Surface Soil Sample (0-1 in)

Lot 19/20 Surface Soil Sample (0-1 in)



0 60 120

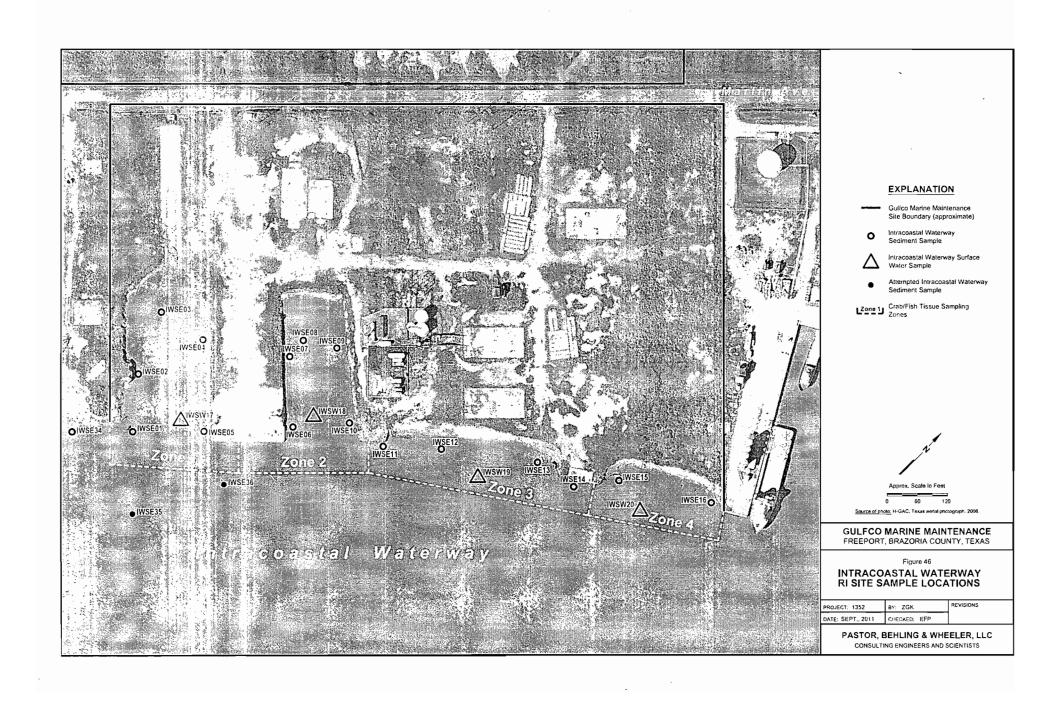
Source of photo: H-GAC, Texas aerial photograph, 2006. FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

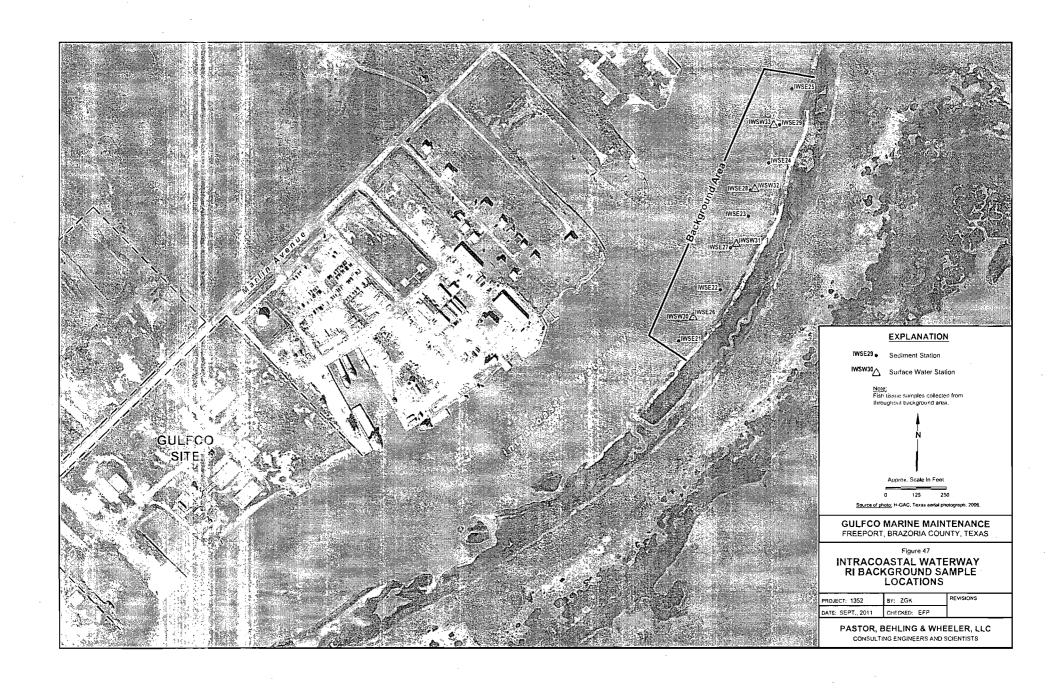
Figure 45

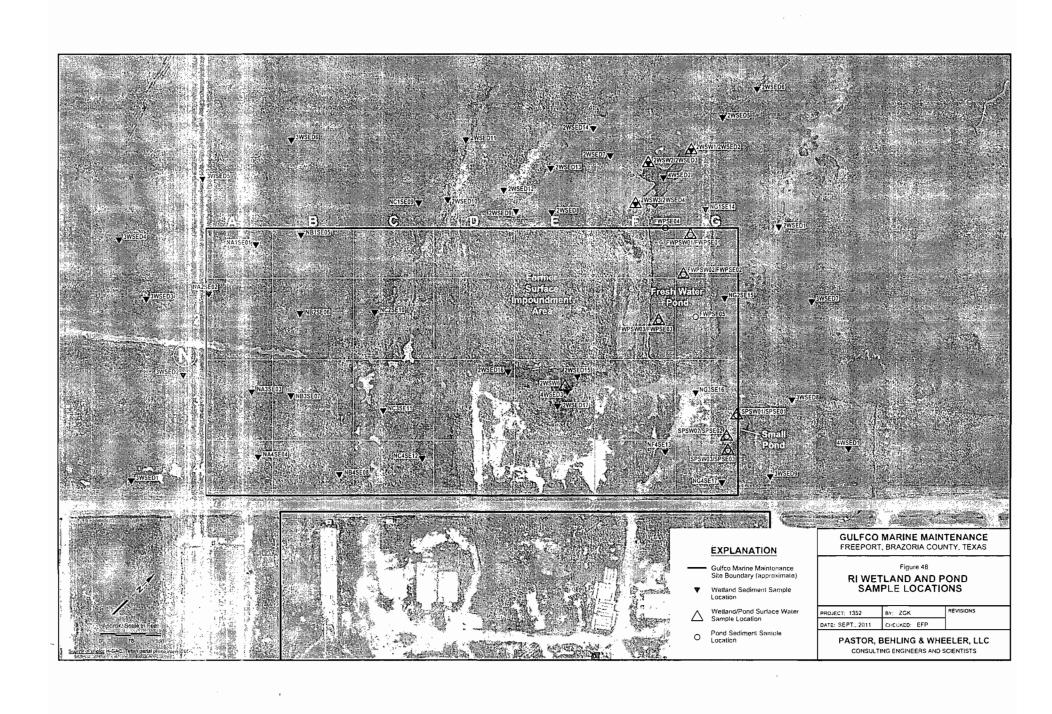
RESIDENTIAL SURFACE SOIL INVESTIGATION PROGRAM SAMPLE LOCATIONS

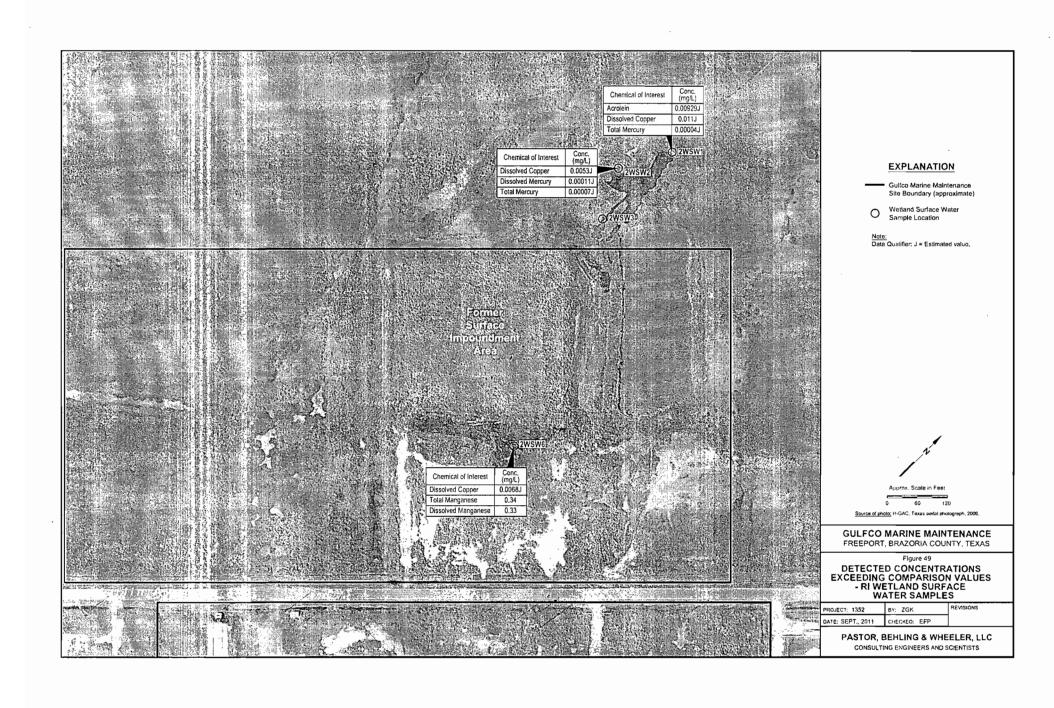
1			
	PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
	DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

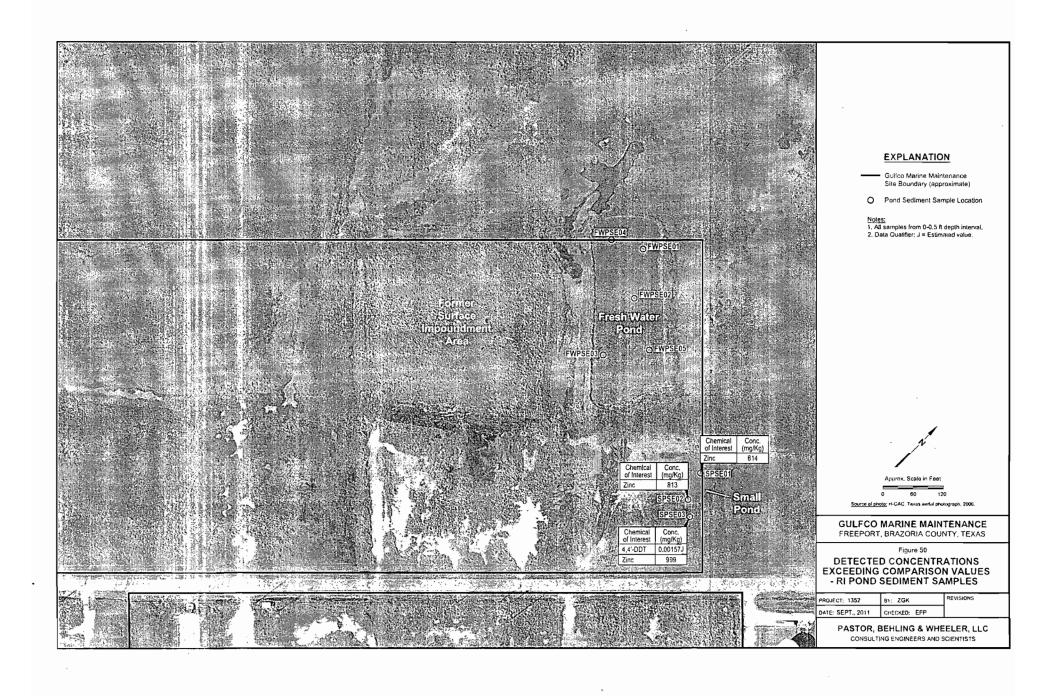
PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

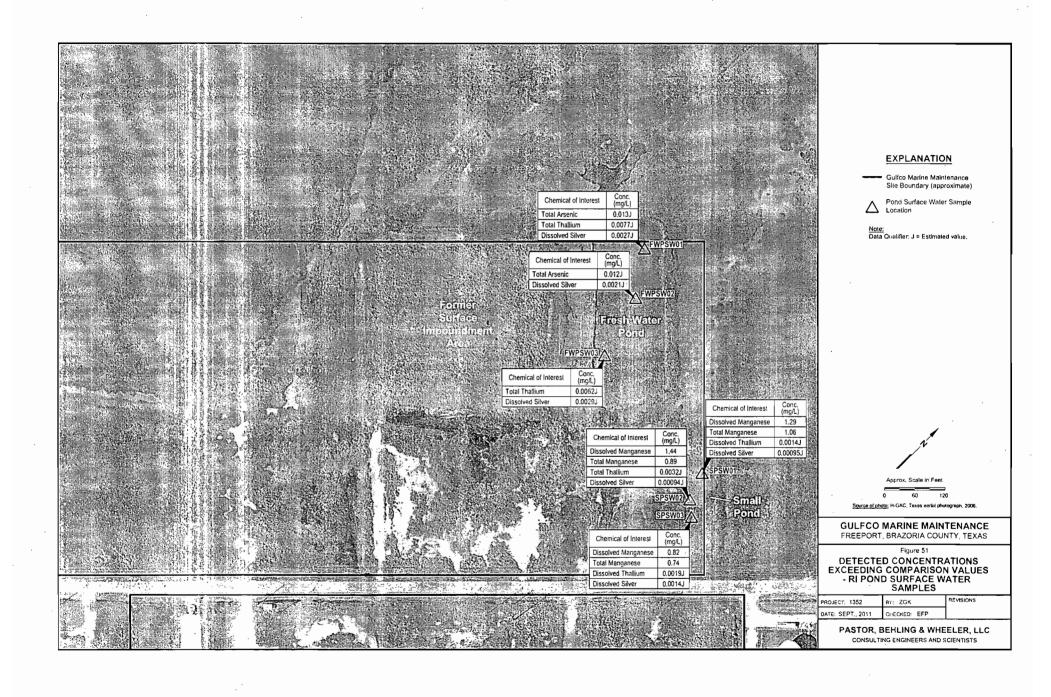


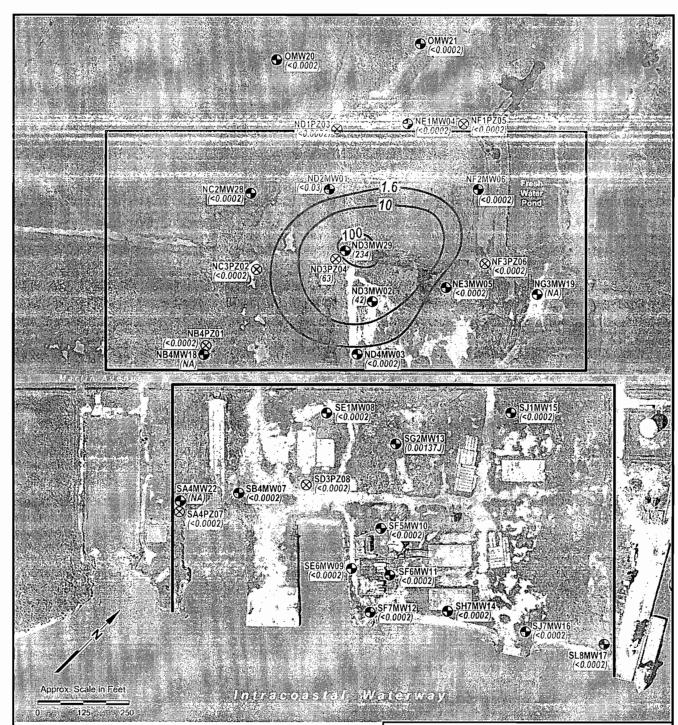












- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
- Monitoring Well Location -Zone A
- Temporary Piezometer - \otimes Zone A
- (<0.03) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) Concentration (mg/L)
- 10 Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

- Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.
 NA = Not analyzed for this compound.
- 3. J = Estimated value.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

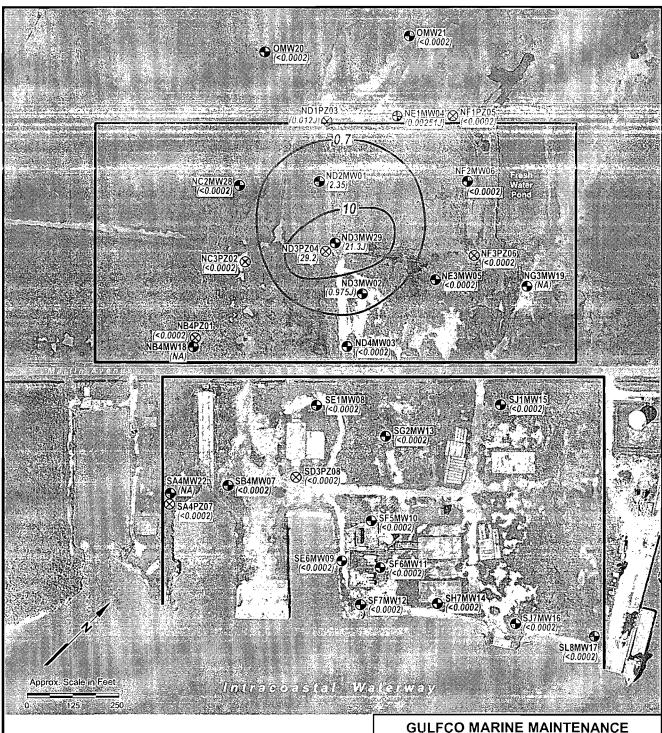
Figure 52

1,1,1-TCA CONCENTRATIONS IN ZONE A MONITORING WELLS

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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- Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)
- Monitoring Well Location -Zone A
- Temporary Piezometer - \otimes Zone A
- (2.35) 1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) Concentration (mg/L)
- -0.7 Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

- Notes:

 1. Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.
- NA = Not analyzed for this compound.
 J = Estimated value.

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

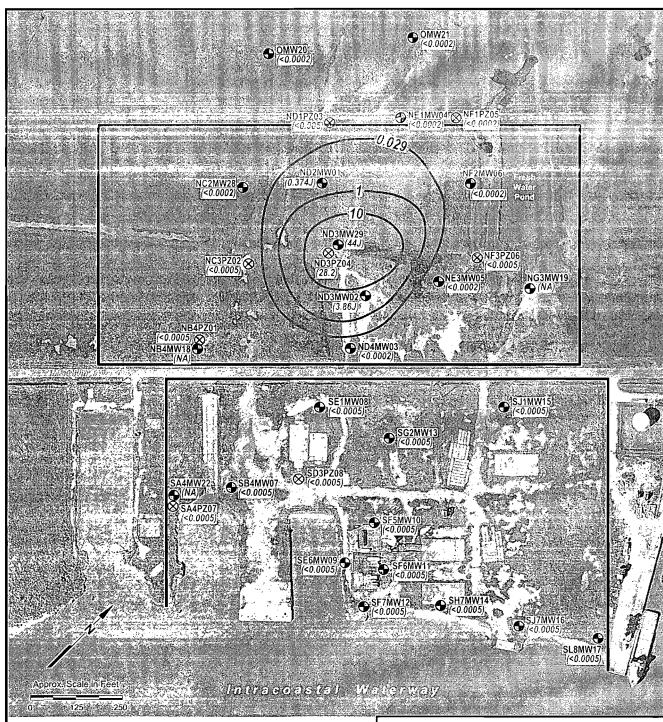
Figure 53

1,1-DCE CONCENTRATIONS IN **ZONE A MONITORING WELLS**

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

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Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)

Monitoring Well Location -Zone A

Temporary Piezometer -⊗ Zone A

(3.86J) 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) Concentration (mg/L)

- 10 - Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

- Notes:

 1. Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.
- NA = Not analyzed for this compound.
 J = Estimated value.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

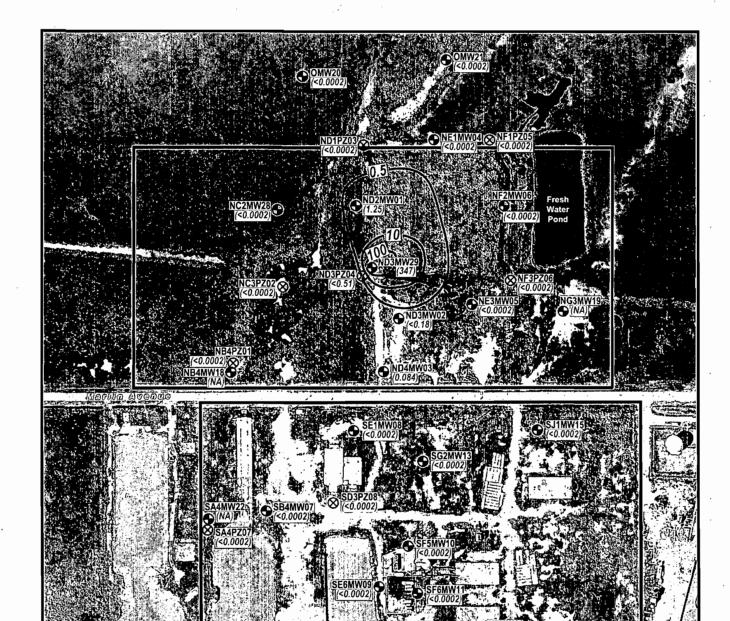
Figure 54

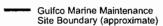
1,2,3-TCP CONCENTRATIONS IN ZONE A MONITORING WELLS

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

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Approx. Scale in Feet

- Monitoring Well Location -
- Temporary Piezometer Zone A
- (1.25) 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) Concentration (mg/L)
- -0.5 Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

- Notes:

 1. Concentrations are from the most recent sample collected from each location.

 2. NA = Not analyzed for this compound.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

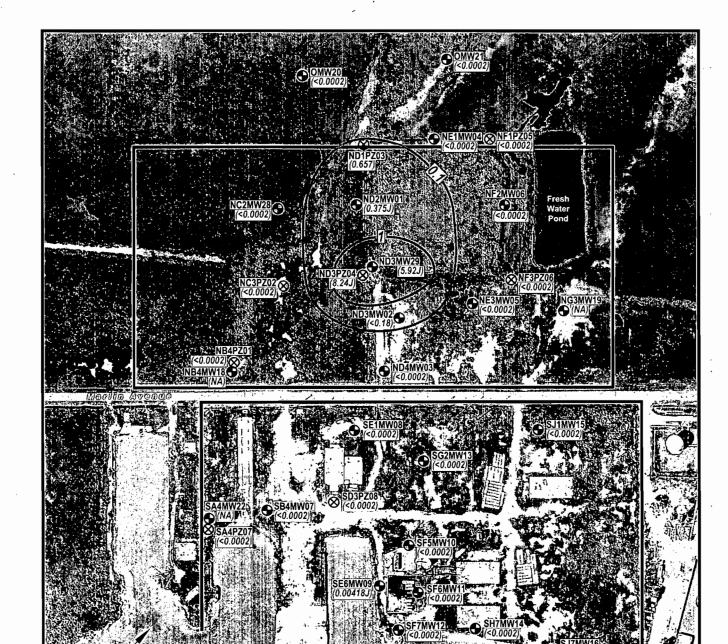
Figure 55

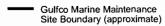
1,2-DCA CONCENTRATIONS IN **ZONE A MONITORING WELLS**

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT 2011	CHECKED: EED	1

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

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- Monitoring Well Location Zone A
- Temporary Piezometer Zone A

(1.25) Benzene Concentration (mg/L)

-0.1 - Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

- Notes:

 1. Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.

 NA = Not analyzed for this compound.

 J = Estimated value.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

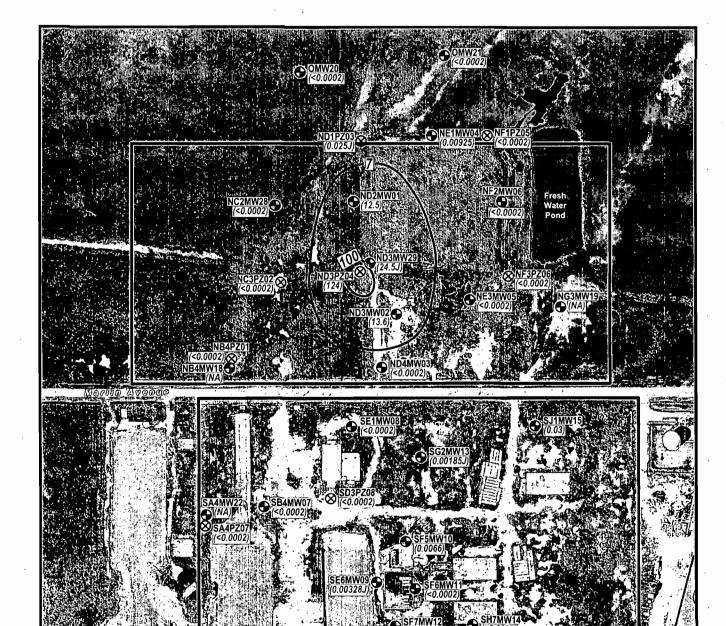
Figure 56

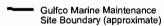
BENZENE CONCENTRATIONS IN **ZONE A MONITORING WELLS**

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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Approx. Scale in Feet

- Monitoring Well Location Zone A
- Temporary Piezometer Zone A 8

(12.5) Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) Concentration (mg/L)

7 — Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

- Notes:

 1. Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.

 2. NA = Not analyzed for this compound.

 3. J = Estimated value.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

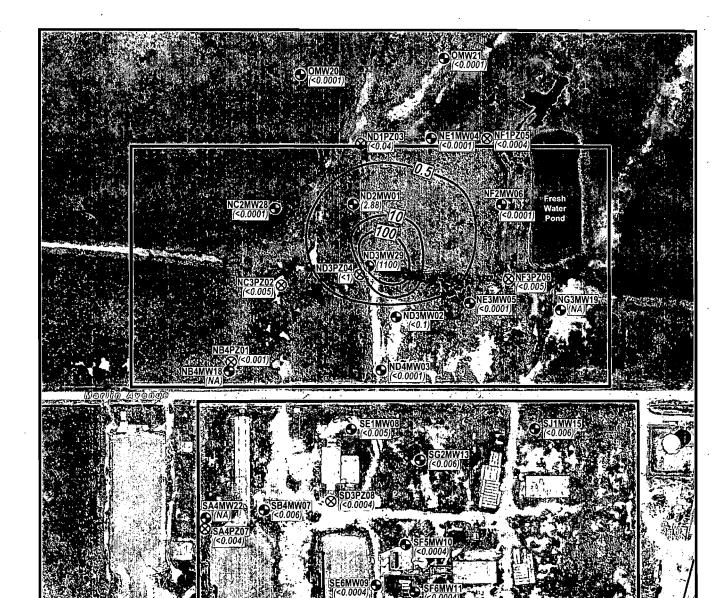
Figure 57

CIS-1,2-DCE CONCENTRATIONS IN ZONE A MONITORING WELLS

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

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Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)

Monitoring Well Location -Zone A

Approx. Scale in Feet

Temporary Piezometer -⊗

(<0.1) Methylene Chloride Concentration (mg/L)

-0.5 - Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

Notes:

1. Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.

2. NA = Not analyzed for this compound.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

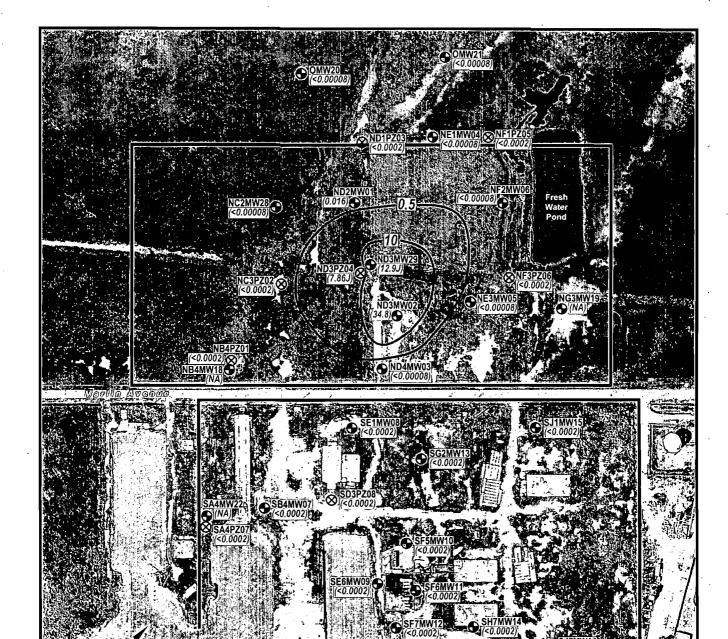
Figure 58

METHYLENE CHLORIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN ZONE A MONITORING WELLS

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT 2011	CHECKED FEB	

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Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate).

Approx. Scale in Feet 125

Monitoring Well Location -

Temporary Piezometer -Zone A

(7.86J) Tetrachloroethene (PCE) Concentration (mg/L)

-0.5 - Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

Notes:

1. Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.

2. NA = Not analyzed for this compound. 3. J = Estimated value.

Figure 59

PCE CONCENTRATIONS IN ZONE A MONITORING WELLS

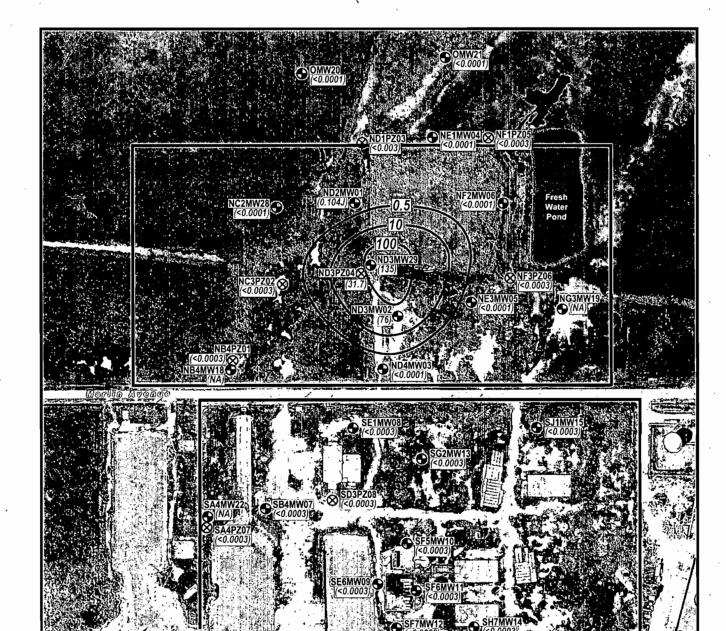
GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

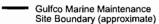
FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT 2011	CHECKED: EED	

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- Monitoring Well Location Zone A
- Temporary Piezometer -Zone A

(31.7) Trichloroethene (TCE) Concentration (mg/L)

-0.5 - Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

- Notes:

 1. Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.

 NA = Not analyzed for this compound.

 J = Estimated value.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

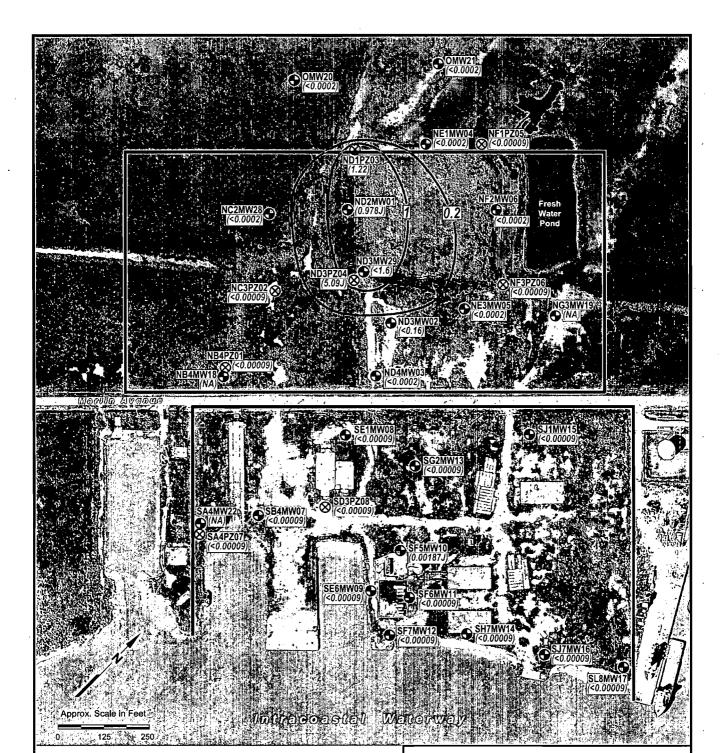
Figure 60

TCE CONCENTRATIONS IN **ZONE A MONITORING WELLS**

PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT 2011	CHECKED: EED	l

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

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Gulfco Marine Maintenance Site Boundary (approximate)

- Monitoring Well Location -
- Temporary Piezometer Zone A

(1.22) Vinyl Chloride Concentration (mg/L)

-0.2 - Concentration Contour (mg/L) Variable Contour Interval

Notes:

1. Concentrations are for the most recent sample collected from each location.

2. NA = Not analyzed for this compound.

GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE

FREEPORT, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

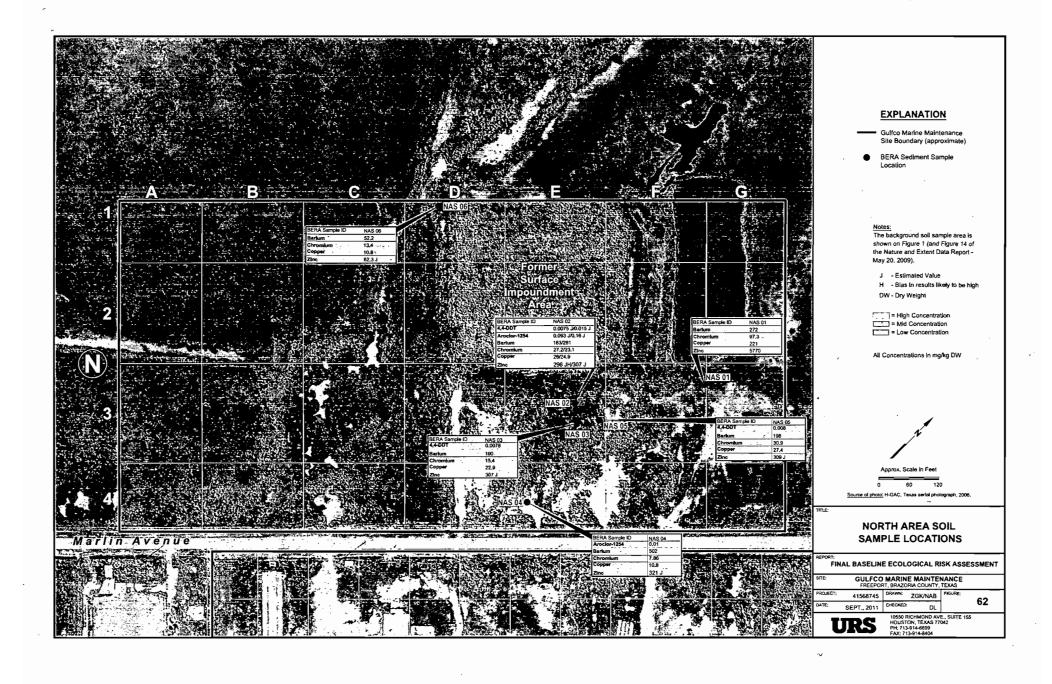
Figure 61

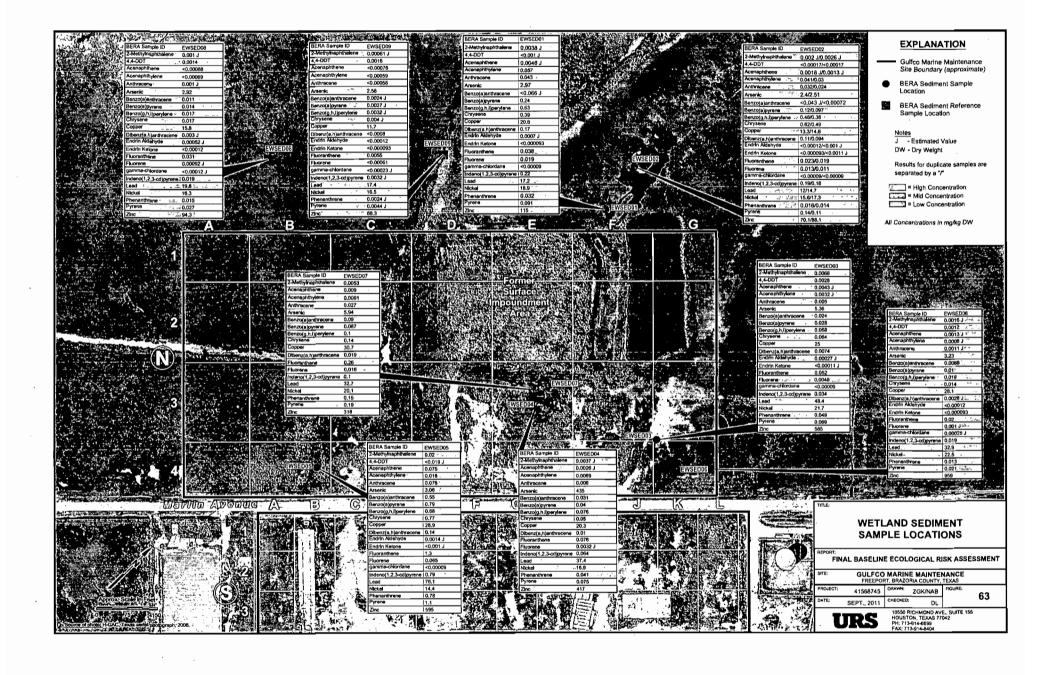
VINYL CHLORIDE **CONCENTRATIONS IN ZONE A MONITORING WELLS**

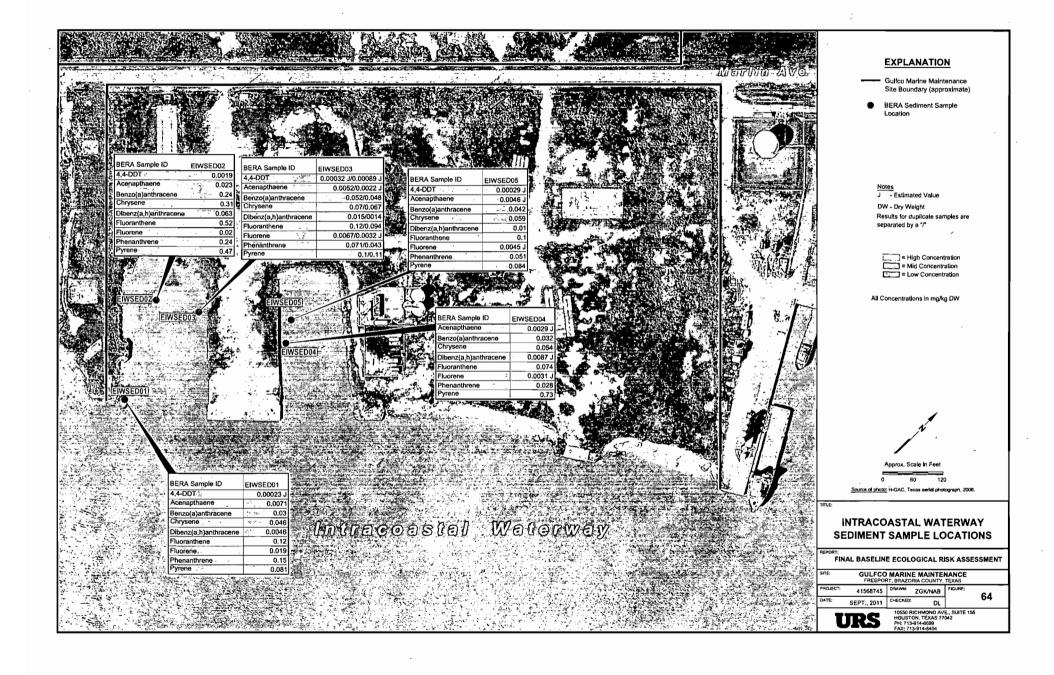
PROJECT: 1352	BY: ZGK	REVISIONS
DATE: SEPT., 2011	CHECKED: EFP	

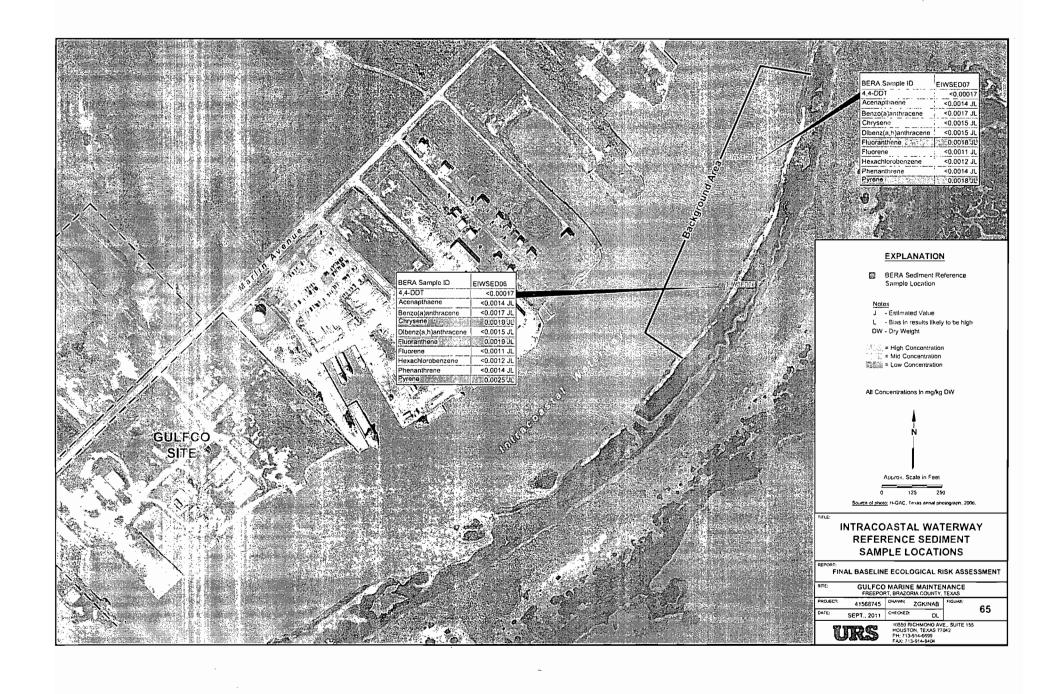
PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC

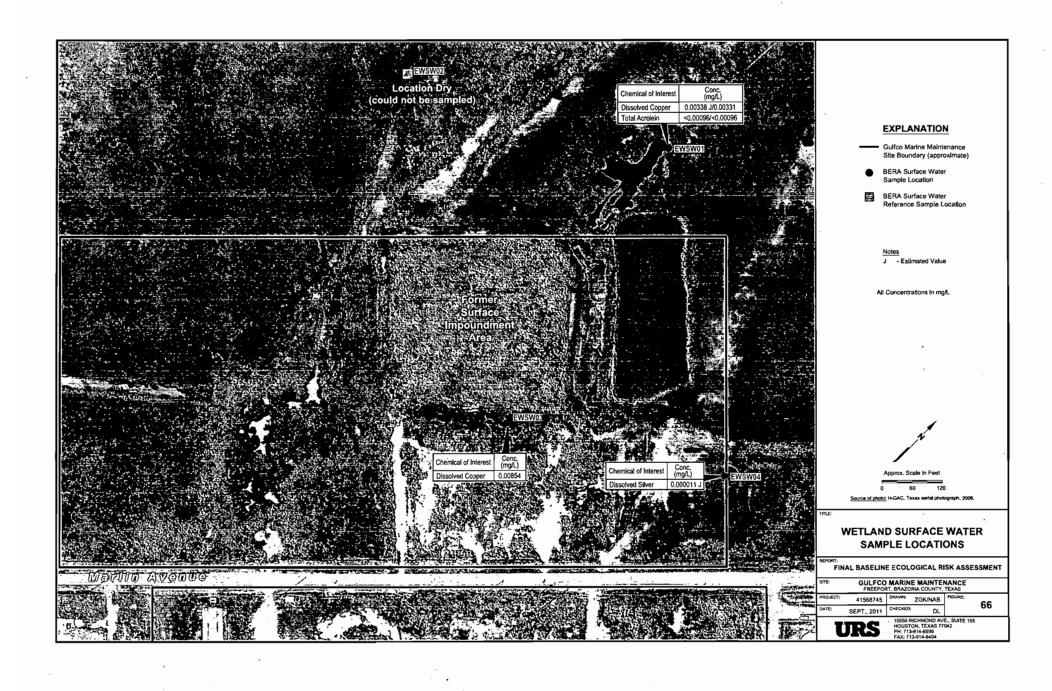
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS











TABLES

Table 1
List of Applicable and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site

	٠	
ARAR Type	Requirements	Remedial Alternative Considerations
	RCRA Hazardous Waste Criteria - 40 CFR 261 Subpart C and Texas Waste Classification Rules - 30 TAC 335 Subchapter R	Waste classification determination (i.e., hazardous or non-hazardous Class 1, 2 or 3) for any wastes managed at an off-site treatment, storage or disposal facility.
Chemical-Specific	Texas Risk Reduction (TRRP) Protective Concentration Levels (PCLs) - 30 TAC Chapter 350	Specifies criteria for the investigation/remediation of the Site and used to define the extent of contamination. Not used in place of site-specific Baseline Human Health Assessment (BHHRA) and Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment (BERA) to establish site-specific risk levels (and Remedial Action Objectives) for those areas of the Site that pose risk to human health or the environment.
· ·	Fish-Only Human Health Criteria Texas Surface Water Quality Standards (TSWQS) - 30 TAC §307.6(d)(2)(B)	Specifies criteria for surface water concentrations in the Intracoastal Waterway adjacent to the Site in the event affected groundwater discharges to the Intracoastal Waterway.
,	Wetlands - Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) promungulated as 40 CFR 230.10 and 40 CFR 6.302(a), Executive Order 11990	 40 CFR 230.10 - Prohibits discharge of dredged or fill material to wetlands, subject to consideration of practicable alternatives and the use of mitigation measures. 40 CFR 6.302(a), Executive Order 11990 - Requires that any actions performed within wetland areas minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands.
Location-Specific	Critical Habitat for Endangered or Threatened Species - Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Endangered Species Act, 40 CFR §6.302(h), 40 CFR §230.30, 50 CFR Part 402 and 31 TAC §501.23(a)	Governs the protection of critical habitat for endangered or threatened species via the following regulations: • Endangered Species Act - Prohibits federal agencies' programs (e.g., CERCLA) from jeopardizing threatened or endangered species or adversely modifying habitats essential to their survival. • 40 CFR §6.302(h) - Responsible party must identify designated endangered or threatened species or their habitat that may be affected by the remedial action. • 40 CFR §230.30 and 50 CFR Part 402 - Formal consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) must be undertaken if a listed species or their habitat may be affected by a remedial action. If the consultation reveals that the activity may jeopardize a listed species or habitat, mitigation measures need to be considered. • 31 TAC §501.23(a)(7)(A) - Prohibits development in critical areas if the activity will jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or will result in the destruction or adverse modification of their habitat. Also specifies compensatory mitigation.

Table 1
List of Applicable and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site

ARAR Type	Requirements	Remedial Alternative Considerations
Location-Specific (cont'd.)	Coastal Zones - Coastal Zone Management Act, 15 CFR Part 923 and 31 TAC Chapter 501	Coastal Zone Management Act - Requires the development and implementations of state programs, in conformity with EPA guidance, to manage the land and water resources of the coastal zone, including ecological, cultural, historic and aesthetic values. 15 CFR Part 923 - Provides criteria for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) approval of state programs. 31 TAC Chapter 501 - Prohibits development in critical areas if significant degradation will occur, including the threatening of an endangered or threatened species or its habitat, violation of any surface water standards or toxic effluent standards, adversely effecting human health or welfare (including effects on fish, shellfish, wildlife and the consumption of fish and wildlife), adversely effecting aquatic ecosystems, or adversely effecting generally accepted recreational aesthetics or economic value of the critical area.
	Floodplains - 40 CFR 264.18(b) and 40 CFR 6.302(b), Executive Order 11988	 40 CFR 264.18(b) - Remedial alternatives involving on-site treatment, storage or disposal facilities for RCRA hazardous waste at the Site are required to be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to prevent washout of hazardous waste by the 100-year flood. 40 CFR 6.302(b), Executive Order 11988 - Any actions performed within the floodplain must avoid adverse effects, minimize potential harm and restore and preserve natural and beneficial values of the floodplain.

Table 1
List of Applicable and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site

	\$ d#\$:	
ARAR Type	Requirements	Remedial Alternative Considerations
Action-Specific	RCRA Unit Specific Standards - 40 CFR 264.1(g), 40 CFR 260.10 and Clean Water Act Section 402 or 307(b)	A potential groundwater treatment system at the Site would not be subject to the unit-specific RCRA design and operating standards for units that treat hazardous wastes because it is a wastewater treatment unit which is exempt under 40 CFR 264.1(g). A wastewater treatment unit is defined by 40 CFR 260.10 as a "device which: (1) is part of a wastewater treatment facility this is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; (2) receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste; and (3) meets the definition of a tank system. A potential groundwater treatment system at the Site meets these criteria since the system would: (1) discharge to the City of Freeport POTW through an industrial discharge permit and would be subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act (i.e., through the industrial pre-treatment discharge limitations established by the POTW); (2) the groundwater treatment system would be treating an influent hazardous wastewater if the groundwater were classified as a hazardous waste due to the toxicity characteristic for one or more contaminants; and (3) the treatment system would meet the definition of a tank in 40 CFR 260.10: "a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support."

Table 1
List of Applicable and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site

ARAR Type	Requirements	Remedial Alternative Considerations
Action-Specific (cont'd.)		A potential groundwater treatment system would use an air stripper to remove volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) from the groundwater. The air emissions from this process may be subject to Federal and state air quality regulations. The following regulations were considered: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (40 CFR Part 60) - Groundwater treatment system not regulated by NSPS; National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63) - Groundwater treatment system not regulated by NESHAPs; RCRA Air Emissions Requirements (40 CFR Part 264, Subparts AA, BB, and CC/30 TAC 335.152(a)(17) & (18)) - Groundwater treatment system exempt from RCRA; Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds (30 TAC Chapter 115) - Groundwater treatment system likely exempt from the control and monitoring requirements of these regulations due to the relatively small size of the equipment and anticipated low emission rates (based on groundwater extraction/treatment flow rate and VOC concentrations in groundwater). Specifically, storage tanks with less than 1,000 gallons capacity are exempt from control requirements under §115.112(c)(1), Table I(b) and vent gas streams having a combined weight of VOCs less than or equal to 100 pounds in any continuous 24-hour period are exempt from control requirements of §115.121(a)(1), (see §115.127(a)(2)(A)). Permits by Rule — Waste Processes and Remediation (30 TAC Chapter 106, Subchapter X) - 30 TAC §106.533 provides State Permit By Rule regulations for remediation processes that could apply to a potential groundwater treatment system. Emission rate limits (in Ibs/hr) are described by compounds that are required to qualify for permit by rule and specifies the performance requirements for emissions control devices under a permit by rule.
	Effluent Discharge - City of Freeport Code of Ordinances, Chapter 51	The effluent from a potential groundwater extraction and treatment system could be discharged to the City of Freeport POTW. The City's industrial discharge rates and ordinances would apply to this discharge. As such an industrial wastewater discharge permit is required by the City as discharge limits, monitoring and reporting would be subject to City standards described in Chapter 51 of the City of Freeport Code of Ordinances.

Table 1
List of Applicable and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Gulfco Marine Maintenance Superfund Site

ARAR Type	Requirements	Remedial Alternative Considerations
Action-Specific (cont'd.)	Landfill Cap Construction - 30 TAC §330.457 (3)(b)	The former surface impoundments were closed under a Texas Water Commission (TWC)-approved plan in 1982. Requirements that may potentially be considered relevant and appropriate to the existing cap include 30 TAC §330.457 (3)(b) which requires Class I industrial solid waste "be covered with a four-foot layer of compacted clay-rich soil", which is identified as having a coefficient of permeability no greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. The TWC-approved closure plan implemented in 1982 provided for a clay thickness of three feet. Soil borings drilled through the cap during the RI indicated clay thicknesses ranging from 2.5 feet to over 3.5 feet. Maintenance activities to be implemented as part of the O&M plan to be developed for the cap will add another 0.5 feet of clay to the cap, thus assuring a cap thickness of at least 3.0 feet and, in some instances, more than 4.0 feet. As detailed in the RI Report, laboratory-measured hydraulic conductivities for the existing cap material ranged from 5.0 x 10^{-9} cm/sec to 3.5×10^{-8} cm/sec. These values are approximately one-third or less of the 1×10^{-7} cm/sec value specified in §330.457(3)(b), thus indicating that the three-foot thickness of the existing cap can be considered functionally equivalent to a four-feet thick cap constructed of clay with 1×10^{-7} cm/sec hydraulic conductivity.

TABLE 2 - ALTERNATIVE 2 PRELIMINARY COST PROJECTION

						Estimate	d Cost
Component							Annual
No.	Component Description	Key Assumptions	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	One-time	O&M
1	Institutional Controls						
1	Deed Recordation/Restrictive Covenant	Includes modification of current restrictive covenants.	1.	LS		\$10,000	_
		includes modification of current restrictive covenants.	•	20		Ψ10,000	
	Institutional Controls Subtotal					\$10,000	\$0
						•	
. 2	Operation and Maintenance Planning					#10.000	
	O&M Plan Preparation	Includes preparation of plan for cap inspection/repair and groundwater monitoring.	1	LS		\$10,000	-
	Operation and Maintenance Planning Subtotal	and groundwater monitoring.				\$10,000	\$0
	operation and Maintenance Flanning Subtotal					\$10,000	Ψ.
3	Groundwater Monitoring						
	Groundwater Monitoring	Assumes annual sampling of 9 Zone A wells, 5 Zone B	1	LS			\$12,000
	,	wells, 1 Zone C well with analyses for VOCs.					•
. ``	Well Repair/Replacement	Assumes repair of well head/protective casing required	2	wells	\$500		\$1,000
		at 2 wells per year.		Wells	\$500		Ψ1,000
	Plugging/abandonment of monitoring wells no longer in use.		1 ·	LS	•	\$10,000	-
,		Area and MW05).					
	Groundwater Monitoring Subtotal					\$10,000	\$13,000
	Cultural	t				620.000	612.000
	Subtotal	·				\$30,000	\$13,000
	Contingency	Assumed at 20% (10% scope + 10% bid) per EPA,				\$6,000	\$2,600
	,	2000.					
	•						
	Subtotal with Contingency					\$36,000	\$15,600
	Present Worth of Annual Costs	Aggume 30 years at 79/ discount factor				\$ 193,600	
	rresent worth of Annual Costs	Assume 30 years at 7% discount factor.				\$193,000	
	Total Preliminary Estimated Present Worth Cost	Includes present worth of annual costs.				\$230,000	
	•	. ,					
	Total Preliminary Estimated Undiscounted Cost	Assumes no discount for annual costs (30 years).				\$500,000	
	<u> </u>			,			

Notes:

¹LS = Lump Sum Estimate

TABLE 3 - GROUNDWATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES $^{(1)}$

	Potential Prelimi				
Chemicals of Interest	GWGWClass 3 (3)	AirGW _{Inh-V} ⁽⁴⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁵⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value	
METALS			<u> </u>		
Aluminum	7.3E+03			7.3E+03	
Antimony	6.0E-01			6.0E-01	
Arsenic .	1.0E+00		7.8E-02	7.8E-02	
Barium	2.0E+02		2.5E+01	2.5E+01	
Beryllium	4.0E-01	·		4.0E-01	
Boron	1.5E+03			1.5E+03	
Cadmium	5.0E-01		1.0E-02	1.0E-02	
Chromium	1.0E+01		1.0E-01	1.0E-01	
Chromium (VI)	1.0E+01	***.	5.0E-02	5.0E-02	
Cobalt	2.2E+00			2.2E+00	
Copper	1.3E+02		3.6E-03	3.6E-03	
Ferric Iron				NV	
Iron				, NV	
Lead	1,5E+00		5.3E-03	5.3E-03	
Lithium	1.5E+01			1.5E+01	
Manganese	1.0E+03		·	1.0E+03	
Mercury	2.0E-01	1.3E+00	1.1E-03	1.1E-03	
Molybdenum	3.7E+01	1.52100		3.7E+01	
Nickel	1.5E+02		1.3E-02	1.3E-02	
Selenium	5.0E+00		1.4E-01	1.4E-01	
Silver	3.7E+01		1.9E-04	1.9E-04	
Strontium	4.4E+03		1,50-04	4,4E+03 /	
Thallium	2.0E-01	·	2.1E-02	2.1E-02	
Tin	4.4E+03		2,1E-02	4.4E+03	
Titanium Vonadium	3.7E+06			3.7E+06	
Vanadium	5.1E+01		9.45.03	5.1E+01	
Zinc PESTICIDES	2.2E+03		8.4E-02	8.4E-02	
4,4'-DDD	8.5E-01		2.5E-05	2.5E-05	
4,4'-DDE	6.0E-01		1.4E-04	1.4E-04	
4,4'-DDT	6.0E-01	1.4E+02	1.0E-06	1.0E-06	
Aldrin	1.2E-02	9.6E-01	1.3E-04	1.3E-04	
alpha-BHC	3.2E-02	3.3E+01	2.5E-02	2.5E-02	
alpha-Chlordane	5.8E-01	3.3E+01	2.56-02	5.8E-01	
beta-BHC	1.1E-01	2.5E+02		1.1E-01	
delta-BHC	1.1E-01	7.9E+01		1.1E-01	
Dieldrin .	1.3E-02	2.8E+01	2.0E-06	2.0E-06	
			_		
Endosulfan I Endosulfan II	1.5E+01	1.6E+02	9.0E-06	9.0E-06	
	4.4E+01		7.0E 00	9.0E-06	
Endosulfan sulfate	4.4E+01	5 OT : 00	9.0E-06	9.0E-06	
Endrin	2.0E-01	5.9E+02	2.0E-06	2.0E-06	
Endrin aldehyde	2.2E+00	 6 1E : 02		2.2E+00	
Endrin ketone	2.2E+00	5.1E+02	1.CE 0.5	2.2E+00	
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0E-02	1.5E+03	1.6E-05	1.6E-05	
gamma-Chlordane	5.8E-01	3.3E+01		5.8E-01	
Heptachlor	4.0E-02	1.4E+00	4.0E-06	4.0E-06	
Heptachlor epoxide	2.0E-02	2.6E+01	3.6E-06	3.6E-06	
Methoxychlor	4.0E+00	6.3E+03	3.0E-05	3.0E-05	
Toxaphene	3.0E-01	3.9E+02	2.0E-07	2.0E-07	

TABLE 3 - GROUNDWATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Prelimi				
Chemicals of Interest	GW Class 3 (3)	Air GW Inh-V (4)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁵⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value	
PCBs	5.0E-02	6.4E-01	3.0E-05	3.0E-05	
Aroclor-1016	-			NV	
Aroclor-1221		,		NV	
Aroclor-1232		 .		NV	
Aroclor-1242				NV	
Aroclor-1248	-			NV	
Aroclor-1254				· NV	
Aroclor-1260				NV	
VOCs `					
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	7.9E+00	2.4E+01		7.9E+00	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2.0E+01	7.2E+03	1.6E+00	1.6E+00	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.0E+00	9.6E+00	4.5E-01	4.5E-01	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0E-01	1.7E+01	2.8E-01	2.8E-01	
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.5E+03	1.3E+03		1.3E+03	
1,1-Dichloroethene	7.0E-01	3.0E+02	1.3E+01	7.0E-01	
1,1-Dichloropropene	2.0E+00	4.2E+00		2.0E+00	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	2.9E-02	1.2E+03		2.9E-02	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	7.0E+00	2.8E+03	2.2E ₇ 02	2.2E-02	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.7E+02	3.4E+01	2.2E-01	2.2E-01	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	2.0E-02	1.3E-01		2.0E-02	
1,2-Dibromoethane	5.0E-03	1.2E+00		5.0E-03	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	6.0E+01	2.1E+02	9.9E-02	9.9E-02	
1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0E-01	7.2E+00	5.7E+00	5.0E-01	
1,2-Dichloroethene(Total)			6.8E-01	· 6.8E-01	
1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0E-01	2.1E+01	2.4E+00	5.0E-01	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	3.7E+02	2.3E+01	·	2.3E+01	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2.2E+02	3.4E+01	1.4E-01	1.4E-01	
1,3-Dichloropropane	2.0E+00	5.5E+01		2.0E+00	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5E+00	6.5E+02	9.9E-02	9.9E-02	
2,2-Dichloropropane	3.0E+00	1.0E+01	***	3.0E+00	
2-Butanone	4.4E+03	4.9E+05		4.4E+03	
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	1.9E-01	3.5E+00		1.9E-01	
2-Chlorotoluene	1.5E+02	1.4E+03		1.5E+02	
2-Hexanone	4.4E+02	2.8E+02	:	2.8E+02	
4-Chlorotoluene	5.1E+02	1.4E+00		1.4E+00	
4-Isopropyltoluene	7.3E+02	8.3E+02		- 7.3E+02	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5.8E+02	1.2E+05	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	
Acetone	6.6E+03	4.6E+04	2.8E+02	2.8E+02	
Acrolein	3.7E+00	1.3E+01	1.0E-02	1.0E-02	
Acrylonitrile	3.8E-01	1.3E+01	2.9E-01	2.9E-01	
Benzene	5.0E-01	3.9E+01	1,1E-01	1.1E-01	

TABLE 3 - GROUNDWATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Prelimi				
Chemicals of Interest	GWClasa 3 (3)	AirGW _{inb-V} (4)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁵⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value	
Bromobenzene	1.5E+02	6.8E+01		6.8E+01	
Bromodichloromethane	3.3E+00			3.3E+00	
Bromoform	2.6E+01	1.1E+03	1.2E+00	1.2E+00	
Bromomethane	1.0E+01	8.3E+00	1.2E+00	1.2E+00	
Butanol	7.3E+02	3.6E+04		7.3E+02	
Carbon disulfide	7.3E+02	8.8E+02		7.3E+02	
Carbon tetrachloride	5.0E-01	1.7E+00	1.5E+00	· 5.0E-01	
Chlorobenzene	1.0E+01	2.1E+02	1.1E-01	1.1E-01	
Chloroethane	2.9E+03	2.1E+04		2.9E+03	
Chloroform	· 7.3E+01	4.3E+00	4,1E+00	4.1E+00	
Chloromethane	1.6E+01	7.9E+00	1.4E+01	7.9E+00	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	7.0E+00	2.9E+03		7.0E+00	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	3.8E-01	4.2E+01		3.8E-01	
Cyclohexane	3.7E+04	1.1E+03		1.1E+03	
Dibromochloromethane	2.4E+00			2.4E+00	
Dibromomethane	2.7E+01	1.4E+02		2.7E+01	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1.5E+03	1.3E+02		1.3E+02	
Ethylbenzene	7.0E+01	2.8E+03	2.5E-01	2.5E-01	
Hexachlorobutadiene	2.6E+00	1.9E+00	3.2E-04	3.2E-04	
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	7.3E+02	8.0E+02		7.3E+02	
Methyl acetate	7.3E+03	2.4E+04		7.3E+03	
Methyl iodide	1.0E+01	3.1E+01		1.0E+01	
Methylcyclohexane	~ 3.7E+04	2.6E+02		2.6E+02	
Methylene chloride	5.0E-01	2.8E+02	5.4E+00	5.0E-01	
Naphthalene	1.5E+02	5.7E+01	1.3E-01	1.3E-01	
n-Butylbenzene	2.9E+02	6.6E+02	1.52-01	2.9E+02	
n-Propylbenzene	2.9E+02	1.1E+03		2.9E+02	
o-Xvlene	1.0E+03	2.2E+04		1.0E+03	
sec-Butylbenzene	2.9E+02	7.0E+02		2.9E+02	
Styrene	1.0E+01	2.7E+03	4.6E-01	4.6E-01	
tert-Butyl methyl ether (MTBE)	7.3E+01	8.8E+02	4.06-01	7.3E+01	
tert-Butylbenzene	2.9E+02	4.5E+02		2.9E+02	
Tetrachloroethene	5.0E-01	1.1E+02	1.5E+00	5.0E-01	
Toluene	1.0E+02	1.2E+04	4.8E-01	4.8E-01	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene		1.4E+02	4.8E-U1	1.0E+01	
trans-1,2-Dichloropropene	1.0E+01 2.0E+00	4.1E+01		2.0E+00	
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	2,0E+00	2.3E-01		2.0E+00 2.3E-01	
Trichloroethene	5.0E-01	2.1E+01	9.7E-01	5.0E-01	
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.2E+03	7.4E+02		7.4E+02	
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	2.2E+05	1.7E+03		1.7E+03	
Vinyl acetate	7.3E+03	2.6E+03		2.6E+03	
Vinyl chloride	2.0E-01	8.3E-01	0.55.01	2.0E-01	
Xylene (total)	1.0E+03	1.9E+03	8.5E-01	8.5E-01	

TABLE 3 - GROUNDWATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Prelimi	nary Screening Val	ues (PSVs) from Table 18 of	
Chemicals of Interest	GWGWClass 3 ⁽³⁾	AirGW _{Inh-V} ⁽⁴⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁵⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
SVOCs	<u> </u>			<u>'</u>
1,2Diphenylhydrazine/Azobenzen	1.9E+00	1.5E+02		1.9E+00
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	7.3E+02	8.2E+04	1.2E-02	1.2E-02
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	7.3E+00	1.1E+04	6.1E-02	6.1E-02
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2.2E+01	9.8E+04		2.2E+01
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.5E+02	3.0E+04		1.5E+02
2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.5E+01		1.3E+00	1.3E+00
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	3.0E-01	2.2E+02		3.0E-01
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	3.0E-01	5.7E+02		3.0E-01
2-Chloronaphthalene	5.8E+02			5.8E+02
2-Chlorophenol	3.7E+01	1.1E+04	2.7E-01	2.7E-01
2-Methylnaphthalene	2.9E+01		3.0E-02	3.0E-02
2-Nitroaniline	2.2E+00	7.2E+02		2.2E+00
2-Nitrophenol	1.5E+01	1.2E+04	1.5E+00	1.5E+00
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	4.5E-01		3.7E-02	3.7E-02
3-Nitroaniline	2.2E+00	1.3E+04	·	2,2E+00
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	7.3E-01	1.5E+03		7.3E-01
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	1.4E-02	3.4E-01		1.4E-02
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	3.7E+01	1.1E+05		3.7E+01
4-Chloroaniline	1.0E+00	1.2E+04		1.0E+00
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	1.4E-02	2.7E-01		1.4E-02
4-Nitroaniline	1.0E+01	2.6E+04		1.0E+01
4-Nitrophenol	1.5E+01	4.3E+03	3.6E-01	3.6E-01
Acenaphthene	4.4E+02		4.0E-02	4.0E-02
Acenaphthylene	4.4E+02			4.4E+02
Acetophenone	7.3E+02	2.5E+04		7.3E+02
Aniline	3.6E+01	2.0E+03		3.6E+01
Anthracene	2.2E+03	2.02.00	1.8E-04	1.8E-04
Atrazine (Aatrex)	3.0E-01	3.3E+04		3.0E-01
Benzaldehyde	7.3E+02	9.4E+02		7.3E+02
Benzidine	8.9E-04	1.4E+00		8.9E-04
Benzo(a)anthracene	2.8E-01	4.4E+02		2.8E-01
Benzo(a)pyrene	2.0E-02	8.4E+01		2.0E-02
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2.8E-01	3.5E+02	***	2.8E-01
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2.2E+02	J.JE102		2.2E+02
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	2.8E+00	2.1E+04		2.8E+00
Benzoic acid	2.9E+04	1.9E+04		1.9E+04
Benzyl alcohol	3.7E+03	1.7E+05		3.7E+03
Biphenyl	3.7E+02	3.7E+01		3.7E+01

TABLE 3 - GROUNDWATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Prelimi	nary Screening Val	lues (PSVs) from Table 18 of	
Chemicals of Interest	GWGW _{Class 3} (3)	· AirGW _{Inb-V} ⁽⁴⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁵⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	1.9E-01	1.7E+01		1.9E-01
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	1.9E-01	2.0E+01		1.9E-01
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	2.9E+00	. 1.9E+02		2.9E+00
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	6.0E-01			6.0E-01
Butyl benzyl phthalate	1.1E+02	2.2E+04	1.5E-01	1.5E-01
Caprolactam	3.7E+03	4.4E+03 ·		3.7E+03
Carbazole	1.0E+01			1.0E+01
Chrysene	2.8E+01	1.3E+05		2.8E+01
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2.8E-02	2.3E+02		2.8E-02
Dibenzofuran	2.9E+01		6.5E-02	6.5E-02
Diethyl phthalate	5.8E+03	2.5E+04	4.4E-01	4.4E-01
Dimethyl phthalate	5.8E+03	1.9E+04	5.8E-01	5.8E-01
Di-n-butyl phthalate	7.3E+02	1.3E+04	5.0E-03	5.0E-03
Di-n-octyl phthalate	1.5E+02	1.8E+03		1.5E+02
Fluoranthene	2.9E+02		3.0E-03	3.0E-03
Fluorene	2.9E+02		5.0E-02	5.0E-02
Hexachlorobenzene	1.0E-01	1.2E+00		1.0E-01
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	5.0E+00	9.8E-01	7.0E-05	7.0E-05
Hexachloroethane	7.3E+00	3.1E+02	9.4E-03	9.4E-03
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	2.8E-01	2.0E+03		2.8E-01
Isophorone	2.2E+02	1.9E+04	6.5E-01	6.5E-01
Nitrobenzene	1.5E+01	1.6E+02	6.7E-02	6.7E-02
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	4.0E-03	4.4E+00	1.7E+02	4.0E-03
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	2.9E-02		1.2E-01	2.9E-02
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	4.2E+01		1.7E+02	4.2E+01
o-Cresol	3.7E+02	1.8E+04	5.1E-01	5.1E-01
Pentachlorophenol	1.0E-01	2.4E+03	9.6E-03	9.6E-03
Phenanthrene	2.2E+02		4.6E-03	4.6E-03
Phenol	2.2E+03	5.0E+04	2.8E+00	2.8E+00
Pyrene	2.2E+02		2.4E-04	2.4E-04
Pyridine	7.3E+00	4.0E+01		7.3E+00
	,		•	
Sulfate	·			NV
Chloride				NV
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)				NV
Total Suspended Solids				NV
Total Organic Carbon				NV
Hardness				NV

Notes:

- 1. All values in mg/L.
- 2. Values from Table 18 of RI/FS Work Plan (updated to reflect changes from 2005 where applicable).
- 3. GWGW_{CLass3} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for Class 3 groundwater, commerical/industrial land use. March 2009.
- 4. AirGW_{Inh-v}PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for inhalation of constituents in groundwater, 30 acre source area, commercial/industrial land use. March 2009.
- From Table 3-2 (Ecological Benchmarks for Water) of TCEQ "Guidance for Conducting Ecological Risk
 Assessments at Remediation Sites in Texas." Metals benchmarks are for dissolved concentrations, except for barium,
 mercury, selenium, and thallium.
- 6. NV = No Preliminary Screening Value.

TABLE 4 - DETECTED CONCENTRATIONS IN SBMW29-01 AND SBMW30-01 SOIL SAMPLES

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	3750
	,	1,1-Dichloroethane	67.3J ⁽¹⁾
		1,1-Dichloroethene	· 128J
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	471
		1,2-Dichloroethane	595
		Benzene	84.3J
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.017J
CD) (W/20 01	10.5.10.5	Fluoranthene	0.03J
SBMW29-01	12.5-13.5	Fluorene	0.013J
		Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	93.7J
		Methylene chloride	1130
		Naphthalene	102J
		Phenanthrene	0.057J
		Tetrachloroethene	4340
		Toluene	108J
		Trichloroethene	2150
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	4590
	·	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1220
		2-Methylnaphthalene	52.8
		Acenaphthene	18.9J
		Acenaphthylene	11.5
		Aldrin	0.037
		Anthracene	18
		Benzo(a)anthracene	31.9
		Benzo(a)pyrene	18.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	. 37.7
		Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	20.4
		Biphenyl	12.1J
		Carbazole	15.2
		Chrysene	36.8
SBMW30-01	33.6-34.1	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	8.93
		Dibenzofuran	29.9
		Endosulfan II	0.025J
		Endrin aldehyde	0.049J
		Fluoranthene	86.1
		Fluorene	44.1
ř		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.00796J
		Heptachlor epoxide	0.167J
	,	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	19.5
		Naphthalene	317J
		Phenanthrene	172
		Pyrene	80
		Tetrachloroethene	8420
		Toluene	170J
		Trichloroethene	6610

Notes:

(1) Data qualifier: J = estimated value.

TABLE 5 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - EASTERN AND VERTICAL EXTENT IN SOIL(1)

	Potential Prelix	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 15 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾					Potential Background Values		
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	Tot Soil _{Comb} (4)	GW Soil _{Class 3} (5)	^{Aír} Soil _{Inh-V} ⁽⁶⁾	AirGW Soil _{Inb-V} (7)	PSV	TCEQ ⁽⁹⁾	Site-Specific ⁽¹⁰⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
METALS					L				
Aluminum	1.0E+05	5.7E+05 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.0E+06		·	6.7E+04	3.0E+04		6.7E+04
Antimony	4.5E+02	3.1E+02	2.7E+02			2.7E+02	1.0E+00		2.7E+02
Arsenic	1.8E+00	2.0E+02	2.5E+02			1.8E+00	5.9E+00	8.7E+00	8.7E+00
Barium	7.9E+04	8.9E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.2E+04			2.2E+04	3.0E+02	4.6E+02	2.2E+04
Beryllium	2.2E+03	2.5E+02	9.2E+01			9.2E+01	1.5E+00		9.2E+01
Boron	1.0E+05	1.9E+05				1.0E+05	3.0E+01		1.0E+05
Cadmium	5.6E+02	8.5E+02	7.5E+01			7.5E+01			7.5E+01
Chromium	5.0E+02	5.7E+04	1.2E+05			5.0E+02	3.0E+01	2.4E+01	5.0E+02
Chromium (VI)	7.1E+01	1.0E+03	1.4E+03			7.1E+01			7.1E+01
Cobalt	2.1E+03	2.7E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	9.9E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾			2.7E+02	7.0E+00		2.7E+02
Соррег	4.2E+04	3.7E+04	5,2E+04			3.7E+04	1.5E+01	2.4E+01	3.7E+04
Iron	1.0E+05				·	1.0E+05	1.5E+04		1.0E+05
Lead	8.0E+02	1.6E+03	1.5E+02			1.5E+02	1.5E+01	1.8E+01	1.5E+02
Lithium	2.3E+04	1.9E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾				1.9E+03		3.6E+01	1.9E+03
Manganese	3.5E+04	2.4E+04	5,1E+05			2.4E+04	3.0E+02	6.5E+02	2.4E+04
Mercury	3.4E+02	3.3E+00	3.9E-01	3.3E+00	2.6E+00	3.9E-01	4.0E-02	3.5E-02	3.9E-01
Molybdenum	5.7E+03	4.5E+03	7.3E+03			4.5E+03		7.4E-01	4.5E+03
Nickel	2.3E+04	7.9E+03	2.3E+04	,		7.9E+03	1.0E+01		7.9E+03
Selenium	5.7E+03	4.7E+03	1.1E+02			1.1E+02	3.0E-01		1.1E+02
Silver	5.7E+03	1.7E+03	7.1E+01			7.1E+01			7.1E+01
Strontium	. 1.0E+05	4.9E+05	9.2E+04			9.2E+04	1.0E+02		9.2E+04
Thallium		7.8E+01	8.7E+01			7.8E+01	9.3E+00		7.8E+01
Tin		4.0E+05	1.0E+06			4.0E+05	9.0E-01		4.0E+05
Titanium		1.0E+06				1.0E+06	2.0E+03		1.0E+06
Vanadium	1.1E+03	2.3E+03	5.1E+05			1.1E+03	5.0E+01		1.1E+03
Zinc	1.0E+05	2.5E+05	3.5E+05		·	1.0E+05	3.0E+01	2.8E+02	1.0E+05
PESTICIDES			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 				T		
4,4'-DDD	1.1E+01	1.0E+02	1.5E+03			1.1E+01			1.1E+01
4,4'-DDE	7.8E+00	7.3E+01	1.3E+03			. 7.8E+00	**-		7.8E+00
4,4'-DDT	7.8E+00	6.8E+01	1.7E+03	1.0E+03	3.7E+05	7.8E+00			7.8E+00

TABLE 5 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - EASTERN AND VERTICAL EXTENT IN SOIL(1)

	Potential Prelia	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 15 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾					Potential Background Values		
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria (3)	TotSoil _{Comb} (4)	GWSoil _{Class 3} (5)	^{Air} Soil _{lnh-V} ⁽⁶⁾	AirGW Soil _{Inh-V} (7)	PSV	TCEQ ⁽⁹⁾	Site-Specific ⁽¹⁰⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Aldrin	1.1E-01	9.7E-01	1.2E+01	7.2E+00	9.2E+02	1.1E-01			1.1E-01
alpha-BHC	4.0E-01	2.9E+00	8.9E-01	1.2E+01	9.1E+02	4.0E-01			4.0E-01
alpha-Chlordane		5.4E+01	8.3E+04	3.5E+03	1.0E+06	5.4E+01			5.4E+01
beta-BHC	1.4E+00	1.1E+01	3.2E+00	6.2E+01	7.1E+03	1.4E+00			1.4E+00
delta-BHC		1.2E+01	1.9E+01	8.8E+01	1.3E+04	1.2E+01			1.2E+01
Dieldrin	1.2E-01	1.1E+00	5.5E+00	2.7E+01	1.2E+04	1.2E-01			1.2E-01
Endosulfan I		1.2E+02	4.6E+03	1.3E+02	5.2E+04	1.2E+02			1.2E+02
Endosulfan II		4.1E+03	1.4E+04			4.1E+03	'		4.1E+03
Endosulfan sulfate		4.1E+03	7.0E+05			4.1E+03			4.1E+03
Endrin	2.1E+02	1.3E+02	3.8E+01	3.4E+02	1.1E+05	3.8E+01			3.8E+01
Endrin aldehyde		2.0E+02	9.4E+04			2.0E+02			2.0E+02
Endrin ketone		1.8E+02	7.6E+03	1.4E+03	1.0E+06	1.8E+02			1.8E+02
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	1.9E+00	1.8E+01	4.6E-01	4.2E+02	3.5E+04	4.6E-01			4.6E-01
gamma-Chlordane		5.1E+01	4.6E+03	8.4E+02	2.6E+05	5.1E+01			5.1E+01
Heptachlor	4.3E-01	2.8E+00	9.4E+00	7.9E+00	3.2E+02	4.3E-01			4.3E-01
Heptachlor epoxide	2.1E-01	1.9E+00	2.9E+00	2.1E+01	3.8E+03	2.1E-01			2.1E-01
Methoxychlor	3.4E+03	3.0E+03	6.2E+03	2.2E+04	1.0E+06	3.0E+03		<u>:</u>	3.0E+03
Toxaphene	1.7E+00	1.7E+01	5.8E+02	8.3E+02	7.5E+05	1.7E+00			1.7E+00
PCBs		7.1E+00	5.3E+02	4.7E+01	6.8E+03	7.1E+00			7.1E+00
Aroclor-1016	2.4E+01					2.4E+01			2.4E+01
Aroclor-1221	8.3E-01					8.3E-01			8.3E-01
Aroclor-1232	8.3E-01					8.3E-01			8.3E-01
Aroclor-1242	8.3E-01					8.3E-01			8.3E-01
Aroclor-1248	8.3E-01					8.3E-01			8.3E-01
Aroclor-1254	8.3E-01					8.3E-01			8.3E-01
Aroclor-1260	8.3E-01					8.3E-01			8.3E-01
VOCs									
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	7.6E+00	7.3E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.6E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	7.8E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.9E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	7.6E+00			7.6E+00
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.4E+03	5.4E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	8.1E+01	5.5E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	-2.9E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	8.1E+01	·		8.1E+01
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	9.7E-01	7.3E+00	2.6E+00	7.7E+00	2.4E+01	9.7E-01		**=	9.7E-01
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2.1E+00	1.9E+01	1.0E+00	1.9E+01	3.5E+01	1.0E+00			1.0E+00
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.3E+03	4.3E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.8E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.4E+03	2.5E+03	2.3E+03			2.3E+03

TABLE 5 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - EASTERN AND VERTICAL EXTENT IN SOIL(1)

·	Potential Prelin	ninary Screenir	ng Values (PSVs Plan ⁽²⁾	s) from Table 15	of RI/FS Work		Potential Background Values		
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	Tot Soil _{Comb} (4)	GW Soil Class 3 (5)	- ^{Air} Soil _{Inb-V} ⁽⁶⁾	AirGWSoil _{Inb-V} ⁽⁷⁾	PSV	TCEQ ⁽⁹⁾	Site-Specific ⁽¹⁰⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
1,1-Dichloroethene	4.7E+02	3.5E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.5E+00	3.8E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.1E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.5E+00			2.5E+00
1,1-Dichloropropene		6.1E+01	1.5E+01	7.7E+01	3.1E+01	1.5E+01		,	1.5E+01
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	3.4E-03	4.1E+00	2.6E-01	2.0E+03	1.0E+04	3.4E-03			3.4E-03
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2.6E+02	4.2E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.4E+02	1.1E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	9.7E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.4E+02			2.4E+02.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.9E+02	1.1E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	7.2E+03	1.1E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	6.8E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.1E+02			1.1E+02
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	2.2E+00	1.4E-01 ⁽¹¹⁾	8.7E-02 .	1.4E-01 ⁽¹¹⁾	5.9E-01 ⁽¹¹⁾	8.7E-02		,	8.7E-02
1,2-Dibromoethane	7.0E-02	7.9E-01 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.0E-02	8.4E-01 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.5E+00 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.0E-02			1.0E-02
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	3.7E+02	5.7E+02	8.9E+02	1.8E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	9.1E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.7E+02			3.7E+02
1.2-Dichloroethane	8.4E-01	1.1E+01	· 6.9E-01	1.2E+01	9.8E+00	6.9E-01			6.9E-01
1,2-Dichloropropane	8.5E-01	4.4E+01	1.1E+00	4.4E+01	4.8E+01	8.5E-01			8.5E-01
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	7.8E+01	8.3E+01	7.9E+03	8.3E+01	5.0E+02	7.8E+01		·	7.8E+01
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.5E+02	8.8E+01	1.0E+03	8.8E+01	1.6E+02	8.8E+01			8.8E+01
1,3-Dichloropropane	`	6.1E+01	7.2E+00	7.7E+01	2.0E+02 .	7.2E+00			7.2E+00
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	8.1E+00	1.2E+03	1.1E+02	1.3E+04	· 6.6E+04	8.1E+00	 .		8.1E+00
2,2-Dichloropropane		4.4E+01	1.4E+01	4.4E+01	4.6E+01	1.4E+01			1.4E+01
2-Butanone	3.4E+04	7.3E+04	4.4E+03	8.2E+04	4.9E+05	4.4E+03			4.4E+03
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether		3.3E+00	3.2E-01	3.3E+00	6.2E+00	3.2E-01			3.2E-01
2-Chlorotoluene	5.1E+02 ·	2.5E+03	1.4E+03	3.1E+03	1.3E+04	5.1E+02			5.1E+02
2-Hexanone		7.9E+01	5.8E+02	7.9E+01	3.7E+02	7.9E+01			7.9E+01
4-Chlorotoluene		3.5E+00	5.7E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.5E+00	1.6E+01	3.5E+00			3.5E+00
4-Isopropyltoluene		4.7E+03	3.5E+04	4.9E+03	3.9E+04	4.7E+03			4.7E+03
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	1.7E+04	2.8E+04	7.4E+02	4.2E+04	1:5E+05	7.4E+02			7.4E+02
Acetone	1.0E+05	8.1E+03	6.4E+03	8.2E+03	4.5E+04	6.4E+03			6.4E+03
Acrolein	3.8E-01	8.1E-01	3.5E+00	8.1E-01	1.2E+01	3.8E-01		,	3.8E-01
Acrylonitrile	5.5E-01	4.2E+00	3.7E-01	4.6E+00	1.2E+01	3.7E-01			3.7E-01
Benzene	1.6E+00	1.11E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.3E+00	1.41E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.00E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.3E+00			1.3E+00
Bromobenzene	1.2E+02	1.2E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	8.6E+02	1.2E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.0E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.2E+02			1.2E+02
Bromodichloromethane	2.6E+00	4.6E+02	7.3E+00			2.6E+00			2.6E+00
Bromoform	2.4E+02	6.0E+02	7.1E+01	7.2E+02	3.1E+03	7.1E+01			7.1E+01
Bromomethane	1.5E+01	5.3E+01	2.0E+01	5.5E+01	1.6E+01	1.5E+01			1.5E+01

TABLE 5 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - EASTERN AND VERTICAL EXTENT IN SOIL(1)

`	Potential Prelin	ninary Screenir	ng Values (PSVs Plan ⁽²⁾	s) from Table 15	of RI/FS Work		Potential Background Values		
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	Tot Soil _{Comb} (4)	GW Soil Class 3 (5)	Air Soil _{Inh-V} ⁽⁶⁾	Air GW Soil Inh-V (7)	. PSV	TCEQ ⁽⁹⁾	Site-Specific ⁽¹⁰⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Butanol	6.8E+04	3.1E+03	7.9E+02	3.2E+03	3.8E+04	7.9E+02			7.9E+02
Carbon disulfide	7.2E+02	7.2E+03	2.0E+03	7.7E+03	2.4E+03	7.2E+02			7.2E+02
Carbon tetrachloride	5.8E-01	1.9E+01	3.1E+00	2.1E+01	1.1E+01	5.8E-01			5.8E-01
Chlorobenzene	6.0E+02	5.4E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	5.5E+01	5.5E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.1E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	5.5E+01			5.5E+01
Chloroethane	7.2E+00	8.7E+04	4.6E+03	1.1E+05	3.3E+04	7.2E+00			7.2E+00
Chloroform	5.8E-01	1.3E+01	1.5E+02	1.3E+01	9.0E+00	5.8E-01			5.8E-01
Chloromethane	3.0E+00	1.6E+02	4.5E+01	1.7E+02	2.3E+01	3.0E+00			3.0E+00
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.6E+02	4.7E+03	1.2E+01	8.8E+03	5.2E+03	1.2E+01			1.2E+01
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		4.3E+01	7.4E-01	7.4E+01	8.2E+01	7.4E-01			7.4E-01
Cyclohexane	6.8E+03	4.2E+04	2.9E+05	4.7E+04	1.8E+04	6.8E+03			6.8E+03
Dibromochloromethane	2.6E+00	3.4E+02	5.5E+00			2.6E+00			2.6E+00
Dibromomethane	5.9E+02	1.9E+02	1.3E+02	1.9E+02	6.6E+02	1.3E+02			1.3E+02
Dichlorodifluoromethane	3.4E+02	4.3E+04	3.6E+04	5.5E+04	1.3E+04	3.4E+02			3.4E+02
Ethylbenzene	2.3E+02	1.0E+04	3.8E+02	1.1E+04	1.5E+04	2.3E+02			2.3E+02
Hexachlorobutadiene	2.5E+01	2.3E+01	3.7E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.5E+01	2.7E+02	2.3E+01			2.3E+01
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	5.8E+02	6.3E+03	5.2E+04	6.7E+03	5.7E+04	5.8E+02		·	5.8E+02
Methyl acetate	1.0E+05	6.6E+03	7.3E+03	6.6E+03	2.4E+04	6.6E+03			6.6E+03
Methyl iodide		1.2E+02	1.7E+01	1.3E+02	5.1E+01	1.7E+01			1.7E+01
Methylcyclohexane	1.4E+02	3.3E+04	1.0E+06	3.3E+04	1.6E+04	1.4E+02			1.4E+02
Methylene chloride	2.2E+01	5.6E+02	6.5E-01	6.6E+02	3.6E+02	6.5E-01	,		6.5E-01
Naphthalene	2.1E+02	1.9E+02	4.7E+03	1.9E+02	1.8E+03	1.9E+02			1.9E+02
n-Butylbenzene	2.4E+02	4.0E+03	1.8E+04	4.7E+03	4.1E+04	2.4E+02			2.4E+02
n-Propylbenzene	2.4E+02	4.1E+03	6.7E+03	4.6E+03	2.5E+04	2.4E+02			2.4E+02
o-Xylene	2.8E+02	8.0E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.5E+03	8.1E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	8.0E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.8E+02			2.8E+02
sec-Butylbenzene	2.2E+02	3.7E+03	1.3E+04	4.1E+03	3.0E+04	2.2E+02			2.2E+02
Styrene	1.7E+03	7.8E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.6E+02	8.1E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.5E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.6E+02	\- <u></u>		1.6E+02
tert-Butyl methyl ether (MTBE)	4.1E+01	1.1E+03	9.3E+01	1.2E+03	1.1E+03	4.1E+01		·	4.1E+01
tert-Butylbenzene	3.9E+02	3.2E+03	1.5E+04	3.4E+03	2.3E+04	3.9E+02		·	3.9E+02
Tetrachloroethene	1.7E+00	3.3E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.5E+00	8.1E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	5.4E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.7E+00			1.7E+00
Toluene	5.2E+02	2.9E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.1E+02	4.5E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.7E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.1E+02			4.1E+02
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.4E+02	6.42E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.5E+01	6.63E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.41E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.5E+01			2.5E+01

TABLE 5 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - EASTERN AND VERTICAL EXTENT IN $\mathsf{SOIL}^{(1)}$

	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 15 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾						Potential Background Values		
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	TotSoil _{Comb} (4)	GWSoil _{Class 3} (5)	^{Air} Soil _{Inh-V} ⁽⁶⁾	Air GW Soil Inh-V (7)	PSV	TCEQ ⁽⁹⁾	Site-Specific ⁽¹⁰⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.1E+01	4.0E+00	7.7E+01	8.1E+01	4.0E+00			4.0E+00
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene		2.9E-01		2.9E-01	1.2E+00	2.9E-01			2.9E-01
Trichloroethene	1.0E-01	1.1E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.7E+00	1.1E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	7.2E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.0E-01			1.0E-01
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.4E+03	.2.8E+04	1.9E+04	3.1E+04	6.4E+03	1.4E+03		***	1.4E+03
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	5.6E+03	3.3E+05	1.0E+06	3.3E+05	9.0E+04	5.6E+03			5.6E+03
Vinyl acetate	1.6E+03	2.2E+03	8.0E+03	2.2E+03	2.8E+03	1.6E+03			1.6E+03
Vinyl chloride	4.3E-01	1.3E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.1E+00	3.7E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.6E+00 ⁽¹¹⁾	4.3E-01			4.3E-01
Xylene (total)	2.1E+02	6.5E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	6.1E+03	6.7E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.1E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.1E+02		·	2.1E+02
SVOCs								•	
1.2Diphenylhydrazine/Azobenzen	2.4E+00	1.5E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.0E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.2E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.6E+05 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.4E+00			2.4E+00
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	6.8E+04	1.2E+04	5.1E+03	1.5E+04	5.7E+05	5.1E+03			5.1E+03
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1.7E+02	6.81E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.61E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.7E+03	3.8E+04	2.6E+01			2.6E+01
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2.1E+03	1.7E+03	5.3E+01	9.6E+03	2.4E+05	5.3E+01			5.3E+01
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.4E+04	2.9E+03	4.8E+02	3.6E+03	9.8E+04	4.8E+02			4.8E+02
2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+01			1.4E+01			1.4E+01
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	1.4E+03	2.1E+01	6.0E-01	2.1E+01	4.4E+02	6.0E-01			6.0E-01
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	6.8E+02	2.8E+01	5.4E-01	3.1E+01	1.0E+03	5.4E-01			5.4E-01
2-Chloronaphthalene	2.6E+04	5.0E+04	1.0E+05			2.6E+04			2.6E+04
2-Chlorophenol	2.6E+02	2.4E+03	2.4E+02	4.5E+03	7.4E+04	2.4E+02			2.4E+02
2-Methylnaphthalene		2.5E+03	2.5E+03			2.5E+03			2.5E+03
2-Nitroaniline	2.0E+03	2.9E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.3E+00 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.4E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.1E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.3E+00	- -		3.3E+00
2-Nitrophenol		4.1E+02	2.0E+01	5.8E+02	1.7E+04	2.0E+01			2.0E+01
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	4.3E+00	4.2E+01	7.0E+00			4.3E+00			4.3E+00
3-Nitroaniline		1.6E+02	3.8E+00	6.4E+02	2.3E+04	3.8E+00	***		3.8E+00
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol		2.26E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	7.0E-01 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.4E+01	1.5E+03	7.0E-01			7.0E-01
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether		1.1E+00	4.0E+01	8.4E+00	1.0E+03	1.1E+00		***	1.1E+00
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol		3.0E+03	6.8E+02	2.5E+04	1.0E+06	6.8E+02			6.8E+02
4-Chloroaniline	2.7E+03	9.5E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.3E+00 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.0E+03	2.8E+04	2.3E+00			2.3E+00
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		8.0E-01	3.6E+00	2.2E+00	7.0E+01	8.0E-01			8.0E-01
4-Nitroaniline		6.6E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.2E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	8.7E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.1E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.2E+01		 .	1.2E+01

TABLE 5 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - EASTERN AND VERTICAL EXTENT IN SOIL(1)

	Potential Prelin	ninary Screenin	ng Values (PSVs Plan ⁽²⁾	s) from Table 15	of RI/FS Work		Potential Bac	kground Values	
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	TotSoil _{Comb} (4)	GWSoil _{Class 3} (5)	^{Air} Soil _{Inh-V} ⁽⁶⁾	Air GW Soil Inh-V (7)	PSV	TCEQ ⁽⁹⁾	Site-Specific (10)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
4-Nitrophenol	5.5E+03	1.1E+02	1.5E+01	1.2E+02	4.4E+03	1.5E+01		1	1.5E+01
Acenaphthene	3.3E+04	3.7E+04	3.5E+04			3.3E+04			3.3E+04
Acenaphthylene		3.7E+04	6.1E+04			3.7E+04			3.7E+04
Acetophenone	1.7E+03	3.3E+03	1.2E+03	3.5E+03	4.1E+04	1.2E+03			1.2E+03
Aniline	3.4E+02	9.3E+01	4.1E+01	9.4E+01	2.3E+03	4.1E+01			4.1E+01
Anthracene	1.0E+05	1.9E+05	1.0E+06		·	1.0E+05			1.0E+05
Atrazine (Aatrex)	8.6E+00	8.6E+01	1.2E+00	2.4E+03	1.4E+05	1.2E+00			1.2E+00
Benzaldehyde	6.8E+04	3.4E+02	1.6E+03	3.5E+02	2.0E+03	3.4E+02			3.4E+02
Benzidine	8.3E-03	3.3E-02	1.2E-03	5.4E-02	1.9E+00	1.2E-03			1.2E-03
Benzo(a)anthracene	2.3E+00	2.4E+01	2.0E+03	3.2E+03	1.0E+06	2.3E+00			2.3E+00
Benzo(a)pyrene	2.3E-01	2.4E+00	3.8E+02	7.3E+02	1.0E+06	2.3E-01			2.3E-01
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2.3E+00	2.4E+01	6.7E+03	5.3E+03	1.0E+06	2.3E+00			2.3E+00
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		1.9E+04	1.0E+06			1.9E+04			1.9E+04
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	2.3E+01	2.4E+02	6.9E+04	1.3E+05	1.0E+06	2.3E+01			2.3E+01
Benzoic acid	1.0E+05	5.0E+02	2.8E+04	5.0E+02	1.8E+04	5.0E+02			5.0E+02
Benzyl alcohol	1.0E+05	6.2E+03	4.4E+03 ⁽¹¹⁾	6.4E+03	2.0E+05	4.4E+03			4.4E+03
Biphenyl	2.6E+04	1.9E+02	3.8E+04	1.9E+02	3.8E+03	1.9E+02			1.9E+02
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane		6.2E+00	1.3E+00	9.8E+00	1.2E+02	1.3E+00			1.3E+00
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	6.2E-01	2.8E+00	2.4E-01	3.1E+00	2.6E+01	2.4E-01			2.4E-01
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether		1.1E+02	2.1E+01	1.8E+02	1.4E+03	2.1E+01			2.1E+01
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.4E+02	5.6E+02	8.2E+03			1.4E+02			1.4E+02
Butyl benzyl phthalate	2.4E+02	1.0E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	3.0E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.8E+04	1.0E+06	2.4E+02			2.4E+02
Caprolactam	1.0E+05	2.3E+02	7.0E+03	2.3E+02	8.5E+03	2.3E+02			2.3E+02
Carbazole	9.6E+01	9.5E+02	5.1E+02			9.6E+01			9.6E+01
Chrysene	2.3E+02	2.4E+03	1.7E+05	5.1E+05	1.0E+06	2.3E+02			2.3E+02
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2.3E-01	2.4E+00	1.1E+03	1.7E+03	1.0E+06	2.3E-01			2.3E-01
Dibenzofuran	1.7E+03	2.7E+03	5.0E+03			1.7E+03			1.7E+03
Diethyl phthalate	1.0E+05	2.0E+03	2.3E+04	2.1E+03	9.8E+04	2.0E+03			2.0E+03
Dimethyl phthalate	1.0E+05	9.3E+02	· 9.3E+03	9.3E+02	3.0E+04 .	9.3E+02			9.3E+02
Di-n-butyl phthalate	6.8E+04	1.6E+04	5.0E+05	2.1E+04	1.0E+06	1.6E+04			1.6E+04
Di-n-octyl phthalate	2.7E+04	1.3E+04 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.0E+06	3.9E+05 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.0E+06 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.3E+04			1.3E+04
Fluoranthene	2.4E+04	2.5E+04	2.9E+05			2.4E+04			2.4E+04

TABLE 5 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - EASTERN AND VERTICAL EXTENT IN SOIL

	Potential Prelin	minary Screenir	ng Values (PSVs Plan ⁽²⁾	s) from Table 15	5 of RI/FS Work		Potential Bac	kground Values	
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Sereening Criteria ⁽³⁾	Tot Soil _{Comb} (4)	GWSoil _{Class 3} (5)	^{Air} Soil _{Inh-V} ⁽⁶⁾	AirGWSoil _{Inb-V} (7)	PSV	TCEQ ⁽⁹⁾	Site-Specific (10)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Fluorene	2.6E+04	2.5E+04	4.5E+04			2.5E+04			2.5E+04
Hexachlorobenzene	1.2E+00	6.9E+00	5.6E+01	1.6E+01	7.0E+02	1.2E+00	·		1.2E+00
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	4.1E+03	1.0E+01	9.6E+02	1.0E+01	1.9E+02	1.0E+01			1.0E+01
Hexachloroethane	1.4E+02	5.2E+02	2.7E+02	8.3E+02	1.2E+04	1.4E+02			1.4E+02
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	2.3E+00	2.4E+01	1.9E+04	2.2E+04	1.0E+06	2.3E+00			2.3E+00
Isophorone	2.0E+03	1.9E+03	3.4E+02	1.9E+03	2.9E+04	3.4E+02	-		3.4E+02
Nitrobenzene	1.1E+02	5.7E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	5.2E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	5.7E+01 ⁽¹¹⁾	5.6E+02 ⁽¹¹⁾	5.2E+01			5.2E+01
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	3.8E-02	1.3E-01	4.1E-03	1.7E-01	4.5E+00	4.1E-03			4.1E-03
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	2.7E-01	1.4E+00	3.9E-02			3.9E-02			3.9E-02
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	3.9E+02	1.9E+03	3.2E+02			3.2E+02		·	3.2E+02
o-Cresol	3.4E+04	1.9E+03	1.1E+03	2.0E+03	5.3E+04	1.1E+03			1.1E+03
Pentachlorophenol	1.0E+01	1.1E+02	9.2E-01	3.3E+02	2.2E+04	9.2E-01			9.2E-01
Phenanthrene		1.9E+04	6.2E+04			1.9E+04			1.9E+04
Phenol	1.0E+05	2.4E+03	2.9E+03	2.4E+03	6.5E+04	2.4E+03			2.4E+03
Pyrene	3.2E+04	1.9E+04	1.7E+05			1.9E+04			1.9E+04
Pyridine	6.8E+02	1.4E+02	1.0E+01	1.7E+02	5.7E+01	1.0E+01			1.0E+01
Sulfate					I	NV			NV
Chloride						NV			NV

- 1. All values in mg/kg.
- 2. Values from Table 15 of RI/FS Work Plan (updated to reflect changes in toxicity data since 2005 where applicable).
- 3. From EPA's "Region 6 Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels 2004-2005". Industrial Outdoor Worker.
- 4. Tot Soil Comb PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area, Commercial/Industrial total soil combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).
- 5. GW Soil_{Class3} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area, Commercial/Industrial soil-to-groundwater leaching for Class 3 groundwater pathway.
- 6. Air Soil_{Inh-V} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area, Commercial/Industrial soil-to-air pathway (inhalation of volatiles and particulates).
- 7. AirGW-Soil_{Inh-V} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area, Commercial/Industrial soil and groundwater-to-air pathway (inhalation of volatiles and particulates).
- 8. NV = No Preliminary Screening Value.
- 9. From 30 TAC 350.51(m)
- 10. 95% UTL calculated from site-specific background samples.
- 11. Updated from Table 15 of RI/FS Workplan to reflect changes in toxicity data from 2005 to 2009 indicated in TCEQ PCL tables.

TABLE 6 - DETECTED RI SOIL SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - VERTICAL EXTENT OF NORTH AREA

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft below ground surface)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
,	1-2	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.168	0.0014
ND3SB04	1-2	Trichloroethene	0.537	0.043
ND35B04	4-5	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.0472	0.0014
	4-3	Trichloroethene	0.29J ⁽²⁾	0.043
NE3SB09	0.05	0-0.5 Benzo(a)pyrene		0.062
NE3SBU9	0-0.3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.404J-	0.062
SB-202	0-0.5	Iron	102,000	53,000
SB-202	0-0.3	Lead	471	18
SB-203	1.5-2	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.939	0.062
SB-204	1.5-2	Aroclor-1254	6.35J	0.22
SB-205	3-4	Iron	128,000	53,000
ŞD-203	J=4	Lead	630	18
SB-206	5-6	Arsenic	8.95	8.7

- (1) Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 17 of RI Report.
- (2) Data qualifiers: J = estimated value. J- = estimated value, biased low.

TABLE 7 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA SOILS(1)

		Potential Pre	iminary Screenin	g Values (PSVs)	from Table 16 of R	I/FS Work Plan (2)			Potential Back	ground Values	
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	TotSoil _{Comb} (4)	GWSoil Class 3 (5)	AirSoil _{lah-V} ⁽⁶⁾	AirGWSoil _{Inh-V} ⁽⁷⁾	EPA Ecological Soil Screening Level ⁽⁸⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark (9)	PSV	TCEQ ⁽¹¹⁾	Site-Specific (12)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
METALS											
Aluminum '	7.6E+04	6.4E+04 ⁽¹³⁾	1E+06 ⁽¹³⁾	_		_		6.4E+04	3.0E+04	_	6.4E+04
Antimony	3.1E+01	1.5E+01	2.7E+02	-		2.7E-01 ***	5.0E+00 +	2.7E-01	1.0E+00		1.0E+00
Arsenic	3,9E-01	2.4E+01	2.5E+02			1.8E+01	1.8E+01 +	3,9E-01	5.9E+00	8.7E+00	8.7E+00
Barium	5.5E+03	7.8E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	2.2E+04		·	3.3E+02 *	3.3E+02	3,3E+02	3.0E+02	4.6E+02	4.6E+02
Beryllium	1.5E+02	. 3.8E+01	9.2E+01			2.1E+01 ***	1.0E+01 +	1.0E+01	1.5E+00		1.0E+01
Boron	1.6E+04	1.6E+04			_		5.0E-01 +	5.0E-01	3.0E+01		3.0E+01
Cadmium	3.9E+01	5.2E+01	7,5E+01			3.6E-01 ***	3.2E+01 +	3.6E-01			3.6E-01
Chromium	-	2.3E+04	1.2E+05	_		_	4,0E-01	4.0E-01	3,0E+01	2,4E+01	3.0E+01
Chromium (VI)	3.0E+01	1.2E+02	1.4E+03	_	_	8.1E+01 ***		3.0E+01	_		3.0E+01
Cobalt	9.0E+02	2.1E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	3.3E+02 ⁽¹³⁾			1.3E+01	1.3E+01 +	1.3E+01	7.0E+00		1.3E+01
Copper	2.9E+03	5.5E+02	5.2E+04			1.52.01	6.1E+01	6.1E+01	1.5E+01	2.4E+01	6.1E+01
	5.3E+04 ⁽¹⁴⁾		5.22104				0.12.01	5.3E+04 ⁽¹⁴⁾		2.42.01	5,3E+04
ronLead	4.0E+02	5.0E+02	1.5E+02						1.5E+04	1.05.01	1.8E+01
· ·				-		1.1E+01 **	1122 12	1.1E+01	1.5E+01	1.8E+01	
Lithium	1.6E+03	1.3E+02 ⁽¹³⁾					2.0E+00 +	2.0E+00		3.6E+01	3.6E+01
Manganese	3.2E+03	3.4E+03	5.8E+04		_		5.0E+02 +	5.0E+02	3.0E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02
Mercury	2.3E+01	2.1E+00	3.9E-01	2.4E+00	1.8E+00 .		1.0E-01	1.0E-01	4.0E-02	3.5E-02	1.0E-01
Molybdenum	3.9E+02	1.6E+02	2.5E+03				2.0E+00 +	2.0E+00		7.4E-01	2.0E+00
Nickel	1,6E+03	8.3E+02	7.9E+03		_		3.0E+01 +	3.0E+01	1.0E+01		3,0E+01
Selenium	3.9E+02	3.1E+02	1.1E+02		-	_	1.0E+00 +	1,0E+00	3.0E-01		1.0E+00
Silver	3.9E+02	9.5E+01	2.4E+01	`	_	-	2.0E+00 +	2.0E+00		_	2.0E+00
Strontium	/4.7E+04	4.4E+04	3.1E+04					3.1E+04	1.0E+02		3.1E+04
<u> </u>		6.3E+00 3.5E+04	8.7E+01		_		1.0E+00 + 5.0E+01 +	1.0E+00 5.0E+01	9.3E+00	_	9.3E+00
			1.0E+06		_		5.0E+01 +		9.0E-01	_	5.0E+01
Titanium Vanadium	7.8E+01	1.0E+06 2.9E+02	1.7E+05			7.8E+00 **	2.0E+00 +	1.0E+06 2.0E+00	2.0E+03 5.0E+01		1.0E+06 5.0E+01
Zinc	2.3E+04	9.9E+03	1.7E+05 1.2E+05		_	7.8E+00 ++	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	3.0E+01	2.8E+02	2.8E+02
PESTICIDES	2.36704	9.3LT03	1.26703				1.2E+02	1.2E+02	3.0E+01	2.6E+02	2.0E+02
4,4'-DDD ·	2.4E+00	1.4E+01	6.5E+02		I _		_	2.4E+00		I I	2.4E+00
4,4'-DDE	1,7E+00	1.0E+01	5.9E+02			· <u></u>		1.7E+00			1.7E+00
4,4'-DDT	1.7E+00	5.4E+00	7.4E+02	6.2E+02	2.2E+05			1,7E+00		 	1.7E+00
Aldrin	2.9E-02	5.0E-02	5.1E+00	4.3E+00	5.5E+02			2.9E-02			2.9E-02
alpha-BHC	9.0E-02	2.5E-01	4.0E-01	7.2E+00	5.4E+02			9.0E-02			9.0E-02
beta-BHC	3.2E-01	9.2E-01 ⁽¹³⁾	1.4E+00 ⁽¹³⁾	3.7E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	4.2E+03 ⁽¹³⁾			3,2E-01			3.2E-01
		1.3E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	3,7E+04 ⁽¹³⁾	2.1E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	1.0E+06 ⁽¹³⁾			1.3E+01 ⁽¹³⁾		 	1.3E+01 ⁽¹³⁾
alpha-Chlordane							=				
delta-BHC Dieldrin	3.0E-02	2.9E+00 1.5E-01	8.7E+00 2.4E+00	5.2E+01 1.6E+01	8.0E+03 7.0E+03	3.2E-05 ***	***	2.9E+00 3.2E-05			2.9E+00 3.2E-05
Endosulfan I	3.0E-02	4.7E+01	2.4E+00 1.5E+03	9.6E+01	7.0E+03 3.7E+04			3.2E-05 4.7E+01			4.7E+01
Endosulfan II	-	2.7E+01	1.5E+03 4.6E+03	9.6E+01	3./E+U4		_	4.7E+01 2.7E+02			4. /E+01 2.7E+02
Endosulfan 11 Endosulfan sulfate		3.8E+02	4.6E+03 2.3E+05					3.8E+02			3.8E+02

TABLE 7 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA SOILS(1)

		Potential Pre	liminary Screening	y Values (PSVs)	from Table 16 of R	I/FS Work Plan (2)			Potential Backs	ground Values	
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	T ^{ot} Soil _{Comb} ⁽⁴⁾	GWSoil _{Class 3} (5)	AirSoil _{Inh-V} (6)	AirGW Soil Inh-V (7)	EPA Ecological Soil Screening Level ⁽⁸⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark ⁽⁹⁾	PSV	TCEQ ⁽¹⁾	Site-Specific ⁽¹²⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Endrin	1.8E+01	8.7E+00	3.8E+01	2.4E+02	7.9E+04			8.7E+00			8.7E+00
Endrin aldehyde		1.9E+01	3.1E+04					1.9E+01	·	_	1.9E+01
Endrin ketone		1.9E+01	2.5E+03	9.7E+02	1.0E+06	_		1.9E+01			-1.9E+01
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	4.4E-01	1.1E+00	4.6E-01	3.0E+02	2.5E+04	_		4.4E-01			4.4E-01
gamma-Chlordane		7.3E+00	2.1E+03	5.0E+02	1.6E+05		_	7.3E+00			7.3E+00
Heptachlor	1.1E-01	1.3E-01	9.4E+00	4.7E+00	1.9E+02		·	1.1E-01	_		1.1E-01
Heptachlor epoxide	5.3E-02	2.4E-01	2.9E+00	1.2E+01	2.2E+03			5.3E-02		`	5.3E-02
Methoxychlor	3.1E+02	2.7E+02	6.2E+03	1.6E+04	1.0E+06			2.7E+02			2.7E+02
Toxaphene	4.4E-01	1.2E+00	5.8E+02	4.9E+02	4.4E+05			4.4E-01	_	_	4.4E-01
PCBs	2.2E-01	1.1E+00	5.3E+02	2.8E+01	4.0E+03			2.2E-01			2.2E-01
Aroclor-1016	3.9E+00		·		_	-	<u>-</u>	3.9E+00			3.9E+00
Aroclor-1221	2.2E-01				_	-	_	2.2E-01			2.2E-01
Aroclor-1232	2.2E-01					-	_	2.2E-01			2.2E-01
Aroclor-1242	2.2E-01	-	_					2.2E-01	_		2.2E-01
Aroclor-1248	2.2E-01					/		2.2E-01		/	2.2E-01
Aroclor-1254	2.2E-01				_			2.2E-01			2.2E-01
Aroclor-1260	2.2E-01	_			_	-	_	2.2E-01	·		2.2E-01
VOCs							•				
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	3.0E+00	3.9E+01	7.1E+01	4.7E+01	2.9E+02			3.0E+00			3.0E+00
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.4E+03	3.2E+04(13)	8.1E+01	4.0E+04 ⁽¹³⁾	2.1E+04 ⁽¹³⁾			8.1E+01			8.1E+01
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	3.8E-01	4.0E+00	1.2E+00	4.6E+00	1.4E+01	-		3.8E-01		-	3.8E-01
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	8.4E-01	1.0E+01	1.0E+00	1.2E+01	2.1E+01			8.4E-01			8.4E-01
1, 1-Dichloroethane	5.9E+02	6.5E+02	4.6E+01	3.2E+03	1.8E+03		_	4.6E+01			4.6E+01
1,1-Dichloroethene	2.8E+02	2.6E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	9.2E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	2.7E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	7.7E+02 ⁽¹³⁾			2.8E+02	-	_	2.8E+02
1,1-Dichloropropene	·	2.6E+01	6.7E+00	4.6E+01	1.8E+01			6.7E+00			6.7E+00
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1.4E-03	8.7E-01	1.1E-01	1.4E+03	7.3E+03			1.4E-03			1.4E-03
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	6.8E+01	6.1E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	2.4E+02	7.8E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	6.9E+04 ⁽¹³⁾		2.0E+01	2.0E+01			2.0E+01
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5.2E+01	8.0E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	2.4E+03	8.1E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	4.9E+02 ⁽¹³⁾			5.2E+01			5.2E+01
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	4.6E-01	8.0E-02 ⁽¹³⁾	8.7E-02	8.1E-02 ⁽¹³⁾	3.5E-01 ⁽¹³⁾			8.0E-02			8.0E-02
1,2-Dibromoethane	2.8E-02	4.3E-01 ⁽¹³⁾	1.0E-02	5.0E-01 ⁽¹³⁾	1.5E+00 ⁽¹³⁾	-		1.0E-02			1.0E-02
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2.8E+02	3.9E+02	8.9E+02	4.1E+02	2.2E+03	_		2.8E+02			2.8E+02
1,2-Dichloroethane	3.5E-01	6.4E+00	6.9E-01	7.1E+00	5.9E+00			3.5E-01			3.5E-01
1,2-Dichloropropane	3.5E-01	3.1E+01	1,1E+00	3.2E+01	3.4E+01		7.0E+02	3.5E-01			3.5E-01
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2.1E+01	5,9E+01	2.7E+03	6.0E+01	3.5E+02		_	2.1E+01	_	_	2.1E+01
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	9.3E+01	6.2E+01	3.4E+02	6.3E+01	1.1E+02	_		6.2E+01			6.2E+01
1,3-Dichloropropane		2.6E+01	3.2E+00	4.6E+01	1.2E+02			3.2E+00			3.2E+00
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3.2E+00	2.5E+02	1.1E+02	1.3E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	6.5E+03 ⁽¹³⁾		2.0E+01	3.2E+00	· _	_	3.2E+00
2,2-Dichloropropane		3.1E+01	6.0E+00	3.2E+01	3.3E+01	·		6.0E+00			. 6.0E+00
2-Butanone	3.2E+04	2.7E+04	1.5E+03	5.9E+04	3.5E+05			1,5E+03			1.5E+03
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	/	2.3E+00	1.4E-01	2.4E+00	4.4E+00			1.4E-01			1.4E-01
2-Chlorotoluene	1.6E+02	8.3E+02	4.5E+02	2.2E+03	9.2E+03	_	_	1,6E+02	_		1.6E+02

TABLE 7 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA SOILS(1)

		Potential Pre	liminary Screening	g Values (PSVs)	from Table 16 of R	I/FS Work Plan (2)			Potential Backs	ground Values	
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	Tot Soil Comb	GW Soil _{Class 3} (5)	^{Air} Soil _{lah.v} ⁽⁶⁾	Air GW Soil Inb-V (7)	EPA Ecological Soil Screening Level ⁽⁸⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark ⁽⁹⁾	PSV	TCEQ ⁽¹¹⁾	Site-Specific ⁽¹²⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
2-Hexanone		5.6E+01	1.9E+02	5.7E+01	2.6E+02			5.6E+01			5.6E+01
4-Chlorotoluene	_	2.5E+00	1.9E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	2.5E+00	1.1E+01			2.5E+00	_	_	2.5E+00
4-Isopropyltoluene	_	2.5E+03	1.2E+04	3.5E+03	2.8E+04	_		2.5E+03		_	2.5E+03
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5.8E+03	5.4E+03	2.5E+02	3.0E+04	1.1E+05			2.5E+02			2.5E+02
Acetone	7.0E+04	5.4E+03	2.1E+03	5.8E+03	3.2E+04		_	2.1E+03			2.1E+03
Acrolein	1.0E-01	5.7E-01	1.2E+00	5.8E-01	8.8E+00			1.0E-01			1.0E-01
Acrylonitrile	2.1E-01	2.2E+00	1.7E-01	· 2.7E+00	7.4E+00	_	 .	1.7E-01	_		1.7E-01
Benzene	6.6E-01	4.8E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	1.3E+00	8.4E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	6.0E+01 ⁽¹³⁾			6.6E-01			6.6E-01
Bromobenzene	7.3E+01	7.9E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	2.9E+02	8.3E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	2.9E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	_	_	7.3E+01	_		7.3E+01
Bromodichloromethane	1.0E+00	9.8E+01	3.3E+00		2.75.02			1.0E+00			1.0E+00
Bromoform	6.2E+01	2.8E+02	3.2E+01	4.3E+02	1.8E+03			3.2E+01			3.2E+01
Bromomethane	3.9E+00	2.9E+01	6.5E+00	3.9E+01	1.1E+01			3.9E+00			3.9E+00
Butanol	6.1E+03	1.8E+03	2.6E+02	2.3E+03	2.7E+04		'	2.6E+02			2.6E+02
Carbon disulfide	7.2E+02	3.3E+03	6.8E+02	5.5E+03	1.7E+03			6.8E+02			6.8E+02
Carbon tetrachloride	2.4E-01	9.7E+00	3.1E+00	1.2E+01	6.3E+00			2.4E-01	_		2.4E-01
Chlorobenzene	3.2E+02	3.2E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	5.5E+01	4.0E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	8.2E+02 ⁽¹³⁾		4.0E+01	4.0E+01			4.0E+01
Chloroethane	3.0E+00	2.3E+04	1.5E+03	7.9E+04	2.4E+04		_	3.0E+00		_	3.0E+00
Chloroform	2.5E-01	8.0E+00	5.1E+01	8.0E+00	5.4E+00			2.5E-01	_		2.5E-01
Chloromethane	1,3E+00	8.4E+01	2.0E+01	1.0E+02	1.4E+01		_	1.3E+00			1.3E+00
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	4.3E+01	7.2E+02	1.2E+01	6.3E+03	3.7E+03			1.2E+01			1.2E+01
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	-	7.1E+00	3.3E-01	5.3E+01	5.9E+01			3.3E-01			3.3E-01
Cyclohexane	6.8E+03	4.2E+04	2.9E+05	4.7E+04	1.8E+04		_	6.8E+03		_	6.8E+03
Dibromochloromethane	1.0E+00	7.2E+01	2.5E+00					1.0E+00			1.0E+00
Dibromomethane	1.4E+02	1.4E+02	5.6E+01	1.4E+02	4.7E+02	_		5.6E+01	_		5.6E+01
Dichlorodifluoromethane	9.4E+01	1.2E+04	1.2E+04	3.9E+04	9.4E+03			9.4E+01	_		9.4E+01
Ethylbenzene	2.3E+02	4.0E+03	3.8E+02	7.9E+03	1.1E+04			2.3E+02			2.3E+02
Hexachlorobutadiene	6.2E+00	1.2E+01	1.6E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	1.5E+01	1.6E+02		_	6.2E+00	_	_	6.2E+00
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	3.7E+02	3.0E+03	1.7E+04	4.8E+03	4.0E+04			3.7E+02	_	_	3.7E+02
Methyl acetate	2.2E+04	4.5E+03	2.4E+03	4.7E+03	1.7E+04		-	2.4E+03		_	2.4E+03
Methyl iodide		5.2E+01	5.7E+00	9.5E+01	3.6E+01			5.7E+00			5.7E+00
Methylcyclohexane	1.4E+02	2.2E+04	7.8E+05	2.4E+04	1.2E+04			1.4E+02		_	1.4E+02
Methylene chloride	8.9E+00	2.6E+02	6.5E-01	3.9E+02	2.2E+02			6.5E-01		:	6.5E-01
Naphthalene	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.6E+03	1.4E+02	1.3E+03			1.2E+02			1.2E+02
n-Butylbenzene	1.4E+02	1.5E+03	6.1E+03	3.4E+03	2.9E+04			1.4E+02			1.4E+02
n-Propylbenzene	1.4E+02	1.6E+03	2.2E+03	3.3E+03	1.8E+04			1.4E+02	` —		1.4E+02
o-Xylene	2.8E+02	5.6E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	·3.5E+03	5.8E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	5.7E+04 ⁽¹³⁾	-	\ 	2.8E+02			2.8E+02
sec-Butylbenzene	1.1E+02	1.6E+03	4.2E+03	2.9E+03	2.2E+04			1.1E+02	_		1.1E+02
Styrene	1.7E+03	4.3E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	1.6E+02	5.8E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	3.2E+04 ⁽¹³⁾	' _	3.0E+02 +	1.6E+02	_ ·	_	1.6E+02
tert-Butyl methyl ether (MTBE)	1.7E+01	5.9E+02	3.1E+01	7.1E+02	6.6E+02	_		1.7E+01	_	_	1.7E+01
tert-Butylbenzene	1.3E+02	1.4E+03	5.0E+03	2.4E+03	1.6E+04			1.3E+02			1.3E+02

TABLE 7 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA SOILS(1)

		Potential Pre	liminary Screenin	g Values (PSVs)	from Table 16 of R	L/FS Work Plan (2)			Potential Backs	ground Values	
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	Tot Soil _{Comb} (4)	GWSoil _{Class 3} (5)	· AirSoil _{Inh-V} (6)	Air GW Soil Inh-V (7)	EPA Ecological Soil Screening Level ⁽⁸⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark ⁽⁹⁾	PSV	TCEQ ^(II)	Site-Specific ⁽¹²⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Tetrachloroethene	5.5E-01	9.4E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	2.5E+00	4.8E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	3.2E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	_		5,5E-01			5.5E-01
Toluene	5.2E+02	5.4E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	4.1E+02	3.2E+04 ⁽¹³⁾	3.4E+04 ⁽¹³⁾	. –	2.0E+02 +	2.0E+02		_	2.0E+02
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	6.3E+01	3.7E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	2.5E+01	4.7E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	2.4E+02 ⁽¹³⁾			2.5E+01			2.5E+01
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		2.6E+01	1.8E+00	4.6E+01	4.8E+01		· <u>-</u> :	1.8E+00	_	_	1.8E+00
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	_	1.7E-01		1.7E-01	6.9E-01			1.7E-01			1.7E-01
Trichloroethene	4.3E-02	9.1E+01	1.7E+00	1.1E+02	7.1E+01			4.3E-02		, <u> </u>	4.3E-02
Trichlorofluoromethane	3.9E+02	1.2E+04	6.4E+03	2.2E+04	4.6E+03			3.9E+02			3.9E+02
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	5.6E+03	2.2E+05	1.0E+06	2.4E+05	6.5E+04			5.6E+03	'		5.6E+03
Vinyl acetate	4.3E+02	1.5E+03	2.7E+03	1.6E+03	2.0E+03			4.3E+02			4.3E+02
Vinyl chloride	4.3E-02	3.4E+00	1.1E+00	2.2E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	2.7E+00 ⁽¹³⁾	_		4.3E-02		<u> </u>	4.3E-02
Xylene (total)	2.1E+02	3.7E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	6.1E+03	4.8E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	8.1E+03 ⁽¹³⁾			2.1E+02	_		2.1E+02
SVOCs					•				•		
1,2Diphenylhydrazine/Azobenzen	6.1E-01	3.6E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	8.8E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	7.1E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	9.4E+04 ⁽¹³⁾			· 6.1E-01			6.1E-01
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	6.1E+03	4.1E+03	1.7E+03	1.1E+04	4.1E+05		4.0E+00 +	4.0E+00			4.0E+00
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	4.4E+01	6.7E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	8.8E+00 ⁽¹³⁾	1.0E+03	2.3E+04		1.0E+01	8.8E+00			8.8E+00
2,4-Dichlorophenol	1.8E+02	1.9E+02	1.8E+01	6.8E+03	1.7E+05			1.8E+01	_	<u> </u>	1.8E+01
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1,2E+03	8.8E+02	1.6E+02	2.6E+03	7.0E+04			1.6E+02			1.6E+02
2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.2E+02	1.3E+02	4.7E+00				2.0E+01 +	4.7E+00		_	4.7E+00
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	1.2E+02	6.9E+00	2.7E-01	1.5E+01	3.1E+02		_	2.7E-01	_	_	2.7E-01
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	6.1E+01	6,9E+00	2.4E-01	2.2E+01	7.3E+02			2.4E-01			2.4E-01
2-Chloronaphthalene	3,9E+03	5.0E+03	3.3E+04			-		3.9E+03	_	_	3.9E+03
2-Chlorophenol	6,4E+01	3.6E+02	8.2E+01	3.2E+03	5.3E+04			6.4E+01			6.4E+01
2-Methylnaphthalene		2.5E+02	8.5E+02					2.5E+02		_	2.5E+02
2-Nitroaniline	1.8E+02	1.2E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	1.1E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	2.4E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	7.7E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	-	_	1.1E+01	_	-	1.1E+01
2-Nitrophenol		1.0E+02	6.7E+00	4.1E+02	1.2E+04			6.7E+00		_	6.7E+00
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	1.1E+00	1.0E+01	3.1E+00			-		1.1E+00		_	1,1E+00
3-Nitroaniline		1.9E+01	1.3E+00	4.6E+02	1.6E+04			1.3E+00			1.3E+00
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol		5.2E+00 ⁽¹³⁾	2.3E-01 ⁽¹³⁾	2.4E+01	1.0E+03	_		2.3E-01			2.3E-01
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether		2.7E-01	1.8E+01	5.0E+00	5.9E+02			2.7E-01		_	2.7E-01
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol		3.3E+02	2.3E+02	1.8E+04	1.0E+06			2.3E+02			2.3E+02
4-Chloroaniline	2.4E+02	2.3E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	1.0E+00 ⁽¹³⁾	·7.4E+02	2.0E+04	1		1.0E+00		-	1.0E+00
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		1.5E-01	1.6E+00	1.3E+00	4.2E+01	ı		1.5E-01		·	1.5E-01
4-Nitroaniline		1.9E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	5.4E+00 ⁽¹³⁾	6.2E+02 ⁽¹³⁾	2.2E+04 ⁽¹³⁾			5.4E+00			5.4E+00
4-Nitrophenol	4.9E+02	5.1E+01	5.0E+00	8.3E+01	3.1E+03		7.0E+00	5.0E+00		_	. 5.0E+00
Acenaphthene	3.7E+03	3.0E+03	1.2E+04				2.0E+01 +	2.0E+01	_		2.0E+01
Acenaphthylene		3.8E+03	2.0E+04					3.8E+03			3.8E+03
Acetophenone	1.7E+03	1.8E+03	4.1E+02	2.5E+03	3.0E+04			4.1E+02			4.1E+02
Aniline	8.5E+01	5.9E+01	1.8E+01	6.7E+01	1.6E+03		_	1.8E+01			1.8E+01
Anthracene	2.2E+04	1.8E+04	3.4E+05	_	-			1.8E+04			1.8E+04
Atrazine (Aatrex)	2.2E+00	2.1E+01	1.2E+00	1.7E+03	9.8E+04			1.2E+00	_		1.2E+00

TABLE 7 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA SOILS⁽¹⁾

	T	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 16 of RI/FS Work Plan (2) Potential Background Values										
		rotentiai Prei	mmary Screening	g values (rovs)	IIOIII LADIE ID 01 K	I/FO WOLK LIBU.			готепца васка	round values		
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	TatSoil _{Comb} ⁽⁴⁾	GWSoil _{Class 3} (5)	AirSeil _{Inh-V} (6)	Air GW Soil Inh-V (7)	EPA Ecological Soil Screening Level ⁽⁸⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark ⁽⁹⁾	PSV	TCEQ ⁽¹¹⁾	Site-Specific (12)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value	
Benzaldehyde	6.1E+03	2.4E+02	5.3E+02	2.5E+02	1.4E+03			2.4E+02			2.4E+02	
Benzidine	2.1E-03	1.3E-02	5.5E-04	3.2E-02	1.2E+00		_	5.5E-04	_		5.5E-04	
Benzo(a)anthracene	6.2E-01	5.6E+00	8.9E+02	1.9E+03	1.0E+06	1		6.2E-01	·		6.2E-01	
Benzo(a)pyrene	6.2E-02	5.6E-01	3.8E+02	4.4E+02	9.6E+05	1		6.2E-02		_	6.2E-02	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	6.2E-01	5.7E+00	3.0E+03	3.2E+03	1.0E+06			6.2E-01		· <u>-</u>	6.2E-01	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		1.8E+03	1.0E+06					1.8E+03		_	1.8E+03	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	6.2E+00	5.7E+01	3.1E+04	7.8E+04	1.0E+06	1		6.2E+00			6.2E+00	
Benzoic acid	1.0E+05	3.5E+02	9.5E+03	3.5E+02	1.3E+04	-	_	3.5E+02		_	3.5E+02	
Benzyl alcohol	1.8E+04	4.0E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	1.5E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	4.6E+03	1.4E+05		_	1.5E+03 ⁽¹³⁾		_	1.5E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	
Biphenyl	3.0E+03	1.3E+02	1.3E+04	1.4E+02	2.7E+03		6.0E+01 +	6.0E+01			, 6.0E+01	
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	_	2.5E+00	5.9E-01	5.8E+00	7.4E+01	-		5.9E-01			5.9E-01	
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	2.1E-01	1.4E+00	1.1E-01	1.8E+00	1.5E+01			1.1E-01			1.1E-01	
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	_	4.1E+01	9.5E+00	1.1E+02	8.2E+02	-		9.5E+00		_	9.5E+00	
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	3.5E+01	4.3E+01	8.2E+03				_	3.5E+01			3.5E+01	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	2.4E+02	1.6E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	1.3E+04 ⁽¹³⁾	1.3E+04	1.0E+06		_	2.4E+02			2.4E+02	
Caprolactam	3.1E+04	1.7E+02	2.3E+03	1.7E+02	6.1E+03			1.7E+02		_	1.7E+02	
Carbazole	2.4E+01	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	-			_	2.4E+01	_		2.4E+01	
Chrysene	6.2E+01	5.6E+02	7.7E+04	3.0E+05	1.0E+06	_	-	6.2E+01			6.2E+01	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	6.2E-02	5.5E-01	7.6E+02	1.0E+03	1.0E+06		_	6.2E-02			6.2E-02	
Dibenzofuran	1.5E+02	2.7E+02	1.7E+03		_		_	1.5E+02	_		1.5E+02	
Diethyl phthalate	4.9E+04	1.4E+03	7.8E+03	1.5E+03	7.0E+04	_	1.0E+02 +	1.0E+02			1.0E+02	
Dimethyl phthalate	1.0E+05	6.6E+02	3.1E+03	6.7E+02	2.2E+04		2.0E+02	2.0E+02			2.0E+02	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	6.1E+03	4.4E+03	1.7E+05	1.5E+04	1.0E+06	ł	2.0E+02 +	2.0E+02			2.0E+02	
Di-n-octyl phthalate	2.4E+03	1.3E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	1.0E+06	2.8E+05 ⁽¹³⁾	1.0E+06 ⁽¹³⁾		_	1.3E+03 ⁽¹³⁾		 .	1.3E+03 ⁽¹³⁾	
Fluoranthene	2.3E+03	2.3E+03	9.6E+04	_	-	_		2.3E+03			2.3E+03	
Fluorene	2.6E+03	2.3E+03	1.5E+04	_	1	-	3.0E+01	3.0E+01	-		3.0E+01	
Hexachlorobenzene	3.0E-01	1.0E+00	5.6E+01	9.8E+00	4.2E+02	ı	1	3.0E-01	-		3.0E-01	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3.7E+02	7.2E+00	9.6E+02	7.3E+00	1.4E+02		1.0E+01 +	7.2E+00			7.2E+00	
Hexachloroethane	3.5E+01	6.7E+01	9.2E+01	5.0E+02	6.9E+03		_	3.5E+01		·	3.5E+01	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	6.2E-01	5.7E+00	8.7E+03	1.3E+04	1.0E+06		-	6.2E-01	_ ·		6.2E-01	
Isophorone .	5.1E+02	1.2E+03	1.5E+02	1.4E+03	2.1E+04			1.5E+02		_	1.5E+02	
Nitrobenzene	2.0E+01	3.4E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	1.8E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	3.4E+01 ⁽¹³⁾	3.4E+02 ⁽¹³⁾		4.0E+01	1.8E+01			1.8E+01	
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	9.5E-03	5.5E-02 ⁽¹³⁾	1.8E-03 ⁽¹³⁾	1.0E-01 ⁽¹³⁾	2.7E+00 ⁽¹³⁾			1.8E-03		_	1.8E-03	
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	7.0E-02	4.0E-01	1.8E-02	_		_		1.8E-02	_		1.8E-02	
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	9.9E+01	5.7E+02	1.4E+02				2.0E+01	2.0E+01	_	_	2.0E+01	
o-Cresol	3.1E+03	1.0E+03	3.6E+02	1.5E+03	3.8E+04			3.6E+02			3.6E+02	
Pentachlorophenol	3.0E+00	2.4E+00	9.2E-01	2.3E+02	1.6E+04	1.8E-03 **	5.0E+00 +	1.8E-03			1.8E-03	
Phenanthrene		1.7E+03	2.1E+04					1.7E+03			1.7E+03	

TABLE 7 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA SOILS(1)

		Potential Pre	liminary Screenin	g Values (PSVs)	from Table 16 of R	L/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾			Potential Backg	round Values	
Chemicals of Interest	EPA Region 6 Soil Screening Criteria ⁽³⁾	TotSoil _{Comb} (4)	^{GW} Soil _{Class 3} ⁽⁵⁾	^{Air} Soil _{lnh-V} ⁽⁶⁾	Air GW Soil linh-V (7)	EPA Ecological Soil Screening Level ⁽⁸⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark ⁽⁹⁾	PSV	ТС ЕО ⁽¹¹⁾	Site-Specific (12)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Phenol	1.8E+04	1.6E+03	9.6E+02	1.7E+03	4.7E+04		3.0E+01	3.0E+01	_		3.0E+01
Pyrene	2.3E+03	1.7E+03	5.6E+04		_			1.7E+03			1.7E+03
Pyridine	6.1E+01	4.8E+01	3.5E+00	1.2E+02	4.1E+01	_	— .	3.5E+00		-	3.5E+00
Sulfate	T				_			NV		_	NV
Chloride								NV			NV

- 1. All values in mg/kg.
- 2. Values from Table 16 of RI/FS Work Plan (updated to reflect changes in toxicity data since 2005 where applicable).
- 3. From EPA's "Region 6 Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels 2004-2005". Residential Value.
- 4. TotSoilcomb PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area Residential total soil combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).
- 5. 6W Soil Clasts PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area Residential soil-to-groundwater leaching for Class 3 groundwater pathway.
- 6. AirSoillah-v PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area Residential soil-to-air pathway (inhalation of volatiles and particulates).
- 7. AiGW-Soil_{Inb-V} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area Residential soil and groundwater-to-air pathway (inhalation of volatiles and particulates).
- 8. From EPA's "Ecological Soil Screening Level". Values indicated with "*" arc based on soil Invertebrates. Values indicated with "**" are based on avian wildlife. Values indicated with "***" are based on mammalian wildlife. All other values are based on plants.
- 9. From Table 3-4 of TCEQ "Guidance for Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments at Remediation Sites in Texas". Values indicated with "+" are based on plant exposure.

 All other values are based on earthworm exposure.
- 10. NV = No Preliminary Screening Value.
- 11. From 30 TAC 350.51(in)
- 12. 95% UTL calculated from site-specific background samples.
- 13. Updated from Table 16 of RI/FS Workplan to reflect changes in toxicity data from 2005 to 2009 indicated in TCEQ PCL tables.
- 14. Updated from Table 16 of RI/FS Workplan to reflect revised reference dose for iron.

TABLE 8 - DETECTED RI SOIL SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
				·
PHASE I SAMPLES		 		
	1	la	. (2)	
		Benzo(a)anthracene	2.28J ⁽²⁾	0.62
		Benzo(a)pyrene	3.6J	0.062
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2.27J	0.62
	0-0.5	Copper	105	61
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.313	0.062
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.39J	0.62
		Lead	208	17.93
GAIGDIG		Zinc	877	280
SA1SB15		Benzo(a)anthracene	4.21J	0.62
		Benzo(a)pyrene	4.88J	0.062
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.34J	0.62
		Copper	73.2	61
	1-2	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.817	0.062
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	4.37J	0.62
		Lead	395	17.93
		Zinc	1090	280

TABLE 8 - DETECTED RI SOIL SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
		Benzo(a)anthracene	1.29J	0.62
		Benzo(a)pyrene	1.95J	0.062
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2.05J	0.62
	0-0.5	Chromium	40.6	30
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.347	0.062
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.44J	0.62
		Lead	45.8	17.93
		Aroclor-1254	3.42	0.22
SA2SB16		Benzo(a)anthracene	1.71J .	0.62
SA25B10		Benzo(a)pyrene	2.13J	≥ 0.062
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2.76J	0.62
		Chromium	45.6	30
	1-2	Copper	128	61
,		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.322	0.062
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.31J	0.62
•		Lead	702 .	17.93
		Molybdenum	10.4	2
		Zinc	525	280

TABLE 8 - DETECTED RI SOIL SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
ι		Benzo(a)anthracene	2.41J	0.62
t		Benzo(a)pyrene	3.41J	0.062
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	4.66J	0.62
	0-0.5	Copper	207	61
	0-0.3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.465	0.062
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.47J	0.62
		Molybdenum	2.24	2
SA3SB17		Zinc	412	280
SA3SB1/		Aroclor-1254	11.5	. 0.22
		Benzo(a)pyrene	0.608J	0.062
	· ·	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.835J	0.62
	1-2	Copper	487	61
	1-2	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.177	0.062
		Lead	252	17.93
•		Mercury	0.85	0.1
•		Zinc	865	. 280
		Aroclor-1254	0.734J+	0.22
		Barium	540J	10
SA4SB18	0-0.5	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.329J	0.062
		Lead	146J	17.93
		Zinc	414	280
		Aroclor-1254	0.457	0.22
		Arsenic	11.5	8.66
SA5SB19	0-0.5	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.371J	0.062
	0-0.5	Lead	152J	17.93
		Molybdenum	2.69J-	2
	·	Zinc	412	280
SA6SB20	0-0.5	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.132	0.062

TABLE 8 - DETECTED RI SOIL SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - WESTERN EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
PHASE 2 SAMPLES	<u> </u>		-	
L20SB01	0-0.5	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.283	0.062
	1-2	Lead	19J	17.93
L20SB02	0-0.5	Lead	19.7J	17.93
		Copper	73J	61
L20SB04	0-0.5	Lead	116J	17.93
L205B04		Mercury	0.72	0.1
•		Zinc	453J	280
	-	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.759	0.062
L20SB05	0-0.5	Lead	108J	17.93
		Zinc	781J	280
		Aroclor-1254	0.836	0.22
L20SB06	0-0.5	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.394	0.062
L20SB06	0-0.5	Lead	290J ·	17.93
		Zinc	942J	280
		Aroclor-1254	1.02	0.22
	, ,	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.776	0.062
L20SB07	0-0.5	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.235	0.062
		Lead	985J	17.93
		Zinc	6,510J	280

- (1) Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 15 of RI Report.
- (2) Data qualifiers: J = estimated value; J+ = estimated value, biased high; J- = estimated value, biased low.

TABLE 9 - DETECTED RI SOIL SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - VERTICAL EXTENT OF SOUTH AREA

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
		Benzo(a)anthracene	4.21J ⁽²⁾	2.3
		Benzo(a)pyrene	4.88J	0.23
SA1SB15	1-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.34J	2.3
GAISBIS	1-2	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.817	0.23
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	4.37J	2.3
		Lead	395	151
	-	Aroclor-1254	3.42	0.83
		Benzo(a)pyrene	2.13J	0.23
SA2SB16	1-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2.76J	2.3
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.322	0.23
		Lead	702	151
		Aroclor-1254	11.5	0.83
G 4 2 C D 1 G	1.0	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.608J	0.23
SA3SB17	1-2	Lead	252	151
(Mercury	0.85	0.391
anachaa		Aroclor-1254	2.84	0.83
SB2SB22	1-2	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.38J	0.23
		Aroclor-1254	2.73	0.83
SB4SB24	1-2	Benzo(a)pyrene	1.37J	0.23
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.324	0.23
SC3SB27	1-2	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.606	0.23
CCACDAG	1.2	Benzo(a)pyrene	1.2J	0.23
SC4SB28	1-2	Lead	192J	151
SD3SB33	1-2	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.509J	0.23
		Aroclor-1254	1.41	0.83
		Benzo(a)anthracene	4.79	2.3
•		Benzo(a)pyrene	4.45J	0.23
SD5SB35	1-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.97	2.3
,		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.23	0.23
•		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	2.79J	2.3
		Mercury	0.5	0.391
SF2SB44	1-2	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.354J	0.23
	1.0	Arsenic	9.58	8.66
SF3SB45 1-2		Benzo(a)pyrene	0.966J	0.23
SF4SB46	1-2	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.921J	0.23
SG4SB56	1-2	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.248J	0.23
SG6SB59	1-2	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.276J	0.23
SIISB69	1-2	Arsenic	9.38	8.66

⁽¹⁾ Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 17 of RI Report.

⁽²⁾ Data qualifiers: J =estimated value.

TABLE 10 - SOUTH AREA PHASE 2 RI DEEP SOIL SAMPLE DATA

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
		Benzo(a)anthracene	< 0.00504	2.3
		Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0269 J ⁽²⁾	0.23
SAISB15	4-5	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0281 J	2.3
SAISBIS	4-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	<0.00655.	0.23
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.0236 J	2.3
		Lead	12.1	151
	-	Aroclor-1254	< 0.00579	0.83
		Benzo(a)pyrene	· <0.00866	0.23
SA2SB16	4-5	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	< 0.0118	2.3
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	<0.00661	0.23
		Lead	7.88	151
		Aroclor-1254	< 0.00614	0.83
SA3SB17	4-5	Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00928	0.23
SALSSELA	'	Lead	11.7	151
		Mercury	<0.024	0.391
SB2SB22	4-5	Aroclor-1254	0.0769	0.83
002022		Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00986	0.23
		Aroclor-1254	0.0203 J	0.83
SB4SB24	4-5	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0311 J	0.23
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	<0.00734	0.23
SC3SB27	4-5	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	<0.0068	0.23
SC4SB28	4-5	Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00899	0.23
3C45B26	4-5	Lead	11.3	151
SD3SB33	4-5	Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00924	0.23
		Aroclor-1254	<0.00648	0.83
		Benzo(a)anthracene	< 0.00567	2.3
		Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00966	0.23
SD5SB35	4-5	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	<0.0132	2.3
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	< 0.00737	0.23
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	. <0.0141	2.3
		Mercury	<0.028	0.391
SF2SB44	4-5	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	<0.00752	0.23
SF3SB45	4-5	Arsenic	0.25 J	8.66
		Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00935	0.23
SF4SB46	4-5	Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00949	0.23
SG4SB56	4-5	Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00965	0.23
SG6SB59	4-5	Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00906	0.23
SI1SB69	4-5	Arsenic	<0.13	8.66

⁽¹⁾ Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 17 of RI Report.

⁽²⁾ Data qualifiers: J = estimated value.

TABLE 11 - LOT 19 / 20 SOIL SAMPLE LEAD CONCENTRATIONS

Sample	
ID	Lead Concentration (mg/kg)
L19SS01	17.3
L19SS02	18.8
L19SS03	11.2
L19SS04	8.87
L19SS05	12.0
L19SS06	19.3
L19SS07	12.8
L19SS08	12.8
L19SS09	55.3
L19SS10	17.1
L19SS11	12.1
L19SS12	13.5
L19SS13	16.7
L19SS14	16.0
L19SS15	23.2
L19SS16	18.8
L19SS17	175
L20SS01	10.8
L20SS02	222
L20SS03	23.1
L20SS04	462
L20SS05	8.61
L20SS06	23.8
L20SS07	129
L20SS08	73.6
L20SS09	84.3
L20SS10	253

1. Data Qualifiers: none.

TABLE 12 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SEDIMENTS(1)

	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾					
Chemicals of Interest	Tot Sed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
METALS						
Aluminum	1.5E+05		·	1.53E+05	3.31E+04	1.53E+05
Antimony	8.3E+01			8.32E+01	1.26E+01	8.32E+01
Arsenic	1.1E+02	8.20E+00	8.20E+00	8.20E+00	1.52E+01	1.52E+01
Barium	2.3E+04			8.00E+03	3.54E+02	8.00E+03
3eryllium	2.7E+01			2.66E+01	1.99E+00	2.66E+01
3oron	1.1E+05			1.07E+05	6.65E+01	1.07E+05
Cadmium	1.1E+03	1.20E+00	1.20E+00	1,20E+00		1.20E+00
Chromium	3.6E+04	8.10E+01	8.10E+01	8.10E+01	3.26E+01	8.10E+01
Chromium (VI)	1.4E+02			1.36E+02		1.36E+02
Cobalt	3.2E+04			3.20E+04	1.63E+01	3.20E+04
Copper	2.1E+04	3.40E+01	3.40E+01	3.40E+01	2.38E+01	3.40E+01
ron				NV ⁸		NV
ead	5.0E+02	4.67E+01	4.67E+01	4.67E+01	2.05E+01	4.67E+01
_ithium	1.1E+04		,	1.07E+04	6.51E+01	1.07E+04
Manganese	1.4E+04			1.40E+04	6.01E+02	1.40E+04
Mercury	3.4E+01	1.50E-01	1.50E-01	1.50E-01	5.76E-02	1.50E-01
Molybdenum	1.8E+03			1.84E+03	4.46E-01	1.84E+03
Nickel	1,4E+03	2.09E+01	2.09E+01	2.09E+01	. 3.95E+01	3.95E+01
Selenium	2.7E+03			2.66E+03		2.66E+03
Silver	3.5E+02	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00		1:00E+00
Strontium	1.5E+05			1.52E+05	1.26E+02	1.52E+05
[hallium	4.3E+01			4.3E+01		4.30E+01
l'in .	9.2E+04		`	9,19E+04	T	9.19E+04
l'itanium	1.0E+06			1.00E+06	6.36E+01	1.00E+06
Vanadium	3.3E+02			3.29E+02	4.79E+01	3.29E+02
Zinc	7.6E+04	1.50E+02	1.50E+02	1.50E+02	7.75E+01	1.50E+02
PESTICIDES						
1,4'-DDD	1.2E+02	1.22E-03	1.22E-03	1.22E-03		1.22E-03
1,4'-DDE	8.7E+01	2.07E-03	2.07E-03	2.07E-03		2.07E-03
1,4'-DDT	8.7E+01	1.19E-03	1.19E-03	1.19E-03		1.19E-03
Aldrin	8.4E-01			8.36E-01		8.36E-01
lpha-BHC	4.1E+00		'	4.05E+00		4.05E+00
alpha-Chlordane	4,1E+01	0.00226 ⁽⁷⁾		2.26E-03		2.26E-03
peta-BHC	1.4E+01			1.42E+01		1.42E+01
delta-BHC	1.4E+01			1.42E+01		1,42E+01
Dieldrin	8,9E-01	7.15E-04	7.15E-04	7.15E-04		7.15E-04
Endosulfan I	3.1E+02		2.90E-03	2.90E-03		2.90E-03

TABLE 12 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SEDIMENTS(1)

	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾				. "	
Chemicals of Interest	Tot Sed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Endosulfan II	9.2E+02		1.40E-02	1.40E-02		1.40E-02
Endosulfan sulfate	9.2E+02			9.19E+02		9.19E+02
Endrin	4.6E+01		3.50E-03	3.50E-03		3.50E-03
Endrin aldehyde	4.6E+01		·	4.59E+01		4.59E+01
Endrin ketone	4.6E+01			4.59E+01		4.59E+01
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0E+01	3.20E-04	3.20E-04	3.20E-04		3.20E-04
gamma-Chlordane	4.1E+01	0.00226 ⁽⁷⁾		2.26E-03		2.26E-03
Heptachlor	3.2E+00			3.16E+00		3.16E+00
Heptachlor epoxide	1.6E+00			1.56E+00		1.56E+00
Methoxychlor	7.7E+02		1.90E-02	1.90E-02		1.90E-02
Toxaphene	1.3E+01		2.80E-02	2.80E-02		2.80E-02
PCBs	2.3E+00	2.27E-02		2.27E-02		2.27E-02
Aroclor-1016				NV		NV
Aroclor-1221				NV		NV ·
Aroclor-1232			<u>-</u> -	NV		NV
Aroclor-1242			`	NV		NV
Aroclor-1248				NV		NV
Aroclor-1254				NV		NV
Aroclor-1260				NV		NV
VOCs	•	•				
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.1E+03			2.10E+03		2.10E+03
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.5E+05	2.63E+00	1.70E-01	1.70E-01		1.70E-01
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.7E+02	6.10E-01	9.40E-01	6.10E-01		6.10E-01
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	9.6E+02	3.00E-01	·	3.00E-01		3.00E-01
1,1-Dichloroethane	7.3E+04			7.35E+04		7.35E+04
1,1-Dichloroethene	3.7E+04	1.54E+01		1,54E+01		1.54E+01
1,1-Dichloropropene	5.4E+02			5.45E+02		5.45E+02
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	7.8E+00			7.7 <u>9</u> E+00		7.79E+00
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.5E+03	3.90E-01	9.20E+00	3.90E-01		3.90E-01
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.7E+04	2.16E+00		2.16E+00	·	2.16E+00
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.0E+01			1.01 <u>E</u> +01		1.01E+01
1,2-Dibromoethane	2.7E+01			2.72E+01		2.72E+01
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	6.6E+04	7.40E-01	3.40E-01	3.40E-01		3.40E-01
1,2-Dichloroethane	6.0E+02	4.30E+00		4.30E+00		4.30E+00
1,2-Dichloropropane	8.0E+02	2.82E+00		2.82E+00		2.82E+00
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	3.7E+04			3.67E+04	<u> </u>	3.67E+04
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	, 2.2E+04	3.20E-01	1.70E+00	3,20E-01		3,20E-01
1,3-Dichloropropane	5.4E+02	4.00E-02		4.00E-02		4.00E-02

TABLE 12 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SEDIMENTS⁽¹⁾

Chemicals of Interest	Potential Preliminar	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾				
	TotSed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment (4)	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2.3E+03	7.00E-01	3.50E-01	3.50E-01		3.50E-01
2,2-Dichloropropane	8.0E+02			8.01E+02		8.01E+02
2-Butanone	4.4E+05			4.41E+05		4.41E+05
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0E+01			4.95E+01		4.95E+01
2-Chlorotoluene	3.1E+03	·		3.06E+03		3.06E+03
2-Hexanone	4.4E+04			4.41E+04		4.41E+04
4-Chlorotoluene	1.5E+04			1.47E+04		1.47E+04
4-Isopropyltoluene	7.3E+04		`	7.35E+04		7.35E+04
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5.9E+04	4.53E+01		4.53E+01		4.53E+01
Acetone	6.6E+05	1.67E+02		1.67E+02		1.67E+02
Acrolein	3.7E+02			3.67E+02		3.67E+02
Acrylonitrile	1.0E+02	1.70E-01		1.70E-01		1.70E-01
Benzene	9.9E+02	1.40E-01	5.70E-02	5.70E-02		5.70E-02
Bromobenzene	1.5E+04			1.47E+04		1.47E+04
Bromodichloromethane	8.8E+02			8.79E+02		8.79E+02
Bromoform	6.9E+03	1.78E+00	6.50E-01	6.50E-01		6.50E-01
Bromomethane	1.0E+03			1.03E+03		1.03E+03
Butanol	7.3E+04			7.35E+04		7.35E+04
Carbon disulfide	7.3E+04			7.35E+04		7.35E+04
Carbon tetrachloride	4.2E+02	3.67E+00	1.20E+00	1.20E+00		1.20E+00
Chlorobenzene	1.5E+04	2.90E-01	8.20E-01	2.90E-01		2.90E-01
Chloroethane	2.9E+05			2.94E+05		2.94E+05
Chloroform	7.3E+03	4.30E+00		4.30E+00		4.30E+00
Chloromethane	4.2E+03	8.74E+00		8.74E+00		8.74E+00
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	7.3E+03			7.35E+03		7.35E+03
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	7.3E+01		·	7.35E+01		7.35E+01
Cyclohexane	1.0E+06			1.0E+06		1.0E+06
Dibromochloromethane	6.5E+02			6.49E+02		6.49E+02
Dibromomethane	7.3E+03			7.27E+03		7.27E+03
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1.5E+05			1.47E+05		1.47E+05
Ethylbenzene	7.3E+04	6.50E-01	3.60E+00	6.50E-01		6.50E-01
Hexachlorobutadiene	3.1E+01	2.00E-02		2.00E-02		2.00E-02
sopropylbenzene (Cumene)	7.3E+04			7.35E+04		7.35E+04
Methyl acetate	7.3E+05			7.35E+05		7.35E+05
Methyl iodide	1.0E+03			1.03E+03		1.03E+03
Methylcyclohexane	1.0E+06			1.00E+06		1.00E+06
Methylene chloride	7.3E+03 ·	3.82E+00		3.82E+00		3.82E+00
Naphthalene	2.5E+03	1.60E-01	1.60E-01	1.60E-01		1.60E-01

TABLE 12 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SEDIMENTS(1)

	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾					
Chemicals of Interest	Tot Sed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
n-Butylbenzene	6.1E+03			6.12E+03		6.12E+03
n-Propylbenzene	2.9E+04			2.94E+04		2.94E+04
o-Xylene	1.0E+06			1.00E+06		1.00E+06
sec-Butylbenzene	2.9E+04			2.94E+04		2,94E+04
Styrene	1.5E+05	3.72E+00		3.72E+00		3.72E+00
tert-Butyl methyl ether (MTBE)	7.3E+03			7.35E+03		7.35E+03
tert-Butylbenzene	2.9E+04		<u></u> -	2.94E+04		2.94E+04
Tetrachloroethene	1.0E+03	3.10E+00	5.30E-01	5.30E-01		5.30E-01
Toluene	5.9E+04	9.40E-01	6.70E-01	6.70E-01		6.70E-01
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.5E+04			1.47E+04		1.47E+04
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.4E+02			5.45E+02		5.45E+02
Trichloroethene	4.4E+03	1.47E+00	1.60E+00	1.47E+00		1.47E+00
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.2E+05			2.20E+05		2.20E+05
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	1.0E+06			1.00E+06		1.00E+06
Vinyl acetate	7.3E+05			7.35E+05		7.35E+05
Vinyl chloride	3.6E+01	·		3.63E+01		3.63E+01
Xylene (total)	1.5E+05	2.54E+00		2,54E+00		2,54E+00
SVOCs		· ·	'		"	
1,2Diphenylhydrazine/Azobenzen	1.3E+02			1.3E+02		1.30E+02
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	1.5E+04			1.53E+04		. 1.53E+04
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1.3E+03			1.29E+03		1.29E+03
2,4-Dichlorophenol	4.6E+02			4.59E+02		4.59E+02
2,4-Dimethylphenol	3.1E+03			3.06E+03		3.06E+03
2,4-Dinitrophenol	3.1E+02			3.06E+02		3.06E+02
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2.1E+01			2.09E+01		2.09E+01
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	2.1E+01			2.09E+01		2.09E+01
2-Chloronaphthalene	9.9E+03			9.90E+03		9.90E+03
2-Chlorophenol	3.7E+03			3.67E+03		3.67E+03
2-Methylnaphthalene	4.9E+02	7.00E-02	7.00E-02	7.00E-02		7.00E-02
2-Nitroaniline	4.6E+01			4.59E+01		4.59E+01
2-Nitrophenol	3.1E+02			3.06E+02		3.06E+02
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	3.2E+01			3.16E+01		3.16E+01
3-Nitroaniline	4.6E+01	·		4.59E+01		4.59E+01
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	3.1E+02			3.06E+02		3.06E+02
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	9.5E-01		1.30E+00	9.47E-01		9.47E-01
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	7.7E+02			7.65E+02		7.65E+02
4-Chloroaniline	6.1E+02			6.12E+02		6.12E+02
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	9.5E-01			9.47E-01	- 	9.47E-01

TABLE 12 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SEDIMENTS(1)

Chemicals of Interest	Potential Preliminar	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾				
	TotSed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
4-Nitroaniline	3.7E+02			3.74E+02		3.74E+02
4-Nitrophenol	3.1E+02			3.06E+02	·	3.06E+02
Acenaphthene	7.4E+03	1.60E-02	1.60E-02	1.60E-02		1.60E-02
Acenaphthylene	7.4E+03	4.40E-02	4.40E-02	4.40E-02		4.40E-02
Acetophenone	1.5E+04	_		1.53E+04		1.53E+04
Aniline	1.1E+03			1.07E+03		1.07E+03
Anthracene	3.7E+04	8.53E-02	8.53E-02	8.53E-02		8.53E-02
Atrazine (Aatrex)	6.4E+01			6.40E+01		6,40E+01
Benzaldehyde	7.3E+04			7.35E+04		7.35E+04
Benzidine	6.2E-02			6.18E-02	[6.18E-02
Benzo(a)anthracene	1.6E+01	2.61E-01	2.61E-01	2.61E-01		2.61E-01
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.6E+00	4.30E-01	4.30E-01	4.30E-01		4.30E-01
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,6E+01			1.59E+01		1.59E+01
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	3.7E+03			3.71E+03		3.71E+03
Benżo(k)fluoranthene	1.6E+02			1.59E+02		1.59E+02
Benzoic acid	6.1E+05			6.12E+05		6.12E+05
Benzyl alcohol	4.6E+04			4.59E+04		4.59E+04
Biphenyl ·	7.7E+03		1.10E+00	1.10E+00		1.10E+00
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	1.3E+01			1.29E+01		1.29E+01
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	5.0E+01			4.95E+01		4.95E+01
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	2.0E+02			2.03E+02		2.03E+02
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	2.4E+02	1.82E-01	1.82E-01	1.82E-01		1.82E-01
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3.1E+04		1.10E+01	1.10E+01		. 1.10E+01
Caprolactam	7.7E+04			7.65E+04		7.65E+04
Carbazole	7.1E+02			7.10E+02		7.10E+02
Chrysene	1.6E+03	3.84E-01	3.84E-01	3.84E-01		3.84E-01
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.6E+00	6.34E-02	6.34E-02	6.34E-02		6.34E-02
Dibenzofuran	6.1E+02	,	2.00E+00	2.00E+00		2.00E+00
Diethyl phthalate	1.2E+05		6.30E-01	6.30E-01		6.30E-01
Dimethyl phthalate	1.2E+05			1.22E+05	 .	1.22E+05
Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.5E+04		1.10E+01	1.10E+01		1.10E+01
Di-n-octyl phthalate	3.1E+03			3.06E+03		3.06E+03
luoranthene	4.9E+03	6.00E-01	6,00E-01	6.00E-01		6.00E-01
Fluorene	4.9E+03	1.90E-02	1.90E-02	1.90E-02		1.90E-02
Hexachlorobenzene	8.9E+00			8.88E+00		8.88E+00
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	9.2E+02			9.19E+02		9.19E+02
Hexachloroethane	1.5E+02		1.00E+00	1.00E+00		1.00E+00
ndeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1,6E+01			1.59E+01		1.59E+01

TABLE 12 - EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SEDIMENTS⁽¹⁾

	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾					
Chemicals of Interest	TotSed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold ⁽⁵⁾	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Isophorone	1.5E+04			1.50E+04		1.50E+04
Nitrobenzene	7.7E+01			7.65E+01		7.65E+01
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	1.1E+00			1.07E+00		1.07E+00
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	6.3E-01			6.31E-01		6.31E-01
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	9.0E+02			9.01E+02		9.01E+02
o-Cresol	7.7E+03			7.65E+03		7.65E+03
Pentachlorophenol	5.6E+01			5.61E+01		5.61E+01
Phenanthrene	3.7E+03	2.40E-01	2.40E-01	2.40E-01		2.40E-01
Phenol	4.6E+04			4.59E+04		4.59E+04
Pyrene	3.7E+03	6.65E-01	6.65E-01	6.65E-01		6.65E-01
Pyridine	7.3E+02		***	7.35E+02		7.35E+02
Chloride				NV	. NV	NV
Sulfate				NV	NV	NV
Total Moisture			'	· NV	NV	NV
Total Organic Carbon				NV	NV	NV

- 1. All values in mg/kg.
- 2. Values from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan (updated to reflect changes since 2005 where applicable)
- TotSed_{Comb} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for total sediment combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).
- 4. From Table 3-3 of TCEQ "Guidance for Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments at Remediation Sites in Texas".
- 5. From Table 2 of EPA "Ecotox Thresholds" ECO Update January 1996.
- 6. 95% UTL calculated from site-specific background samples.
- 7. Value listed is for total Chlordane.
- 8. NV = No Preliminary Screening Value.

TABLE 13 - DETECTED INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY RI SEDIMENT SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES

Sample Location	Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
IWSE01	6/26/2006	4,4'-DDT	0.00332J ⁽²⁾	0.00119
IWSEUI	0/20/2000			
		Acenaphthene	0.0631J	0.016
	,	Benzo(a)anthracene	0.395	0.261
		Benzo(a)pyrene	0.445	0.43
	*	Chrysene	0.475J	0.384
IWSE03	6/26/2006	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.151	0.0634
		Fluoranthene	0.804J-	· 0.6
		Fluorene	0.046J	0.019
-	,	Phenanthrene	0,508	0.24
		Pyrene	0.862	0.665
1WSE04	6/26/2006	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0694J	0.0634
IWSE05	6/26/2006	Fluorene	0.0241J	0.019
		Acenaphthene	0.0239J	0.016
IWSE07	6/26/2006	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.235	0.0634
		Fluorene	0.0277J	0.019

⁽¹⁾ Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 12 of RI Report.

⁽²⁾ Data qualifiers: J =estimated value. J =estimated value, biased low.

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Preliminary Screening V		
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (^{SW} RBELs) Saltwater Fish Only ⁽³⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁴⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
METALS ⁽⁵⁾		· ·	
Aluminum			NV
Antimony	6.40E-01	,	6.40E-01
Arsenic	1.40E-03	·	1.40E-03
Dissolved Arsenic		7.80E-02	7.80E-02
Barium		2.50E+01	2.50E+01
Beryllium			NV
Boron		, 	NV
Dissolved Cadmium		1.00E-02	J.00E-02
Dissolved Chromium	2.22E+00	1.03E-01	1.03E-01
Dissolved Chromium (VI)		4.96E-02	4.96E-02
Cobalt	·		NV
Dissolved Copper		3.60E-03	3.60E-03
Ferric Iron	·	•••	NV .
Iron			NV
Dissolved Lead	1.69E-02	5.30E-03	5.30E-03
Lithium			NV
Manganese	1.00E-01		1.00E-01
Mercury	2.50E-05	1.10E-03	2.50E-05
Molybdenum	-		NV
Nickel	4.60E+00		4.60E+00
Dissolved Nickel	·	1.31E-02	1.31E-02
Selenium	4.20E+00	1.36E-01	1.36E-01
Dissolved Silver		1.90E-04	1.90E-04
Strontium			NV
Thallium	4.70E-04	2.13E-02	4.70E-04

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES⁽¹⁾

	Potential Preliminary Screening \	·		
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (^{SW} RBELs) Saltwater Fish Only ⁽³⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁴⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value	
Tin			NV	
Titanium			NV	
Vanadium ·			. NV	
Zinc	2.60E+01		2.60E+01	
Dissolved Zinc		8.42E-02	8.42E-02	
PESTICIDES	<u> </u>		NV	
4,4'-DDD	7.00E-06 2.50E-05		7.00E-06	
4,4'-DDE	5.00E-06	1.40E-04	5.00E-06	
4,4'-DDT	5.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	
Aldrin	2.80E-06	1.30E-04	2.80E-06	
alpha-BHC		2.50E-02	2.50E-02	
alpha-Chlordane	2.13E-05		2.13E-05	
beta-BHC		**************************************	NV	
delta-BHC			NV	
Dieldrin		2.00E-06	2.00E-06	
Endosulfan I	8.90E-02	9.00E-06	9.00E-06	
Endosulfan II	8.90E-02	9.00E-06	9.00E - 06	
Endosulfan sulfate	8.90E-02	9.00E-06	9.00E - 06	
Endrin	8.93E-04	2.00E-06	2.00E-06	
Endrin aldehyde	3.00E-04		3.00E - 04	
Endrin ketone			NV	
gamma-BHC (Lindane)		1.60E-05	1.60E-05	
gamma-Chlordane			NV	
Heptachlor	1.77E-06	· 4.00E-06	1.77E-06	
Heptachlor epoxide	7.23E-04	3.60E-06	3.60E-06	
Methoxychlor	1.48E-03	3.00E-05	3.00E-05	

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES⁽¹⁾

	Potential Preliminary Screening \		
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (^{SW} RBELs) Saltwater Fish Only ⁽³⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁴⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Toxaphene	9.00E-06	2.00E-07	2.00E-07
PCBs	8.85E-07 3.00E-05		8.85E-07
Aroclor-1016			NV
Aroclor-1221			NV
Aroclor-1232			NV
Aroclor-1242			NV
Aroclor-1248			NV
Aroclor-1254			NV
Aroclor-1260			NV
VOCs			
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane			NV
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		1.56E+00	1.56E+00
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	4.00E-02	4.51E-01	4.00E-02
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	·	2.75E-01	2.75E-01
1,1-Dichloroethane			NV
1,1-Dichloroethene	·	1.25E+01	1.25E+01
1,1-Dichloropropene			NV
1,2,3-Trichloropropane			NV
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	7.00E-02	2.20E-02	2.20E-02
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		2.17E-01	2.17E-01
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane		***	NV
1,2-Dibromoethane	2.23E-04	·	2.23E-04
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.30E+00	9.90E-02	9.90E-02
1,2-Dichloroethane	4.93E-02	5.65E+00	4.93E-02
1,2-Dichloroethene(Total)		6.80E-01	6.80E-01
1,2-Dichloropropane	1.50E-01	2.40E+00	1.50E-01

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES⁽¹⁾

	Potential Preliminary Screening V		
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (^{SW} RBELs) Saltwater Fish Only ⁽³⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁴⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene			NV
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	9.60E-01	1.42E-01	1.42E-01
1,3-Dichloropropane	1.50E-01		1.50E-01
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.90E-01	9.90E-02	9.90E-02
2,2-Dichloropropane			NV
2-Butanone			NV
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether		,	NV
2-Chlorotoluene			NV
2-Hexanone			NV
4-Chlorotoluene			NV
4-Isopropyltoluene		·	NV
4-Methyl-2-pentanone		6.15E+01	6.15E+01
Acetone		2.82E+02	2.82E+02
Acrolein	2.90E-01	5.00E-03	5.00E-03
Acrylonitrile	7.30E-03 .	2.91E-01	7.30E-03
Benzene	7.08E-02	1.09E-01	7.08E-02
Bromobenzene		<u></u> ·	NV
Bromodichloromethane			NV
Bromoform	1.40E+00	1.22E+00	1.22E+00
Bromomethane		6.00E-01	6.00E-01
Butanol		·	NV
Carbon disulfide			NV
Carbon tetrachloride	5.60E-03	1.50E+00	5.60E-03
Chlorobenzene	9.20E-01	1.05E-01	1.05E-01
Chloroethane			NV .
Chloroform	8.61E-01	4.10E+00	8.61E-01

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES⁽¹⁾

	Potential Preliminary Screening N		
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (^{SW} RBELs) Saltwater Fish Only ⁽³⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁴⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Chloromethane		1.35E+01	1.35E+01
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	·	6.80E-01	6.80E-01
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.07E-01		1.07E-01
Cyclohexane			NV
Dibromochloromethane	4.77E-02		4.77E-02
Dibromomethane			NV
Dichlorodifluoromethane			NV
Ethylbenzene	2.10E+00	2.49E-01	2.49E-01
Hexachlorobutadiene	2.40E-03	3.20E-04	3.20E-04
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)			(NV
m,p-Xylene		·	NV .
Methyl acetate			NV
Methyl iodide			NV
Methylcyclohexane			NV
Methylene chloride	5.90E+00	5.42E+00	5.42E+00
Naphthalene		1.25E-01	1.25E-01
n-Butylbenzene			. NV
n-Propylbenzene			NV ·
o-Xylene			NV
sec-Butylbenzene			NV
Styrene		4.55E-01	. 4.55E-01
tert-Butyl methyl ether (MTBE)	·		NV
tert-Butylbenzene			NV ·
Tetrachloroethene		1.45E+00	1.45E+00
Toluene	1.50E+01	4.80E-01	4.80E-01
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene		6.80E-01	6.80E-01

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Preliminary Screening \	Values (PSVs) from Table 20 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾	
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (^{SW} RBELs) Saltwater Fish Only ⁽³⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁴⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.07E-01		1.07E-01
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene			NV
Trichloroethene		9.70E-01	9.70E-01
Trichlorofluoromethane	,		NV
Trichlorotrifluoroethane			NV
Vinyl acetate			NV
Vinyl chloride	2.77E-01		2.77E-01
Xylene (total)		8.50E-01	8.50E-01
SVOCs		·	
1,2Diphenylhydrazine/Azobenzen	2.00E-03		2.00E-03
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	7.12E-01	1.20E-02	1.20E-02
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.40E-02	6.10E-02	2.40E-02
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2.90E-01		2.90E-01
2,4-Dimethylphenol	8.50E-01		8.50E-01
2,4-Dinitrophenol	5.30E+00	6.70E-01	6.70E-01
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	3.40E-02		3.40E-02
2,6-Dinitrotoluene			NV
2-Chloronaphthalene	1.60E+00		1.60E+00
2-Chlorophenol	1.50E-01	2.65E-01 -	1.50E-01
2-Methylnaphthalene		3.00E-02	3.00E-02
2-Nitroaniline			NV
2-Nitrophenol		1.47E+00	1.47E+00
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	2.80E-04	3.70E-02	2.80E-04
3-Nitroaniline			NV
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol			NV
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether		,	NV

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES⁽¹⁾

	Potential Preliminary Screening \		
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (^{SW} RBELs) Saltwater Fish Only ⁽³⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁴⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol			NV
4-Chloroaniline			NV
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether			NV
4-Nitroaniline			NV
4-Nitrophenol		3.59E-01	3.59E-01
Acenaphthene	9.90E-01	4.04E-02	4.04E-02
Acenaphthylene			NV
Acetophenone			NV
Aniline			NV
Anthracene	4.00E+01	1.80E-04	1.80E-04
Atrazine (Aatrex)			NV
Benzaldehyde		·	NV
Benzidine			NV
Benzo(a)anthracene			NV
Benzo(a)pyrene			NV
Benzo(b)fluoranthene			NV
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene			NV
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		·	NV
Benzoic acid			NV
Benzyl alcohol			NV
Biphenyl	480		NV
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane		`	NV
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether			NV ,
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether			NV
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate			NV
Butyl benzyl phthalate	1.90E+00	1.47E-01	1.47E-01

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Preliminary Screening \		
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (^{SW} RBELs) Saltwater Fish Only ⁽³⁾	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Water ⁽⁴⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Caprolactam		·	NV
Carbazole			NV
Chrysene			NV
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene			NV
Dibenzofuran		6.50E-02	6.50E-02
Diethyl phthalate	4.40E+01	4.42E-01	4.42E-01
Dimethyl phthalate	1.10E+03	5.80E-01	5.80E-01
Di-n-butyl phthalate	4.50E+00	5.00E-03	5.00E-03
Di-n-octyl phthalate	·		NV
Fluoranthene	1.40E-01	2.96E-03	2.96E-03
Fluorene	5.30E+00	5.00E-02	5.00E-02
Hexachlorobenzene			· NV
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1.10E+00	7.00E-05	7.00E-05
Hexachloroethane	1.85E-01	9.40E-03	9.40E-03
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene		′	NV .
Isophorone	9.60E+00	6.50E-01	6.50E-01
m,p-Cresol			NV
Nitrobenzene	1.56E-01	6.68E-02	6.68E-02
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	3.00E-02	1.65E+02	3.00E-02
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	5.10E-03	1.20E-01	5.10E-03
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	6.00E-02	1.65E+02	6.00E-02
o-Cresol	8.74E+00	5.10E-01	5.10E-01
Pentachlorophenol	9.00E-02	9.60E-03	9.60E-03
Phenanthrene		4.60E-03	4.60E-03
Phenol	1.70E+03	2.75E+00	2.75E+00
Pyrene	4.00E+00	2.40E-04	2.40E-04

TABLE 14 - SURFACE WATER EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Preliminary Screening		
Chemicals of Interest	Human Health Surface Water Risk- Based Exposure Limits (SWRBELs) Saltwater Fish Only (3)		Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Pyridine	8.89E+00		8.89E+00
Chloride	·		NV
Sulfate			NV
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)			NV
Total Suspended Solids			NV
Total Organic Carbon			NV
Hardness			NV NV

- 1. All values in mg/L.
- 2. Values from Table 20 of RI/FS Work Plan (updated to reflect changes since 2005 where applicable).
- 3. From TCEQ Aquatic Life Surface Water RBEL Table and Human Health Surface Water RBEL Table updated October 2005, available at http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/assets/public/remediation/trpp/swrbelstable.pdf
- 4. From Table 3-2 of TCEQ "Guidance for Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments at Remediation Sites in Texas."
- 5. Metals values are for total concentrations unless indicated otherwise.
- 6. NV = No Preliminary Screening Value.

TABLE 15 - WETLAND AND POND SEDIMENT EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

Chemicals of Interest	Potential Preliminary	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾				
	Tot Sed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
METALS		•				
Aluminum	1.5E+05			1.5E+05		1.5E+05
Antimony	8.3E+01			8.3E+01	·	8.3E+01
Arsenic	1.1E+02	8.2E+00	8.2E+00	8.2E+00	8.7E+00	8.7E+00
Barium	2.3E+04			2.3E+04	4.6E+02	2.3E+04
Beryllium	2.7E+01			2.7E+01		2.7E+01
Boron	1.1E+05			1.1E+05		1.1E+05
Cadmium	1.1E+03	1.2E+00	1.2E+00	1.2E+00		1.2E+00
Chromium	3.6E+04	8.1E+01	8.1E+01	8.1E+01	2.4E+01	8.1E+01
Chromium (VI)	1.4E+02			1.4E+02		1.4E+02
Cobalt	· 3.2E+04			3.2E+04		3.2E+04
Copper	2.1E+04	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	2.4E+01	3.4E+01
Iron				NV		. NV
Lead	. 5.0E+02	4.7E+01	4.7E+01	4.7E+01	1.8E+01	4.7E+01
Lithium	1.1E+04			1.1E+04	3.6E+01	1.1E+04
Manganese	1.4E+04			1.4E+04	6.5E+02	1:4E+04
Mercury	3.4E+01	1.5E-01	1.5E-01	1.5E-01	3.5E-02	1.5E-01
Molybdenum	. 1.8E+03			1.8E+03	7.4E-01	1.8E+03
Nickel	1.4E+03	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01		2.1E+01
Selenium	2.7E+03			2.7E+03		2.7E+03
Silver	3.5E+02	1.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+00		1.0E+00
Strontium	1.5E+05			1.5E+05		1.5E+05
Thallium	4.3E+01			4.3E+01		4.3E+01
Tin	9.2E+04			9.2E+04		9.2E+04
Titanium	1.0E+06			1.0E+06		1.0E+06
Vanadium	3.3E+02			3.3E+02		3.3E+02
Zinc	7.6E+04	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	2.8E+02	2.8E+02
PESTICIDES	·					
4,4'-DDD	1.2E+02	1.2E-03	1.2E-03	1.2E-03		1.2E-03
4,4' - DDE	8.7E+01	2.1E-03	2.1E-03	2.1E-03		2.1E-03
4,4'-DDT	8.7E+01	1.2E-03	1.2E-03	1.2E-03		1.2E-03

TABLE 15 - WETLAND AND POND SEDIMENT EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Preliminary	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾				
Chemicals of Interest	Tot Sed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Aldrin	8.4E-01			8.4E-01		8.4E-01
alpha-BHC .	4.1E+00			4.1E+00		4.1E+00
alpha-Chlordane	4.1E+01	2.3-03 ⁽⁷⁾		2.3E-03		2.3E-03
beta-BHC	1.4E+01			1.4E+01		1.4E+01
delta-BHC	1.4E+01			1.4E+01		1.4E+01
Dieldrin .	8.9E-01	7.2E-04	7.2E-04	7.2E-04		7.2E-04
Endosulfan I	3.1E+02		2.9E-03	2.9E-03		2.9E-03
Endosulfan II	9.2E+02		1.4E-02	1.4E-02		1.4E-02
Endosulfan sulfate	9.2E+02			9.2E+02		9.2E+02
Endrin	4.6E+01		3.5E-03	3.5E-03		3.5E-03
Endrin aldehyde	4.6E+01			4.6E+01		4.6E+01
Endrin ketone	4.6E+01			4.6E+01		4.6E+01
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0E+01	3.2E-04	3.2E-04	3.2E-04		3.2E-04
gamma-Chlordane	4.1E+01	2.3-03 ⁽⁷⁾		2.3E-03		2.3E-03
Heptachlor	3.2E+00			3.2E+00		3.2E+00
Heptachlor epoxide	1.6E+00			1.6E+00		1.6E+00
Methoxychlor	7.7E+02		1.9E-02	1.9E-02		1.9E-02
Toxaphene	1.3E+01		2.8E-02	2.8E-02		2.8E-02
PCBs	2.3E+00	2.3E-02		2.3E-02		2.3E-02
Aroclor-1016				0.0E+00		0.0E+00
Aroclor-1221				0.0E+00		0.0E+00
Aroclor-1232				0.0E+00 \		0.0E+00
Aroclor-1242				0.0E+00		0.0E+00
Aroclor-1248			·	0.0E+00		0.0E+00
Aroclor-1254		: <u></u>		0.0E+00		0.0E+00
Aroclor-1260				0.0E+00		0.0E+00
VOCs						
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.1E+03			2.1E+03		2.1E+03
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.5E+05	2.6E+00	1.7E-01	I.7E-01		1.7E-01
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.7E+02	6.1E-01	9.4E-01	6.1E-01		6.1E-01
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	9.6E+02	3.0E-01		3.0E-01		3.0E-01

TABLE 15 - WETLAND AND POND SEDIMENT EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Preliminary	Screening Values (PSV Work Plan ⁽²⁾	's) from Table 21 of RI/FS			
Chemicals of Interest	Tot Sed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
1,1-Dichloroethane	7.3E+04			7.3E+04		7.3E+04
1,1-Dichloroethene	3.7E+04	1.5E+01		1.5E+01	`	1.5E+01
1,1-Dichloropropene	5.4E+02			5.4E+02		5.4E+02
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	7.8E+00		·	7.8E+00		7.8E+00
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.5E+03	3.9E-01	9.2E+00	3.9E-01	<u></u>	3.9E-01
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.7E+04	2.2E+00	·	2.2E+00		2.2E+00
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.0E+01	•••		, 1.0E+01		1.0E+01
1,2-Dibromoethane	2.7E+01			2.7E+01		2.7E+01
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	6.6E+04	7.4E-01	3.4E-01	3.4E-01		3.4E-01
1,2-Dichloroethane	6.0E+02	4.3E+00		4.3E+00		4.3E+00
1,2-Dichloropropane	8.0E+02	2.8E+00		2.8E+00		2.8E+00
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	3.7E+04			3.7E+04		3.7E+04
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2.2E+04	3.2E-01	1.7E+00	3.2E-01		3.2E-01
1,3-Dichloropropane	5.4E+02	4.0E-02	400	4.0E-02		4.0E-02
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2.3E+03	7.0E-01	3.5E-01	3.5E-01	~~~	3.5E-01
2,2-Dichloropropane	8.0E+02			8.0E+02		8.0E+02
2-Butanone	4.4E+05			4.4E+05		4.4E+05
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0E+01			5.0E+01		5.0E+01
2-Chlorotoluene	` 3.1E+03			3.1E+03		3.1E+03
2-Hexanone	4.4E+04			4.4E+04		4.4E+04
4-Chlorotoluene	1.5E+04			1.5E+04		1.5E+04
4-Isopropyltoluene	7.3E+04			7.3E+04		7.3E+04
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5.9E+04	4.5E+01		4.5E+01	· ·	4.5E+01
Acetone	6.6E+05	1.7E+02		1.7E+02		1.7E+02
Acrolein	3.7E+02			3.7E+02	`	3.7E+02 .
Acrylonitrile	1.0E+02	1.7E-01		1.7E-01		1.7E-01
Benzene	9.9E+02	1.4E-01	5.7E-02	5.7E-02		5.7E-02
Bromobenzene	1.5E+04			1.5E+04		1.5E+04
Bromodichloromethane	8.8E+02			8.8E+02		8.8E+02
Bromoform	6.9E+03	1.8E+00	6.5E-01	6.5E-01		6.5E-01
Bromomethane	1.0E+03			1.0E+03		1.0E+03

TABLE 15 - WETLAND AND POND SEDIMENT EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Preliminary	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾				
Chemicals of Interest	TotSed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Butanol	7.3E+04			7.3E+04		7.3E+04
Carbon disulfide	7.3E+04			7.3E+04		7.3E+04
Carbon tetrachloride	4.2E+02	3.7E+00	1.2E+00	1.2E+00		1.2E+00
Chlorobenzene	1.5E+04	2.9E-01	8.2E-01	2.9E-01		2.9E-01
Chloroethane	2.9E+05			2.9E+05		2.9E+05 .
Chloroform	7.3E+03	4.3E+00		4.3E+00		4.3E+00
Chloromethane	4.2E+03	8.7E+00		8.7E+00		8.7E+00
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	7.3E+03			7.3E+03		7.3E+03
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	7.3E+01			7.3E+01		7.3E+01
Cyclohexane	1.0E+06			1.0E+06		1.0E+06
Dibromochloromethane	6.5E+02			6.5E+02		6.5E+02
Dibromomethane	7.3E+03			7.3E+03		7.3E+03
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1.5E+05	400		1.5E+05		1.5E+05
Ethylbenzene	7.3E+04	6.5E-01	3.6E+00	6.5E-01		6.5E-01
Hexachlorobutadiene	3.1E+01	2.0E-02		2.0E-02		2.0E-02
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	7.3E+04			7.3E+04		7.3E+04
Methyl acetate	7.3E+05			7.3E+05		7.3E+05
Methyl iodide	1.0E+03			1.0E+03		1.0E+03
Methylcyclohexane	1.0E+06		•••	1.0E+06		1.0E+06
Methylene chloride	7.3E+03	3.8E+00		3.8E+00		3.8E+00
Naphthalene	2.5E+03	1.6E-01	1.6E-01	1.6E-01		1.6E-01
n-Butylbenzene	6.1E+03			6.1E+03		6.1E+03
n-Propylbenzene	2.9E+04			2.9E+04		2.9E+04
o-Xylene	1.0E+06		`	1.0E+06		1.0E+06
sec-Butylbenzene	2.9E+04			2.9E+04		2.9E+04
Styrene	1.5E+05	3.7E+00		3.7E+00		3.7E+00
tert-Butyl methyl ether (MTBE)	7.3E+03			7.3E+03		7.3E+03
tert-Butylbenzene	2.9E+04			2.9E+04		2.9E+04
Tetrachloroethene	1.0E+03	3.1E+00	5.3E-01	5.3E-01	,	5.3E-01
Toluene	5.9E+04	9.4E-01	6.7E-01	6.7E-01		6.7E-01
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.5E+04			1.5E+04		1.5E+04

TABLE 15 - WETLAND AND POND SEDIMENT EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

_	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾			:		•
Chemicals of Interest	TotSed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.4E+02			5.4E+02	<u>·</u>	5.4E+02
Trichloroethene	4.4E+03	1.5E+00	1.6E+00	1.5E+00		1.5E+00
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.2E+05			2.2E+05		· 2.2E+05
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	1.0E+06			1.0E+06		1.0E+06
Vinyl acetate	7.3E+05			7.3E+05		7.3E+05
Vinyl chloride	3.6E+01		ven	3.6E+01		3.6E+01
Xylene (total)	1.5E+05	2.5E+00		2.5E+00		2.5E+00
SVOCs						
1,2Diphenylhydrazine/Azobenzen	1.3E+02			1.3E+02		1.3E+02
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	1.5E+04			1.5E+04		1.5E+04
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1.3E+03			1.3E+03		1.3E+03
2,4-Dichlorophenol	4.6E+02			4.6E+02		4.6E+02
2,4-Dimethylphenol	3.1E+03			3.1E+03		3.1E+03
2,4-Dinitrophenol	3.1E+02	·		3.1E+02		3.1E+02
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2.1E+01	,		2.1E+01		2.1E+01
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	2.1E+01			2.1E+01		2.1E+01
2-Chloronaphthalene	9.9E+03		′	9.9E+03		9.9E+03
2-Chlorophenol	3.7E+03			3.7E+03		3.7E+03
2-Methylnaphthalene	4.9E+02	7.0E-02	7.0E-02	7.0E-02		7.0E-02
2-Nitroaniline	4.6E+01			4.6E+01		4.6E+01
2-Nitrophenol	3.1E+02			3.1E+02		3.1E+02
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	3.2E+01			3.2E+01		3.2E+01
3-Nitroaniline	4.6E+01			4.6E+01		4.6E+01
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	3.1E+02			3.1E+02	·	3.1E+02
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	9.5E-01		1.3E+00	9.5E-01		9.5E-01
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	7.7E+02			7.7E+02		7.7E+02
4-Chloroaniline	6.1E+02			6.1E+02		6.1E+02
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	9.5E-01			9.5E-01	, 	9.5E-01
4-Nitroaniline	3.7E+02			3.7E+02		3.7E+02
4-Nitrophenol	3.1E+02			3.1E+02		3.1E+02
Acenaphthene	7.4E+03	1.6E-02	1.6E-02	1.6E-02		1.6E-02

TABLE 15 - WETLAND AND POND SEDIMENT EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES⁽¹⁾

	Potential Preliminary	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾				
Chemicals of Interest	Tot Sed Comb (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment (4) EPA EcoTox 7 (5)		PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Acenaphthylene	7.4E+03	4.4E-02	4.4E-02	4.4E-02		4.4E-02
Acetophenone	1.5E+04			1.5E+04		1.5E+04
Aniline	1.1E+03			1.1E+03		1.1E+03
Anthracene	3.7E+04	8.5E-02	8.5E-02	8.5E-02		8.5E-02
Atrazine (Aatrex)	6.4E+01			6.4E+01		6.4E+01
Benzaldehyde	7.3E+04		<u></u>	7.3E+04		7.3E+04
Benzidine	6.2E-02			6.2E-02		. 6.2E-02
Benzo(a)anthracene	1.6E+01	2.6E-01	2.6E-01	2.6E-01		2.6E-01
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.6E+00	4.3E-01	4.3E-01	4.3E-01	'	4.3E-01
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.6E+01			1.6E+01		1.6E+01
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	3.7E+03			3.7E+03		3.7E+03
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.6E+02			1.6E+02	·	1.6E+02
Benzoic acid	6.1E+05			6.1E+05		6.1E+05
Benzyl alcohol	4.6E+04			4.6E+04		4.6E+04
Biphenyl	7.7E+03		1.1E+00	1.1E+00		1.1E+00
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	1.3E+01			1.3E+01		1.3E+01
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	5.0E+01			5.0E+01		5.0E+01
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	2.0E+02			2.0E+02		2.0E+02
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	2.4E+02	1.8E-01	1.8E-01	1.8E-01		1.8E-01
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3.1E+04	***	1.1E+01	1.1E+01		1.1E+01
Caprolactam	7.7E+04	*		7.7E+04		7.7E+04
Carbazole	7.1E+02			7.1E+02		7.1E+02
Chrysene	1.6E+03	3.8E-01	3.8E-01	3.8E-01		3.8E-01
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.6E+00	6.3E-02	6.3E-02	6.3E-02		6.3E-02
Dibenzofuran	6.1E+02	~	2.0E+00	2.0E+00		2.0E+00
Diethyl phthalate	1.2E+05	~	6.3E-01	6.3E-01	·	6.3E-01
Dimethyl phthalate	1.2E+05			1.2E+05		1.2E+05
Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.5E+04		1.1E+01	1.1E+01		1.1E+01
Di-n-octyl phthalate	3.1E+03			3.1E+03		3.1E+03
Fluoranthene	4.9E+03	6.0E-01	6.0E-01	6.0E-01		6.0E-01
Fluorene	4.9E+03	1.9E-02	1.9E-02	1.9E-02		1.9E-02

TABLE 15 - WETLAND AND POND SEDIMENT EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES(1)

	Potential Preliminary	Potential Preliminary Screening Values (PSVs) from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan ⁽²⁾				
Chemicals of Interest	Tot Sed _{Comb} (3)	TCEQ Ecological Benchmark for Sediment ⁽⁴⁾	EPA EcoTox Threshold (5)	PSV	Potential Site- Specific Background Values ⁽⁶⁾	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value
Hexachlorobenzene	- 8.9E+00			8.9E+00		8.9E+00
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	9.2E+02			9.2E+02		9.2E+02
Hexachloroethane	1.5E+02		1.0E+00	1.0E+00		1.0E+00
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.6E+01			1.6E+01		1.6E+01
Isophorone	1.5E+04			1.5E+04		1.5E+04
Nitrobenzene	7.7E+01			7.7E+01	'	7.7E+01
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	1.1E+00			1.1E+00		1.1E+00
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	6.3E-01			6.3E-01		6.3E-01
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	9.0E+02			9.0E+02		9.0E+02
o-Cresol	7.7E+03		***	7.7E+03		7.7E+03
Pentachlorophenol	5.6E+01			5.6E+01		5.6E+01
Phenanthrene	3.7E+03	2.4E-01	2.4E-01	2.4E-01		2.4E-01
Phenol	4.6E+04			4.6E+04		4.6E+04
Pyrene	3.7E+03	6.7E-01	6.7E-01	6.7E-01		6.7E-01
Pyridine	7.3E+02			7.3E+02		7.3E+02
Chloride	T			NV	NV	NV .
Sulfate				NV ·	NV ·	NV-
Total Moisture				NV	NV	NV
Total Organic Carbon				NV	NV	NV

- 1. All values in mg/kg.
- 2. Values from Table 21 of RI/FS Work Plan (updated to reflect changes since 2005 where applicable).
- 3. TotSed_{Comb} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for total sediment combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).
- 4. From Table 3-3 of TCEQ "Guidance for Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments at Remediation Sites in Texas".
- 5. From Table 2 of EPA "Ecotox Thresholds" ECO Update January 1996.
- 6. 95% UTL calculated from site-specific background samples.
- 7. Value listed is for total Chlordane.
- 8. NV = No Preliminary Screening Value.

TABLE 16 - DETECTED RI WETLAND SEDIMENT SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES

	-			Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾
Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
NA1SE01	0-0.5	4,4' - DDT	$0.00204J^{(2)}$	0.00119
NA2SE02	0-0.5	4,4'-DDT	0.00194J	0.00119
NA3SE03	0-0.5	4,4' - DDT	0.0016J	0.00119
NA4SE04	0-0.5	4,4' - DDT	0.00454J	0.00119
NB1SE05	0-0.5	Nickel	23.1	20.9
		2-Methylnaphthalene	0.43	0.07
NB2SE06	1-2	Acenaphthene	0.037J	0.016
		Fluorene	0.088	0.019
NB3SE07	0-0.5	4,4'-DDT	0.00186J	0.00119
_		4,4' - DDT	0.00922J+	0.00119
		Acenaphthene	0.113	-0.016
		Anthracene	0.188	0.0853
		Benzo(a)anthracene	0.993	0.261
		Benzo(a)pyrene	1.3J	0.43
	0.05	Chrysene	1.27	0.384
NB4SE08		Copper	39.6	34
NB4SEU8	0-0.5	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.337J-	0.0634
		Fluoranthene ·	2.17	0.6
		Fluorene	0.127	0.019
		Lead	88.1	46.7
·		Phenanthrene	1.3	0.24
		Pyrene	1.64J -	0.665
·		Zinc	601	280
NC3SE11	0-0.5	4,4'-DDT	0.00143J	0.00119
NC4SE12	0-0.5	4,4' - DDT	0.00468J+	0.00119

TABLE 16 - DETECTED RI WETLAND SEDIMENT SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES

Samula Lagation	Sample Depth (ft)	Chamical of Interest	Composition (in all sa)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾
Sample Location	Sample Depth (1t)	<u> </u>	Concentration (mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
		4,4'-DDT	0.00254J+	0.00119
		Arsenic	12.8	8.66
NF4SE13	0-0.5	Copper	35.7	34
		Lead	64.7	46.7
		Nickel	27.7	20.9
		Zinc	903	280
NG1SE14	0-0.5	Nickel	23.8	20.9
NG2SE15	0-0.5	4,4'-DDT	0.001 8 9J	0.00119
NG4SE17	0-0.5	Dieldrin	0.00266	0.000715
NU43E1/	0-0.3	Zinc	255	280
-	0-0.5	Acenaphthylene	0.346J	0.044
		Anthracene	0.241J	0.0853
AWGED2		Benzo(a)pyrene	0.631J	0.43
2WSED3		Chrysene	2.73	0.384
,		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2.83	0.0634
		Pyrene	0.729J	0.665
		4,4'-DDE	0.00256J	0.00207
		Acenaphthylene	0.545J	0.044
		Anthracene	0.334J	0.0853
		Benzo(a)pyrene	0.972	0.43
2WSED4	0-0.5	Chrysene	4.05	0.384
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2.91	0.0634
		Dieldrin	0.00211J	0.000715
		Nickel	21.3	20.9
		Pyrene	1.18	0.665
		Acenaphthylene	0.139J	0.044
2WSED5	0-0.5	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.83	0.0634

TABLE 16 - DETECTED RI WETLAND SEDIMENT SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES

		٠.		Extent Evaluation Comparison Value(1)
Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
2WSED9	0-0.5	4,4'-DDT	0.00206J	0.00119
2 W SED9	0-0.3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.129	0.0634
2WSED10	0-0.5	4,4' - DDT	0.0015J	0.00119
2WSED12	0-0.5	4,4'-DDT	0.00212J	0.00119
<u>- </u>		Chrysene	0.39J	0.384
2WSED15	0-0.5	Copper	49	34
2 W SED 13	0-0.3	Lead	50	46.7
	·	Zinc	539	280
		Acenaphthene	0.133	0.016
		Anthracene	0.257	0.0853
		Benzo(a)anthracene	0.724	0.261
		Benzo(a)pyrene	0.618	0.43
		Chrysene	0.743	0.384
2WSED17	0-0.5	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.312	0.0634
2 WSEDI /	0-0.3	Fluoranthene	1.43	0.6
		Fluorene	0.139	0.019
		Lead	237	46.7
		Phenanthrene	1.18	0.24
		Pyrene	1.34	0.665
		Zinc	404	280
3WSED9	0-0.5	Zinc	319 J	280

⁽¹⁾ Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 22 of RI Report.

⁽²⁾ Data Qualifiers: J = estimated value; J- = estimated value, biased low; J+ = estimated value, biased high.

TABLE 17 - DETECTED RI WETLAND SURFACE WATER SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES

Sample Location	Chemical of Interest	Total or Dissolved	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/L)
	Acrolein	Total	0.00929J ⁽²⁾	0.005
2WSW1	Copper	Dissolved	0.011J	0.0036
	Mercury	Total	0.00004J	0.000025
	Copper	Dissolved	0.0053J	0.0036
2WSW2	Manager	Dissolved	0.00011J	0.000025
	Mercury	Total	0.00007J	0.000025
_	Copper	Dissolved	0.0068J	0.0036
2WSW6	Managanaga	Total	0.34	0.1
	Manganese	Dissolved	0.33	0.1

Notes:

(1) Extent Evaluation Comparision Values from Table 14 of RI Report.

(2) Data Qualifier: J = estimated value.

TABLE 18 - DETECTED RI POND SEDIMENT SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES

Sample Location	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/kg)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/kg)
SPSE01	Zinc	614	280
SPSE02	Zinc	813	280
SPSE03	4,4'-DDT	0.00157J ⁽²⁾	0.00119
Srseus	Zinc	999	280

- (1) Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 22 of RI Report.
- (2) Data Qualifier: J = estimated value.

TABLE 19 - DETECTED RI POND SURFACE WATER SAMPLE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING EXTENT EVALUATION COMPARISON VALUES

Sample Location	Chemical of Interest	Total or Dissolved	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/L)
	Arsenic	Total	0.013J ⁽²⁾	0.0014
FWPSW01	Silver	Dissolved	0.0027J	0.00019
	Thallium	Total	0.0077J	0.00047
EWDGW02	Arsenic	Total	0.012J	0.0014
FWPSW02	Silver	Dissolved	0.0021J	0.00019
EMDOMAS	Silver	Dissolved	0.0029J	0.00019
FWPSW03	Thallium	Total	0.00 6 2J	0.00047
	Manganese	Total	1.29	• 0.1
CDCW01	Manganese	Dissolved	1.06	0.1
SPSW01	Silver	Dissolved	0.00095J	0.00019
	Thallium	Dissolved	0.0014J	0.00047
	Manganese	Total	1.44	0.1
CDCIVIO2	Manganese	Dissolved	0.89	0.1
SPSW02	Silver	Dissolved	0.00094J	0.00019
	Thallium	Dissolved	0.0032J	0.00047
	Manganese	Total	0.82	0.1
CDCHV02	Manganese	Dissolved	0.74	0.1
SPSW03	Silver	Dissolved	0.0014J	0.00019
	Thallium	Dissolved	0.0019J	0.00047

Notes:

(1) Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 14 of RI Report.

(2) Data Qualifier: J = estimated value.

Sample Location	Sample	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/L)
Sample Location	Date			,
		Chromium	0.14J	0.1
NB4PZ01	8/3/2006	Endosulfan II	0.000021J ⁽²⁾	0.000009
3,2,120	0,9,2000	Nickel	0.14J	0.013
		Silver	0.0088J	0.00019
NC3PZ02	8/2/2006	Chromium	0.16	0.1
	0,2,2000	Silver	0.017J	0.00019
		Benzene	0.657	0.11
ND1PZ03	8/1-2/2006	Endosulfan II	0.0000103J	0.000009
ND11 203	8/1-2/2000	Silver	0.0099J ·	0.00019
		Vinyl chloride	1.22	0.2
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	15.4	1.6
		1,1-Dichloroethene	23.5	0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	25.5J-	0.029
•		1,2-Dichloroethane	58.8	0.5
		1,2-Dichloropropane	3.45J	0.5
		4,4'-DDE	0.00027	0.00014
	8/3/2006	Benzene	5.39J	0.11
		Chromium	0.15J	0.1
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	13.4	7 ,
		Dieldrin	0.0000264J	0.000002
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.00016J	0.000016
•		Methylene chloride	300	0.5 -
		Silver	0.012J	0.00019
) may 47704		Tetrachloroethene	20.5	0.5
ND2MW01		Trichloroethene	84	0.5
		1,1-Dichloroethene	2.92	. 0.7
		1,2-Dichloroethene(Total)	. 19.2	0.68
	11/8/2007	Benzene	0.518J	0.11
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.2	7
		Vinyl chloride	0.331J	0.2
		1,1-Dichloroethene	2.35	0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.374J	0.029
		1,2-Dichloroethane	1.25	0.5
		1,2-Dichloroethene(Total)	12.5	0.68
	6/18/2008	Benzene	0.375J	0.11
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	12.5	7.
		Methylene chloride	2.88	0.5
		Vinyl chloride	0.978J	0.2

	Sample			Extent Evaluation Comparison	
Sample Location	Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/L)	
<u>-</u>		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2.25	1.6	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.497J-	0.029	
		Anthracene	0.000832J	0.00018	
	0/2/2004	Chromium	0.15J	0.1	
	8/3/2006	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.00019J	0.000016	
		Silver	0.0063J	0.00019	
		Tetrachloroethene	1.92	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	6.04	0.5	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	14	1.6	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1.57	0.029	
		1,2-Dichloroethene(Total)	9.37	0.68	
ND3MW02	11/8/2007	Benzene	0.158J	0.11	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	9.37	7	
		Tetrachloroethene	2.1	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	17.7	0.5	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	42	1.6	
		1,1-Dichloroethene	0.975J	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	3.86J	0.029	
	6/18/2008	1,2-Dichloroethene(Total)	13.6	0.68	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	13.6	7	
,		Tetrachloroethene	34.8	0.5	
		Toluene	0.691J	0.48	
		Trichloroethene	76	0.5	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	156	1.6	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	44.3J	0.029	
		1,2-Dichloroethane	328	0.5	
	6/5/2007	Endosulfan II	0.00012J	0.000009	
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.00153	0.000016	
		Methylene chloride	1230	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	61.2J	0.5	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	195	1.6	
		1,1-Dichloroethene	22J	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	53.1J	0.029	
	11/8/2007	1,2-Dichloroethane	292	0.5	
ND3MW29		Methylene chloride	1100	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	69.4J	0.5	
	-	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	234	1.6	
		1,1-Dichloroethene	21.3J	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	44.4J	0.029	
		1,2-Dichloroethane	347	0.5	
		1,2-Dichloroethene(Total)	24.5J	0.68	
•	6/18/2008	Benzene	5.92J	0.11	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	24.5J	7	
		Methylene chloride	1100	0.5	
		Tetrachloroethene	12.93	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	135	0.5	

	Sample			Extent Evaluation Comparison
Sample Location	Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/L)
-		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	62.7	1.6
		1,1-Dichloroethene	29.2	0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	28.2	0.029
		1,2-Dichloropropane	3.36J	0.5
		Benzene	8.24J	0.11
		Carbon tetrachloride	7.58J	0.5
ND3PZ04	7/31/2006	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	124	7
		Heptachlor epoxide	0.000025	0.0000036
		Silver	0.005J	0.00019
		Tetrachloroethene	7.86J	0.5
		Toluene	4.05J	0.48
		Trichloroethene	31.7	0.5
		Vinyl chloride	5.09J	0.2
ND4MW03	8/2/2006	Silver	0.013	0.00019
		Chromium	0.11J	0.1
NE1MW04	8/3/2006	Endosulfan II	0.0000138J	0.000009
		Silver	0.014J	0.00019
		Anthracene	0.00138J	0.00018
•		Ethylbenzene	0.74	0.25
	0/2/2006	Naphthalene	0.322	0.13
NIE2N (IN/05	8/2/2006	Phenanthrene	0.00638	0.0046
NE3MW05		Pyrene	0.000517J	0.00024
	\	Silver	0.001J	0.00019
	11/7/2007	Ethylbenzene	0.273	0.25
	11/7/2007	Naphthalene	0.243	0.13
		Chromium	0.13J	0.11
NF1PZ05	8/3/2006	Endosulfan II	0.0000148J	0.000009
		Silver	0.0085J	0.00019
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.214	0.029
		Endosulfan sulfate	0.0000156J	0.000009
NF2MW06	8/3/2006	Methylene chloride	0.944	0.5
		Silver .	0.0032J	0.00019
	l	Trichloroethene	0.506	0.5
NF3PZ06	8/1/2006	Nickel	, 0.084	0.013
NESEZUO	6/1/2006	Silver	0.011J	0.00019
		Chromium	0.14J	0.1
S A 4D707	9/2/2006	Endosulfan II	0.0000309J	0.000009
SA4PZ07	8/3/2006	Nickel	0.022J	0.013
		Silver	0.016J	0.00019
SB4MW07	8/1/2006	Silver	0.03J	0.00019

Sample Location	Sample Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value ⁽¹⁾ (mg/L)
SD3PZ08	7/31/2006	Chromium	0.15	0.1
3D3FZ06	//31/2000	Silver	0.012J	0.00019
SE1MW08	8/2/2006	Silver	0.011	0.00019
SE6MW09	7/31/2006	Silver	0.0024J	0.00019
SF5MW10	8/1/2006	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.000024J	0.000016
3F3MIW.10	6/4/2007	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.000042J	0.000016
SF6MW11	7/31/2006	Silver	0.0099J	0.00019
SF7MW12	7/31/2006	Silver	0.0044J	0.00019
SG2MW13	8/1/2006	Silver	0.015J	0.00019
SH7MW14	7/31/2006	Silver	0.0028J	0.00019
·		Endosulfan sulfate	0.000104	0.000009
SJ1MW15	8/2/2006	Heptachlor epoxide	0.0000201J	0.0000036
		Silver	0.0088	0.00019
SJ7MW16	7/31/2006	Silver	0.0048J	0.00019
SL8MW17	8/3/2006	Silver	0.028J	0.00019

- (1) Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 28 of RI Report.
- (2) Data qualifiers: J = estimated value. J- = estimated value, biased low.

TABLE 21 - ZONE B GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATIONS

Sample Location	Sample Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value (mg/L) ¹
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000155 <0.000226	1.6 0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	< 0.000151	0.029
		1,2-Dichloroethane	0.00157J ⁽²⁾	0.5
		1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0001	0.5
		4,4'-DDE	<0.0000195	0.6
		Anthracene	<0.000102	2,200
		Benzene	<0.000184	0.5
		Carbon tetrachloride	< 0.000124	0.5
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.00431J	. 7
		Dieldrin	<0.00000425	0.013
		Endosulfan II	<0.000018	44
NDAMWAR	(15/2007	Endosulfan sulfate	<0.0000016	44
ND4MW24B	6/5/2007	Ethylbenzene	< 0.000077	70
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	<0.00000125	0.02
		Heptachlor epoxide	<0.000002	0.02
,		Methylene chloride	0.00437J	0.5
·		Naphthalene	<0.000053	57
		Nickel	<0.0009	15
		Phenanthrene	< 0.000137	220
		Pyrene	<0.00009	220
		Tetrachloroethene	0.000881J	0.5
		Thallium	<0.0038	0.2
		Toluene .	<0.000093	100
		Trichloroethene	0.00203J	0.5
		Vinyl chloride	< 0.000163	0.2
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	64 ⁽³⁾	1.6
	٠	1,1-Dichloroethene	10.2J	0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	45.7	0.029
		1,2-Dichloroethane	176	0.5
		1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.499	0.5
		Anthracene	< 0.000104	2,200
		Benzene	<0.921	0.5
		Carbon tetrachloride	<0.621	0.5
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.768	. 7
NESS ANISOD	12/2/2005	Ethylbenzene	< 0.387	70
NE3MW30B	12/3/2007	Methylene chloride	738	0.5
		Naphthalene	<1.84	57
		Nickel	<0.00084	15
		Phenanthrene	0.00576	220
		Pyrene	<0.000092	220
		Tetrachloroethene	23.8J	0.5
		Thallium	< 0.0038	0.2
[Toluene	<0.466	100
	,	Trichloroethene	170	0.5
		Vinyl chloride	<0.817	0.2

TABLE 21 - ZONE B GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATIONS

Sample Location	Sample Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value (mg/L) ¹	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.000155	1.6	
		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000226	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	< 0.000151	0.029	
		1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.000184	0.5	
		Benzene	< 0.000184	0.5	
NE4MW31B	:6/18/2008	Carbon tetrachloride	< 0.000124	0.5	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.000423J	7	
		Methylene chloride	0.00218J	0.5	
		Tetrachloroethene	<0.000081	0.5	
	·	Trichloroethene	<0.000123	0.5	
		Vinyl chloride	< 0.000163	0.2	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.000155	1.6	
		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000226	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.000151	0.029	
		1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.000184	0.5	
	1	1,2-Dichloropropane	< 0.0001	0.5	
		4,4'-DDE	< 0.00000195	0.6	
		Anthracene	< 0.000102	2200	
		Benzene	< 0.000184	0.5	
		Carbon tetrachloride	<0.000124	0.5	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.000154	7	
		Dieldrin	< 0.00000425	0.013	
	1	Endosulfan II	<0.0000018	44	
NG3MW25B	6/6/2007	Endosulfan sulfate	<0.0000016	44	
1405141 44 25 15	0/0/2007	Ethylbenzene	< 0.000077	70	
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	<0.00000125	0.02	
		Heptachlor epoxide	<0.000002	0.02	
		Methylene chloride	< 0.000675	0.5	
		Naphthalene	<0.000053	57	
		Nickel '	<0.0009	15	
		Phenanthrene	< 0.000137	220	
		Pyrene	<0.00009	220	
		Tetrachloroethene	<0.000081	0.5	
		Thallium	<0.0038	. 0.2	
		Toluene	< 0.000093	100	
		Trichloroethene	<0.000123	0.5	
		Vinyl chloride	< 0.000163	0.2	

TABLE 21 - ZONE B GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATIONS

Sample Location	Sample Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value (mg/L) ¹
,		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 0.000155	1.6
		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000226	0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	< 0.000151	0.029
		1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.000184	0.5
		1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0001	0.5
		4,4'-DDE	< 0.00000195	0.6
		Anthracene	< 0.000102	2200
		Benzene	<0.000184	0.5
		Carbon tetrachloride	< 0.000124	0.5
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.000154	7
		Dieldrin	< 0.00000425	0.013
		Endosulfan II	< 0.0000018	44 '
OMW27B	C/4/2007	Endosulfan sulfate	< 0.0000016	44
OMW2/B	6/4/2007	Ethylbenzene	< 0.000077	70
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	< 0.00000125	0.02
·		Heptachlor epoxide	< 0.000002	0.02
		Methylene chloride	< 0.000774	0.5
		Naphthalene	< 0.000053	57
		Nickel	< 0.00045	15
		Phenanthrene	< 0.000137	220
		Pyrene	< 0.00009	220
		Tetrachloroethene	<0.000081	0.5
		Thallium	< 0.0019	0.2
,		Toluene	< 0.000093	100
		Trichloroethene	< 0.000123	0.5
		Vinyl chloride	< 0.000163	0.2

- (1) Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 28 of RI Report (human health PSVs only).
- (2) Data qualifiers: J =estimated value.
- (3) Bolded values and detection limits exceed extent evaluation comparison value.

TABLE 22 - ZONE C GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATIONS

Sample Location	Sample Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value (mg/L) ¹	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.709	20	
•		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000226	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.321	0.029	
		1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.000184	0.5	
		'	0.0459J ⁽²⁾		
	6/18/2008	Benzene		0.5	
	0/18/2008	Carbon tetrachloride	<0.000124	0.5	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	4.62	7	
		Methylene chloride	<0.000104	0.5	
		Tetrachloroethene	1.35 ⁽³⁾	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	1.89	0.5	
		Vinyl chloride	<0.000163	0.2	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.18	20	
		1,1-Dichloroethene	0.0379	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.219	0.029	
		1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.0018	0.5	
		Benzene	0.0548	0.5	
	7/31/2008	Carbon tetrachloride	< 0.00312	0.5	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	3.27	7	
		Methylene chloride	<0.00192	0.5	
		Tetrachloroethene	<0.00306	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	<0.00366	0.5	
		Vinyl chloride	<0.00230	0.2	
NE4MW32C		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.00096	20	
		1,1-Dichloroethene	0.00177J	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.0119	0.029	
i		1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.00009	0.5	
		Benzene	0.0012J	0.5	
	9/30/2008	Carbon tetrachloride	<0.000156	0.5	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.168	7	
		Methylene chloride	<0.000096	0.5	
		Tetrachloroethene	0.00648	0,5	
		Trichloroethene	0.00639	0.5	
	•	Vinyl chloride	< 0.000155	0.2	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.000096	20	
	,	1,1-Dichloroethene	0.00143J	0.7	
	,	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.0042J	0.029	
		1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.00009	0.5	
		Benzene	0.00141J	0.5	
	1/13/2009	Carbon tetrachloride	< 0.000156	0.5	
,		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.112	7	
		Methylene chloride	<0.00096	0.5	
		Tetrachloroethene	<0.000153	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	0.0341	0.5	
		Vinyl chloride	<0.00155	0.2	
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane			
			<0.00096	20	
		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000201	0.7	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.000091	0.029	
•		1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.000090	0.5	
		Benzene	<0.000065	0.5	
NG3CPT1	7/31/2008	Carbon tetrachloride	<0.000156	0.5	
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.000162	7	
		Methylene chloride	<0.000096	0.5	
		Tetrachloroethene	< 0.000153	0.5	
		Trichloroethene	< 0.000118	0.5	
	l .	Vinyl chloride	< 0.000155	0.2	

TABLE 22 - ZONE C GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATIONS

Sample Location	Sample Date	Chemical of Interest	Concentration (mg/L)	Extent Evaluation Comparison Value (mg/L) ¹
	·	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.000096	20
		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000201	0.7
	`	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.000091	0.029
		1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.000090	0.5
		Benzene	< 0.000065	0.5
NE4CPT2	7/31/2008	Carbon tetrachloride	<0.000156	0.5
	,	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.000162	7
		Methylene chloride	<0.000096	0.5
		Tetrachloroethene	< 0.000153	0.5
		Trichloroethene	<0.000118	. 0.5
		Vinyl chloride	<0.000155	. 0.2
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0,000096	20
		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000201	0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.000091	0.029
		1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.000090	0.5
		Benzene	<0.000065	0.5
NC2CPT3	7/31/2008	Carbon tetrachloride	< 0.000156	0.5
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.000162	7
		Methylene chloride	<0.000096	0.5
		Tetrachloroethene	< 0.000153	0.5
		Trichloroethene	<0.000118	0.5
		Vinyl chloride	< 0.000155	0.2
	,	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.000096	20
		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000201	0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.000091	0.029
,		1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.000090	0.5
		Benzene	<0.000065	0.5
OCPT4	7/31/2008	Carbon tetrachloride	<0.000156	. 0.5
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.000162	7
		Methylene chloride	<0.000096	0.5
	1	Tetrachloroethene	< 0.000153	0.5
		Trichloroethene	< 0.000118	0.5
		Vinyl chloride	< 0.000155	0.2
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.000096	20
		1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.000201	0.7
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.000091	0.029
		1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.000090	0.5
•		Benzene	<0.000065	. 0.5
OCPT5	1/13/2009	Carbon tetrachloride	< 0.000156	0.5
		cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.000162	7
		Methylene chloride	<0.000096	0.5
		Tetrachloroethene	< 0.000153	0.5
		Trichloroethene	< 0.000118	0.5
		Vinyl chloride	< 0.000155	0.2

⁽¹⁾ Extent Evaluation Comparison Values from Table 28 of RI Report (human health PSVs only).

⁽²⁾ Data qualifiers: J = estimated value.

⁽³⁾ Bolded values exceed extent evaluation comparison value.

TABLE 23
EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS (mg/kg)
SOUTH AREA SURFACE SOIL*

		Max	Min		EPA Region 6 Soil				# of Detects/#
Chemical of Interest*	Average	Detection	Detection	TotSoil _{Comb} (1)	Screening Criteria (2)		95% UCL	Statistic Used (3)	of Samples
2-Methylnaphthalene	2.97E-02	5.01E-01	1.06E-02	2.48E+03		\vdash	7.90E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	22 of 83
4,4'-DDD	3.07E-03	2.43E-02	2.64E-03	1.04E+02	1.10E+01	7	2.70E-04	median	5 of 83
4,4'-DDE	1.92E-03	6.93E-02	4.28E-04	7.32E+01	7.80E+00	 	7.52E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	17 of 83
4,4'-DDT	3.89E-03	6.25E-02	2.81E-04	6.84E+01	7.80E+00	-	1.03E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	37 of 83
Acenaphthene	6.08E-02	1.69E+00	1.13E-02	3.72E+04	3.30E+04	-	2.00E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	26 of 83
Acenaphthylene	4.55E-02	9.35E-01	1.84E-02	3.72E+04		┢	1.21E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	19 of 83
Aluminum	5.34E+03	1.52E+04	4.14E+02	5.70E+05	1.00E+05	\vdash	5.95E+03	95% Student's-t	83 of 83
Anthracene	9.71E-02	2.46E+00	1.12E-02	1.86E+05	1.00E+05	┰	2.99E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	37 of 83
Antimony	1.65E+00	5.14E+00	2.00E-01	3.06E+02	4.50E+02	├	2.24E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	72 of 83
Aroclor-1254	1.46E-01	7.98E+00	3.34E-03	7.10E+00	8.30E-01		7.64E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	13 of 85
Arsenic	3.74E+00	2.43E+01	2.60E-01	1.96E+02	1.80E+00	-	6.49E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	71 of 83
			1.86E+01			<u> </u>			
Barium	3.45E+02	2.18E+03		8.90E+04	7.90E+04	—	5.84E+02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	83 of 83
Benzo(a)anthracene	3.57E-01	5.02E+00	2.86E-02	2.36E+01	2.30E+00		9.03E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	30 of 83
Benzo(a)pyrene	4.53E-01	4.57E+00	1.03E-02	2.37E+00	2.30E-01		1.09E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	65 of 83
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.88E-01	5.42E+00	4.08E-02	2.36E+01	2.30E+00		1.10E+00	95% KM (Chebyshev)	61 of 83
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	3.04E-01	4.24E+00	9.89E-03	1.86E+04	-		7.89E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	51 of 83
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	2.44E-01	4.25E+00	1.95E-02	2.37E+02	2.30E+01		6.58E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	33 of 83
Beryllium	4.08E-01	4.60E+00	1.40E-02	2.47E+02	2.20E+03		7.68E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	82 of 83
Boron	5.56E+00	5.44E+01	2.43E+00	1.90E+05	1.00E+05		7.07E+00	97.5% KM (Bootstrap)	34 of 83
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	1.90E-02	2.97E-01	1.29E-02	1.00E+04	2.40E+02	~	1.25E-02	median	6 of 83
Cadmium	4.69E-01	9.71E+00	2.30E-02	8.52E+02	5.60E+02	1	1.25E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	50 of 83
Carbazole	6.20E-02	1.54E+00	1.04E-02	9.54E+02	9.60E+01	\vdash	1.95E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	29 of 83
Chromium	1.61E+01	1.36E+02	3.37E+00	5.71E+04	5.00E+02	\vdash	2.68E+01	97.5% Chebyshev	83 of 83
Chrysene	4.09E-01	4.87E+00	9.32E-03	2.36E+03	2.30E+02		9.84E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	56 of 83
Cobalt	3.71E+00	1.60E+01	4.90E-02	2.70E+02	2.10E+03		5.25E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	82 of 83
Copper	2.80E+01	2.16E+02	1.55E+00	3.69E+04	4.20E+04		5.22E+01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	83 of 83
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.87E-01	1.64E+00	6.39E-02	2.37E+00	2.30E-01	\vdash	2.45E-01	95% KM (Bootstrap)	36 of 83
Dibenzofuran	3.41E-02	8.21E-01	1.67E-02	2.73E+03	1.70E+03	1	7.23E-02	95% KM (BCA)	17 of 83
Dieldrin	1.40E-03	2.05E-02	2.43E-04	1.14E+00	1.20E-01	-	3.14E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	21 of 83
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	9.38E-02	7.53E-01	3.68E-02	1.62E+04	6.80E+04	_	1.25E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	9 of 83
Endosulfan Sulfate	2.09E-03	7.13E-02	4.56E-04	4.09E+03	- 0.002.04	┼	4.21E-03	95% KM (BCA)	17 of 83
Endrin Aldehyde	8.82E-03	7.38E-02	4.97E-04	2.04E+02		\vdash	8.72E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	22 of 83
Endrin Ketone	2.25E-03	2.00E-02	4.69E-04	1.77E+02		_	4.41E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	18 of 83
Fluoranthene	8.00E-01	1.42E+01	1.33E-02	2.48E+04	2.40E+04	\vdash	2.14E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	59 of 83
Fluorene	5.18E-02	1.11E+00	9.45E-03	2.48E+04	2.60E+04	┰	1.57E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	28 of 83
gamma-Chlordane	1.23E-03	1.56E-02	7.10E-04	5.10E+01		-	2.90E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 83
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	4.83E-01	6.49E+00	6.34E-02	2.37E+01	2.30E+00	_	9.31E-01	95% KM (Chebyshev)	63 of 83
Iron	1.63E+04	7.71E+04	3.45E+03	2.072.01	1.00E+05	\vdash	2.40E+04	97.5% Chebyshev	83 of 83
Lead	6.96E+01	6.43E+02	2.82E+00	1.60E+03	8.00E+02	╁──	1.47E+02	97.5% Chebyshev	83 of 83
Lithium	7.86E+00	2.80E+01	6.50E-01	1.90E+03	2.30E+04		1.47 E+02		83 of 83
	2.57E+02	8.92E+02	5.93E+01	2.41E+04	3.50E+04	\vdash	2.81E+02	97.5% Chebyshev 95% Student's-t	83 of 83
Manganese						⊢			
Mercury	2.22E-02	6.60E-01	3.20E-03	3.26E+00 4.51E+03	3.40E+02	—	7.42E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	37 of 83 71 of 83
Molybdenum	1.32E+00	8.42E+00	9.80E-02		5.70E+03	⊢	2.40E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	
Nickel	1.16E+01	3.67E+01	2.84E+00	7.94E+03	2.30E+04	┼	1.50E+01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	83 of 83
Phenanthrene	5.13E-01	1.26E+01	1.39E-02	. 1.86E+04	2.205.04	⊢	1.06E+04	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	57 of 83
Pyrene	5.32E-01	8.47E+00	1.21E-02	1.86E+04	3.20E+04	┼-	1.36E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	57 of 83 83 of 83
Strontium	7.06E+01	5.27E+02	1.65E+01 5.20E-01	4.91E+05 3.97E+05	1.00E+05	\vdash	1.01E+02	95% Chebyshev 97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	23 of 83
Tin Titanium •	8.06E-01 2.98E+01	4.95E+00 6.45E+02	1.15E+01	3.97E+05 1.00E+06		\vdash	1.31E+00 6.30E+01	97.5% KM (Chebysnev) 95% Chebyshev	83 of 83
Vanadium •	1.38E+01	4.56E+01	5.42E+00	2,29E+03	1.10E+03	₩-	1.80E+01	97.5% Chebyshev	83 of 83
ivaliauldM						1	1.00=+01		
Zinc	6.01E+02	4.77E+03	1.23E+01	2,45E+05	1.00E+05		1.06E+03	97.5% Chebyshev	B1 of 83

Notes:

* Surface soil was collected from 0 to 0.5 ft. below ground surface.

* Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a

maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

(i) - TeSoil_{Comb} PCL = TCEQ protective concentration Level for 30 acre source area Commercial/Industrial total soil combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).

^{(2) -} From EPA's "Region 6 Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels 2004-2005". Industrial Outdoor Worker.

(3) - Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA).

TABLE 24 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS (mg/kg) SOUTH AREA SOIL*

Observation 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		Max	Min	Total (1)	EPA Region 6 Soil	05011101	O4-41-41- (4)	# of Detects/#
Chemical of Interest*	Average	Detection	Detection	Tot Soil Comb (1)	Screening Criteria (2)	95% UCL	Statistic Used (3)	of Samples
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	9.89E-02	4.36E+00	2.67E-04	8.32E+01	7.80E+01	5.56E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	9 of 83
2-Butanone	3.29E-03	2.26E-02	9.92E-04	7.26E+04	3.40E+04	4.14E-03	95% KM (Bootstrap)	4 of 83
2-Hexanone	1.65E-03	2.07E-02	1.09E-03	7.92E+01	***	3.63E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 83
2-Methylnaphthalene	6.97E-02	7.21E+00	1.06E-02	2.48E+03		1.60E-01	95% KM (BCA)	32 of 166
4,4'-DDD	7.76E-03	1.12E+00	3.69E-04	1.04E+02	1.10E+01	5.08E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	21 of 166
4,4'-DDE	1.58E-03	6.93E-02	4.28E-04	7.32E+01	7.80E+00	2.81E-03	95% KM (BCA)	22 of 166
4,4'-DDT	3.75E-03	1.13E-01	2.81E-04	6.84E+01	7.80E+00	9.27E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	68 of 166
Acenaphthene	4.33E-02	1.69E+00	1.13E-02	3.72E+04	3.30E+04	1.16E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	35 of 166
Acenaphthylene	4.84E-02	1.20E+00	1.72E-02	3.72E+04	1.00E+05	7.19E-02	95% KM (BCA)	37 of 166
Acetone	3.70E-02	1.60E-01	3.10E-02	8.11E+03		5.41E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	10 of 83
Aluminum	6.45E+03	1.57E+04	4.14E+02	5.70E+05	1.00E+05	8.20E+03	97.5% Chebyshev	166 of 166
Anthracene	8.89E-02	2.46E+00	1.12E-02	1.86E+05	1.00E+05	1.24E-01	95% KM (BCA)	65 of 166
Antimony	1.45E+00	5.51E+00	2.00E-01	3.06E+02	4.50E+02	1.87E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	144 of 166
Aroclor-1254	2.16E-01	1.15E+01	3.34E-03	7.10E+00	8.30E-01	7.73E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	25 of 170
Arsenic	3.33E+00	2.43E+01	2.30E-01	1.96E+02	1.80E+00	4.92E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	139 of 166
Barium	2.37E+02	2.18E+03	1.86E+01	8.90E+04	7.90E+04	3.30E+02	95% Chebyshev	166 of 166
Benzene	3.89E-03	2.21E-02	3.39E-04	1.11E+02	1.60E+00	6.09E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	72 of 83
Benzo(a)anthracene	2.69E-01	5.02E+00	1.18E-02	2.36E+01	2.30E+00	6.43E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	44 of 166
Benzo(a)pyrene	3.48E-01	4.88E+00	9.99E-03	2.37E+00	2.30E-01	7.63E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	113 of 166
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	4.77E-01	5.97E+00	4.08E-02	2.36E+01	· 2.30E+00	8,22E-01	95% KM (Chebyshev)	102 of 166
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2.17E-01	4.24E+00	9.89E-03	1.86E+04	#.UUL.UU	4.94E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	81 of 166
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.58E-01	4.25E+00	1.58E-02	2.37E+02	2.30E+01	3.81E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	45 of 166
Beryllium	4.65E-01	4.60E+00	1.40E-02	2.47E+02	2.20E+03	5.25E-01	95% KM (BCA)	165 of 166
Boron	5.68E+00	5.44E+01	2.43E+00	1.92E+05	1.00E+05	6.51E+00	95% KM (Bootstrap)	72 of 166
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	2.01E-02	6.17E-01	1.29E-02	1,00E+04	2.40E+02	4.72E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	10 of 166
Cadmium	3.40E-01	9.71E+00	2.30E-02	8.52E+02	5.60E+02	4.67E-01	95% KM (Bootstrap)	93 of 166
Carbazole	4.64E-02	1.54E+00	1.04E-02	9.54E+02	9.60E+01	1.19E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	42 of 166
Carbon Disulfide	1.67E-03	2.80E-02	9.87E-04	7.19E+03	7.20E+02	3.92E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	13 of 83
Chromium	1.35E+01	1.36E+02	2.03E+00	5.71E+04	5.00E+02	1.78E+01	95% Chebyshev	166 of 166
Chrysene	3.28E-01	4.87E+00	9.01E-03	2.36E+03	2.30E+02	7.12E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	93 of 166
Cobalt	4.11E+00	1.60E+01	4.90E-02	2.70E+02	2.10E+03	4.35E+00	95% Winsor-t	165 of 166
Copper	2.43E+01	4.87E+02	1.30E-01	3.69E+04	4.20E+04	4.01E+01	95% KM (Chebyshev)	164 of 166
Cyclohexane	2.65E-01	2.17E+01	6.26E-04	4.20E+04	6.80E+03	1.91E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	47 of 83
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.48E-01	1.64E+00	6.19E-02	2.37E+00	2.30E-01	1.80E-01	95% KM (Bootstrap)	56 of 166
Dibenzofuran	3.34E-02	8.21E-01	1.67E-02	2.73E+03	1.70E+03	7.31E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	23 of 166
Dieldrin	8.89E-04	2.05E-02	2.43E-04	1.14E+00	1.20E-01	2.11E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	33 of 166
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	4.18E-02	7.53E-01	3.11E-02	1.62E+04	6.80E+04	7.65E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	11 of 166
Endosulfan Sulfate	1.27E-03	7.13E-02	7.13E-02	4.09E+03		2.30E-03	95% KM (BCA)	21 of 166
Endrin Aldehyde	2.01E-03	7.38E-02	4.97E-04	2.04E+02		3.54E-03	95% KM (BCA)	31 of 166
Endrin Ketone	1.35E-03	2.00E-02	4.69E-04	1.77E+02		2.53E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	25 of 166
Ethylbenzene	3.40E-03	1.05E-01	6.54E-04	1.00E+04	2.30E+02	5.91E-03	95% KM (Bootstrap)	47 of 83
Fluoranthene	5.95E-01	1.42E+01	1.33E-02	2.48E+04	2.40E+04	1.41E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	96 of 166
Fluorene	4.44E-02	1.11E+00	9.45E-03	2.48E+04	2.60E+04	1.07E-01	97,5% KM (Chebyshev)	41 of 166
gamma-Chiordane	9.98E-04	1.56E-02	7.10E-04	5.10E+01		1.84E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	12 of 166
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	3.85E-01	6.49E+00	5.74E-02	2.37E+01	2.30E+00	6.58E-01	95% KM (Chebyshev)	104 of 166
Iron	1.43E+04	7.71E+04	2.41E+03		1.00E+05	1.75E+04	95% Chebyshev	166 of 166
Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	8.31E-01	6.49E+01	3.18E-04	6.25E+03	5.80E+02	5.85E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	16 of 83
Lead	5.35E+01	7.02E+02	2.48E+00	1.60E+03	8.00E+02	1.04E+02	97.5% Chebyshev	166 of 166
Lithium	1.00E+01	2.86E+01	6.50E-01	1.90E+03	2.30E+04	1.22E+01	95% Chebyshev	166 of 166
m,p-Xylene	3.43E-02 2.61E+02	2.56E+00	5.58E-04	6.50E+03	2,10E+02 3,50E+04	1.69E-01 2.78E+02	95% KM (Chebyshev)	53 of 83
Manganese		8.92E+02	5,93E+01	2.41E+04			95% Student's-t	166 of 166
Mercury	2.56E-02	8.50E-01	2.60E-03	3.26E+00	3.40E+02	4.00E-02	95%KM (BCA)	73 of 166
Methylcyclohexane	3.66E-02	2.73E+00	2.23E-04	3.29E+04	1.40E+02	1.80E-01	95% KM (Chebyshev)	57 of 83
Molybdenum .	9.05E-01	1.04E+01	8.80E-02	4.51E+03	5.70E+03	1.62E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	118 of 166
Naphthalene	3.26E-01	1.92E+01	4.82E-03	1.90E+02	2.10E+02	< 2.65E-03	median	8 of 83
Nickel	1.17E+01	3.67E+01	2.70E+00	7.94E+03	2.30E+04	1.24E+01	95% Student's-t	166 of 166
n-Propylbenzene	2.37E-02	1.80E+00	2.30E-04	4.10E+03	2.40E+02	1.63E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	14 of 83
o-Xylene	1.30E-02	8.40E-01	2.23E-04	8.00E+03	2.80E+02	7.75E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	32 of 83
Phenanthrene	4.02E-01	1.26E+01	1.36E-02	1.86E+04 1.86E+04	3.20E+04	9.99E-01 9.71E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	95 of 166 -
Pyrene	4.32E-01	8,47E+00	1.21E-02				97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	98 of 166
Strontium	7.56E+01 8.11E-01	5.91E+02 6.48E+00	1.65E+01 5.20E-01	4.91E+05 3.97E+05	1.00E+05	1.01E+02 1.20E+00	95% Chebyshev 97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	166 of 166 40 of 166
Titanium	8.11E-01 2.58E+01	6.48E+00 6.45E+02	5.20E-01 4.02E+00	3.97E+05 1.00E+06		3.22E+01	95% Student's-t	166 of 166
Toluene	3.99E-03	1.92E-02	7.21E-04	2.90E+04	5.20E+02	6.04E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	69 of 83
	3.99E-03 1.44E+01	1.92E-02 4.56E+01	4.73E+00	2.90E+04 2.29E+03	1.10E+03	1.73E+01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev) 97.5% Chebyshev	166 of 166
Vanadium Xylene (total)	4.73E-02	3.40E+00	7,77E-04	6.50E+03	2.10E+02	3.04E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	53 of 83
	7.736-02							166 of 166
Zinc	4.34E+02	7.65E+03	6.17E+00	2.45E+05	1.00E+05	8.15E+02	97.5% Chebyshev	

Notes:
* Soil was collected from 0 to 4 ft, below ground,surface.
* Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

* To soil comb PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area Commercial/Industrial total soil combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).

^{(2) -} From EPA's "Region 6 Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels 2004-2005". Industrial Outdoor Worker.

(3) - Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA).

TABLE 25 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTATIONS (mg/L) SOUTH AREA ZONE A GROUNDWATER

				# of Detects/#
Chemical of Interest ⁺	Average	RME EPC (1)	Notes:	of Samples
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.85E-04	1.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.10E-03	1.50E-02	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 13
2-Butanone	4.30E-04	3.00E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
2-Methylnaphthalene	7.76E-04	8.80E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
4,4'-DDE	3.34E-06	1.00E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Acetophenone	3.72E-03	4.60E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Acrylonitrile	1.00E-03	6.50E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Aluminum	7.13E-01	7.52E+00	RME EPC is max detect	7 of 13
Antimony	1.02E-02	4.30E-02	RME EPC is max detect	8 of 13
Arsenic	1.61E-02	5.70E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 13
Barium	9.88E-02	2.20E-01	RME EPC is max detect	13 of 13
Benzene	4.25E-04	4.20E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.06E-04	6.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3.26E-04	2.80E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2.11E-04	1.60E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Benzoic Acid	8.40E-04	1.20E-03	RME EPC is max detect	8 of 13
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	1.46E-03	6.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect*	2 of 13
Boron	2.67E+00	4.04E+00	RME EPC is max detect	13 of 13
Carbazole	7.00E-04	8.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Carbon Disulfide	6.50E-05	3.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Chromium	5.53E-02	1.50E-01	RME EPC is max detect	13 of 13
Chrysene	1.93E-04	6.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	3.27E-03	3.00E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 13
Cobalt	3.06E-03	8.90E-03	RME EPC is max detect	7 of 13
Cyclohexane	6.09E-04	6.80E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2.90E-04	2.10E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	2.08E-04	7.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Endosulfan II	5.61E-06	3.10E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 14
Endosulfan Sulfate	8.57E-06	1.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 14
Endrin Ketone	3.74E-06	2.30E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Fluorene	1.84E-04	1.00E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	7.66E-06	4.20E-05	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 14
Heptachlor Epoxide	5.07E-06	2.01E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 14
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	2.92E-04	2.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Iron	6.39E+00	2.52E+01	RME EPC is max detect	13 of 13
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	1.78E-04	1.60E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Lithium	3.61E-01	6.60E-01	RME EPC is max detect	13 of 13
m,p-Cresol	1.10E-03	8.20E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Manganese	4.15E+00	1.28E+01	RME EPC is max detect	13 of 13
Molybdenum	2.30E-03	2.00E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
MTBE	3.90E-03	3.20E-02	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 13
Nickel o-Cresol	7.40E-03 4.47E-04	2.20E-02 4.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect RME EPC is max detect	10 of 14 1 of 13
		1.60E-03		1 of 13
Phenanthrene	2.12E-04		RME EPC is max detect	
Selenium	9.08E-03	3.80E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 13
Silver	7.38E-03	9.46E+00	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 13
Strontium	9.03E+00	1.71E+01	RME EPC is max detect	13 of 13
Thallium	2.00E-03	7.30E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Titanium	5.30E-03	3.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	7 of 13
Vanadium	8.56E-03	2.30E-02	RME EPC is max detect	7 of 13
Vinyl Chloride	1.85E-04	1.90E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13

^{*}The maximum detected value is sometimes lower than the average since 1/2 of the reporting limit was used as a proxy value when it was not detected and because J flagged data (estimated) were used in the risk assessment.

⁺ Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample.

⁽¹⁾ RME EPC is the reasonable maximim exposure exposure point concentration.

TABLE 26 . EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS (mg/L) INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SURFACE WATER (TOTAL)

Chemical of Interest*	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotRW _{Comb} (1).	^{SW} RBELs Saltwater Fish Only ⁽¹⁾	RME EPC (2)	Statistic Used	# of Detects/# of Samples
Acrylonitrile	9.38E-04	2.10E-03	2.10E-03	7.57E-02	7,30E-03	2.10E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Aluminum	4.05E-01	5.50E-01	2.80E-01	4.03E+02		5.50E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Barium	2.40E-02	2.60E-02	2.20E-02	6.49E+01		2.60E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Boron	4.69E+00	4.81E+00	4.60E+00	7.44E+01		4.81E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Chromium	7.98E-02	1.20E-01	7.00E-02	1.26E+02	2.22E+00	1.20E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Copper	6.53E-03	1.10E-02	9.10E-03	3.31E+01		1.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4
Iron ·	4.63E-01	5.90E-01	3.20E-01		_	5.90E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Lithium	2.53E-01	2.70E-01	2.20E-01	1.65E+01		2.70E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Manganese	4.03E-02	4.80E-02	3.30E-02	4.09E+01	1.00E-01	4.80E-02	. RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Silver	2.80E-03	3.70E-03	2.80E-03	1.57E+00		3.70E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 4
Strontium	7.22E+00	7.35E+00	6.95E+00	3.38E+02		7.35E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Titenium	3.90E-03	5.70E-03	2.00E-03	8.67E+04		5.70E-03	. RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Vanadium	4.25E-02	6.10E-02	3.50E-02	1.08E+00		6.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SURFACE WATER (DISSOLVED METALS)

Chemicals of Interest*	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotRW _{Comb} (1)	^{SW} RBELs Saltwater Fish Only ⁽¹⁾	RME EPC	Statistic Used	# of Detects/# of Samples
Aluminum	6.48E-02	4.70E-02	4.70E-02	4.03E+02		4.70E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Barium	2.63E-02	2.80E-02	2.30E-02	6.49E+01		2.80E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Boron	4.79E+00	4.99E+00	4.30E+00	7.44E+01		4.99E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Lithium	2.10E-01	2.20E-01	2.00E-01	1.65E+01		2.20E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Manganese	4.85E-03	6.00E-03	2.50E-03	4.09E+01	1.00E-01	6.00E-03	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Nickel	2.63E-03	3.30E-03	1.30E-03	1.13E+00	4.60E+00	3.30E-03	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Selenium	4.25E-02	6.30E-02	2.80E-02	4.13E+00	4.20E+00	6.30E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Strontium	8.04E+00	8.47E+00	7.36E+00	3.38E+02	<u></u>	8.47E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4

Notes:

* Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample.

(1) - TRRP 24. TCEQ, March 31, 2006.

(2) RME EPC is the reasonable maximim exposure exposure point concentration.

TABLE 27 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS (mg/L) INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BACKGROUND SURFACE WATER (TOTAL)

Chemical of Interest*	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotRW _{Comb} (1)	^{SW} RBELs Saltwater Fish Only ⁽¹⁾	RME EPC ⁽²⁾	Statistic Used	# of Detects/# of Samples
4,4'-DDD	3.30E-06	7.62E-06	3.60E-06		7.00E-06	7.62E-06	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4
4,4'-DDT	4.93E-06	1.30E-05	1.30E-05		5.00E-06	1.30E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Acetone	1.47E-03	4.52E-03	4.52E-03	7.80E+02		4.52E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Aldrin	9.24E-06	1.10E-05	4.40E-06		2.80E-06	1.10E-05	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Aluminum	2.44E-01	4.00E-01	2.10E-01	4.03E+02	_	4.00E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Barium	1.96E-02	2.00E-02	2.00E-02	6.49E+01	_	2.00E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	1.20E-04	2.02E-04	2.02E-04		-	2.02E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.73E-04	3.11E-04	3.11E-04		1.80E-04	3,11E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Bis(ethylnexyl) Phthalate	4.17E-03	1.97E-02	1.94E-02		2.20E-02	1.97E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4
Boron	4.38E+00	4.50E+00	4.27E+00	7.44E+01		4.50E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Chromium	7.84E-02	7.90E-02	7.80E-02	1.26E+02	2.22E+00	7.90E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Chromium VI	6.20E-03	1.10E-02	1.10E-02	2.43E-01	-	1.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Chrysene	1.61E-04	3.68E-04	3.68E-04		5.40E-03	3.68E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	6.70E-04	1.42E-03	8.28E-04	4.49E+00	-	1.42E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	2.65E-04	6.50E-04	6.50E-04		-	6.50E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Iron	3.40E-01	4.30E-01	3.40E-01			4.30E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Lithium	3.00E-01	3.40E-01	2.70E-01	1.65E+01		3.40E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Manganese	3.60E-02	4.10E-02	3.40E-02	4.09E+01	1.00E-01	4.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Methoxyclor	3.66E-06	1.40E-05	1.40E-05	7.19E-02	1.48E-03	1.40E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Molybdenum	2.72E-03	4.20E-03	1.80E-03	3.47E+00	_	4.20E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4
Silver	5.43E-03	5.90E-03	4.70E-03	1.57E+00	_	5.90E-03	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Strontium	7.76E+00	8.31E+00	7.31E+00	3.38E+02		8.31E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Titanium	2.98E-03	4.20E-03	2.40E-03	8.67E+04		4.20E-03	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Vanadium	4.14E-02	3.70E-02	1.10E-02	1.08E+00		3.70E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BACKGROUND SURFACE WATER (DISSOLVED METALS)

Chemicals of Interest [*]	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotRW _{Comb} (1)	^{SW} RBELs Saltwater Fish Only ⁽¹⁾	RME EPC	Statistic Used	# of Detects/# of Samples
Barium	1.65E-02	1.90E-02	1.20E-02	6.49E+01	-	1.90E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Boron	3.98E+00	4.33E+00	3.04E+00	7.44E+01	-	4.33E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Chromium	7.38E-02	7.80E-02	6.40E-02	1.26E+02	2.22E+00	7.80E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Iron	5.40E-02	6.00E-02	6.00E-02	-	-	6.00E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Lithium	2.90E-01	3.90E-01	1.90E-01	1.65E+01		3.90E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Manganese	1.53E-02	1.80E-02	1.10E-02	4.09E+01	1.00E-01	1.60E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Molybdenum	3.68E-03	3.90E-03	3.90E-03	3.47E+00		3.90E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4
Silver	5.23E-03	5.60E-03	4.30E-03	1.57E+00	-	5.80E-03	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Strontium	6.84E+00	7.46E+00	5.20E+00	3.38E+02		7.46E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Vanadium	1.23E-02	1.50E-02	9.30E-03	1.08E+00		1.50E-02	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4

Notes:

* Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample.

(1) - TRRP 24. TCEQ, March 31, 2006.

(2) RME EPC is the reasonable maximim exposure exposure point concentration.

TABLE 28 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS (mg/kg) INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SEDIMENT

Chemical of Interest*	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotSed _{Comb} (1)		95% UCL	Statistic Used ⁽²⁾	# of Detects/#
***	•				-			
1,2-Dichloroethane	3.02E-03	3.02E-03	3.02E-03	6.0E+02	<	3.58E-04	median	1 of 16
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine/azobenzene	3.17E-02	3.17E-02	3.17E-02	1.3E+02	<	1.10E-02	median	1 of 16
2-Methylnaphthalene	1.88E-02	1.88E-02	1.88E-02	4.9E+02 3.2E+01	1	1.46E-02 6.32E-02	median median	1 of 16
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 4,4'-DDT	1.51E-01	1.51E-01 3.32E-03	1.51E-01 4.81E-04	8.7E+01	\ \ \	2.03E-04	median median	1 of 16 4 of 17
4,4-DD1 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	6.90E-04 6.27E-02	6.27E-02	6.27E-02	3.1E+02	1	2.64E-02	median	1 of 16
	2.64E-02	6.27E-02 6.31E-02	6.27E-02 2.39E-02	7.4E+03	-	1.35E-02	median	2 of 16
Acenaphthene	6.85E+03	1.25E+04	3.90E+03	1.5E+05	+`	7.88E+03	95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Anthracene	3.00E-02	7.53E-02	2.36E-02	3.7E+04	<	1.78E-02	median	6 of 16
Antimony	2.25E+00	8.14E+00	7.40E-01	8.3E+01	+	4.98E+00	97.5% Chebyshev	16 of 16
Arsenic	4.03E+00	7.62E+00	2.41E+00	1.1E+02	+	4.64E+00	95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Atrazine (Aatrex)	8.14E-02	8.14E-02	8.14E-02	6.4E+01	-	2.59E-02	median	1 of 16
Barium	2.15E+02	3.77E+02	1.16E+02	2.3E+04	+`	3.08E+02	97.5% Chebyshev	16 of 16
Benzo(a)anthracene	9.54E-02	3.95E-01	6.75E-02	1.6E+01	<	1.38E-02	99% Chebyshev	3 of 16
	9.46E-02	4.45E-01	5.25E-02	1.6E+00	Ì	1.58E-02		6 of 16
Benzo(a)pyrene			3.24E-02	1.6E+01	+	3.52E-01	median	9 of 16
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.12E-01	6.11E-01			+ -		97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	7:19E-02	4.42E-01 3.18E-01	1.73E-02 4.74E-02	3.7E+03 1.6E+02	< <	1.72E-02 2.43E-01	median median	7 of 16 6 of 16
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	8.18E-02			2.7E+01	÷	5.28E-01	95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Beryllium	4.63E-01	8.20E-01	2.90E-01	1.1E+05	+	5.28E-01 2.47E+01		
Boron Boron d Shahalada	1.65E+01	2.72E+01	1.25E+01		-		97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	10 of 16
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	2.02E-01	2.02E-01	2.02E-01	3.1E+04		1.65E-02	median	1 of 16
Carbazole	2.53E-02	8.61E-02	1.95E-02	7.1E+02	<	1.38E-02	median	3 of 16
Chloroform	5.05E-03	5.27E-03	5.04E-03	7.3E+03	<	4.42E-04	median	2 of 16
Chromium	9.21E+00	1.44E+01	5.01E+00	3.6E+04 1.6E+03	+	1.04E+01 2.73E-01	95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Chrysene	8.03E-02	4.75E-01	1.37E-02		+		97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	10 of 16
Cobalt	4.39E+00 7.11E+00	7.16E+00 1.26E+01	3.05E+00 3.28E+00	3.2E+04 2.1E+04	+	4.88E+00 8.43E+00	95% Student's-t 95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Copper				1.0E+06	+ -			16 of 16
Cyclohexane	1.92E-03	1.92E-03	1.92E-03		<	3.29E-03	median	1 of 16
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	7.12E-02	2.35E-01	5.11E-02	1.6E+00	<	1.57E-02	median	6 of 16
Dibenzofuran	2.70E-02	3.05E-02	2.68E-02	6.1E+02	<	1.92E-02	median	2 of 16
Diethyl Phthalate	3.89E-02	3.89E-02	3.89E-02	1.2E+05	<	2.24E-02	median	1 of 16
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	2.58E-02	1.92E-01	1.47E-02	3.1E+03	<	1.13E-02	median	2 of 16
Fluoranthene	1.20E-01	8.04E-01	2.22E-02	4.9E+03	+-	4.39E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 16
Fluorene	1.62E-02	4.60E-02	1.24E-02	4.9E+03	<	1.38E-02	median	4 of 16
gamma-Chlordane	6.54E-04	8.26E-04	6.38E-04	4.1E+01	<	3.91E-04	median	4 of 16
Hexachlorobenzene	3.19E-02	3.19E-02	3.19E-02	8.9E+00	<	1.62E-02	median	1 of 16
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	9.99E-02	4.05E-01	5.56E-02	1.6E+01	<	2.53E-02	median	6 of 16
Iron	1.34E+04	2.82E+04	6.75E+03	7.3E+04	-	2.20E+04	97.5% Chebyshev	16 of 16
Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	4.79E-03	7.04E-03	4.64E-03	7.3E+04 5.0E+02	<u> </u>	4.80E-04	median	2 of 16
Lead	1.16E+01	3.23E+01	5.00E+00		+	2.27E+01	97.5% Chebyshev	16 of 16
Lithium	1.05E+01	2.00E+01	6.40E+00	1.1E+04 1.4E+04	+-	1.21E+01	95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Manganese	2.83E+02	4.74E+02	1.92E+02		+	3.22E+02	95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Mercury	2.01E-02 3.70E-03	3.60E-02 3.70E-03	1.10E-02 3.70E-03	3.4E+01 1.0E+06	<	2.33E-02 1.70E-03	95% Student's-t median	16 of 16 1 of 16
Methylcyclohexane				1.8E+03	+	2.15E+00		
Molybdenum Nickel	6.67E-01 9.59E+00	5.66E+00 1.67E+01	1.40E-01 5.80E+00	1.8E+03 1.4E+03	-	1.08E+01	95% Chebyshev 95% Student's-t	16 of 16 16 of 16
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	9.59E+00 4.34E-02	4.34E-02	4.34E-02	9.0E+02	<	1.50E-02	95% Students-t median	1 of 16
n-Nitrosogiphenylamine Phenanthrene	8.58E-02	5.08E-01	4.34E-02 3.11E-02	3.7E+03	+	2.80E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 16
Pyrene	1.33E-01	8.62E-01	1.76E-02	3.7E+03	+	4.82E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	10 of 16
Silver	3.35E-01	5.40E-01	3.00E-01	3.7E+03 3.5E+02	<	8.95E-02	median	6 of 16
Strontium	4.49E+01	8.17E+01	3.00E-01 3.28E+01	1.5E+05	+	5.12E+01	95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Titanium	2.56E+01	3.66E+01	1.91E+01	1.0E+06	1	2.78E+01	95% Student's-t	16 of 16
Toluene	5.81E-03	5.81E-03	5.81E-03	5.9E+04	-	1.73E-03	95% Student s-t median	1 of 16
Vanadium	5.81E-03 1.39E+01	5.81E-03 2.12E+01	9.06E+00	3.3E+02	+	1.73E-03 1.54E+01	median 95% Student's-t	1 of 16
Zinc	4.54E+01	9.26E+01	1.80E+00	7.6E+04	+	5.41E+01	95% Student's-t	16 of 16

^{**}Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

(1) - From Tier 1 Sediment PCLs. TCEQ, March 31, 2006.

^{(2) -} Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA).

TABLE 29 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTATION (mg/kg) INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BACKGROUND SEDIMENT

Chemical of Interest [*]	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	Totsard (1)		95% UCL	Statistic Used ⁽²⁾	# of Detects/# of Samples
				SegComp	-	-		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.91E-03	3.91E-03	3.91E-03	3.7E+04	<	7.24E-04	median	1 of 9
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	4.11E-03	4.11E-03	4.11E-03	2.3E+03	<	1.54E-03	median	1 of 9
2-Butanone	2.08E-03	2.16E-03	2.00E-03	4.4E+05	<	2.00E-03	<u>median</u>	2 of 9
4,4'-DDT	5.70E-04	5.70E-04	5.70E-04	8.7E+01	<	2.10E-04	median	1 of 9
Aluminum	1.22E+04	2.18E+04	4.73E+03	1.5E+05		1.65E+04	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Antimony	4.02E+00	7.33E+00	1.68E+00	8.3E+01		5.40E+00	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Arsenic	5.81E+00	9.62E+00	2.36E+00	1.1E+02		7.74E+00	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Barium	209.7.2	2.80E+02	1.11E+02	2.3E+04		2.39E+02	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3.69E-02	3.69E-02	3.69E-02	1.6E+01	٧	1.09E-02	median	1 of 9
Beryllium	7.66E-01	1.32E+00	3.20E-01	2.7E+01		1.02E+00	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Boron	2.76E+01	4.79E+01	1.33E+01	1.1E+05		3.56E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Carbon Disulfide	5.91E-03	8.41E-03	3.41E-03	7.3E+04	<	8.40E-04	median	2 of 9
Chromium	1.28E+01	2.25E+01	5.81E+00	3.6E+04		1.69E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.84E-02	2.84E-02	2.84E-02	7.3E+03	<	4.61E-04	median	1 of 9
Cobalt	6.70E+00	1.18E+01	3.32E+00	3.2E+04		8.66E+00	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Copper	8.14E+00	1.68E+01	2.68E+00	2.1E+04		1.13E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Iron ·	1.65E+04	2.79E+04	7.44E+03			2.15E+04	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Lead	9.59E+00	1.45E+01	5.34E+00	5.0E+02		1.18E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Lithium	2.14E+01	4.46E+01	7.29E+00	1.1E+04		3.03E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Manganese	3.31E+02	4.42E+02	2.12E+02	1.4E+04		3.86E+02	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Mercury	1.76E-02	5.00E-02	6.50E-03	3.4E+01		3.68E-02	95% Chebyshev	9 of 9
Molybdenum	2.41E-01	3.50E-01	1.60E-01	1.8E+03		2.83E-01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Nickel	1.49E+01	2.73E+01	6.31E+00	1.4E+03		1.99E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Strontium	5.92E+01	8.74E+01	3.48E+01	1.5E+05		7.28E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Titanium	3.18E+01	5.45E+01	2.11E+01	1.0E+06		3.83E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Trichloroethene	1.59E-02	1.59E-02	1.59E-02	4.4E+03	<	6.47E-04	median	1 of 9
Vanadium	2.02E+01	3.42E+01	1.02E+01	3.3E+02		2.59E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9
Xylene	3,35E-03	3.35E-03	3.35E-03	1.5E+05	<	2.09E-03	median	1 of 9
Zinc	3.60E+01	5.41E+01	1.93E+01	7.6E+04		4.45E+01	95% Student's-t	9 of 9

^{*} Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

^{(1) -} From Tier 1 Sediment PCLs. TCEQ, March 31, 2006.

^{(2) -} Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA). When the compound was not detect in a given sample, one-half of the sample detection limit was used as the proxy concentration for that sample.

TABLE 30 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS (mg/kg) NORTH AREA SURFACE SOIL*

					EPA Region 6 Soil Screening	_			# of Detects/# of
Chemical of Interest*	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotSoil _{Comb} (1)	Criteria (2)		95% UCL	Statistic Used (3)	Samples
2-Methylnaphthalene	1.46E-02	5.30E-02	1.00E-02	2.48E+03		~	1.18E-02	median	3 of 18
4,4'-DDE	2.87E-03	1,49E-02	2.16E-03	7.32E+01	7.80E+00	<	4.24E-04	median	2 of 18
4,4'-DDT	1.50E-03	1.08E-02	5.97E-04	6.84E+01	7.80E+00	~	5.45E-04	median	7 of 18
Acenaphthene	2.86E-02	1.57E-01	2.10E-02	3.72E+04	3.30E+04	<	1.10E-02	· median	2 of 18
Acenaphthylene	5.55E-02	5.55E-02	5.55E-02	3.72E+04	_	<	1.21E-02	median	1 of 18
Aluminum	1.07E+04	1.68E+04	1.81E+03	5.70E+05	1.00E+05		1.22E+04	95% Student's-t	18 of 18
Anthracene	2.69E-02	2.64E-01	8.87E-03	1.86E+05	1.00E+05	<	1.21E-02	median	4 of 18
Antimony	2.52E+00	8.09E+00	1.66E+00	3.06E+02	4.50E+02		4.95E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	9 of 18
Aroclor-1254	1.22E-02	1.22E-02	1.22E-02	7.10E+00	8.30E-01	<	4.29E-03	median	1 of 18
Arsenic	2.53E+00	5.69E+00	5.40E-01	1.96E+02	1.80E+00		4.22E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	17 of 18
Barium	1.45E+02	4.76E+02	4.61E+01	8.90E+04	7.90E+04	-	2.64E+02	95% Chebyshev	18 of 18
Benzo(a)anthracene	1.18E+00	1.18E+00	1.18E+00	2.36E+01	2.30E+00	<	1.10E-02	median	1 of 18
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.19E-01	1.42E+00	1.35E-02	2.37E+00	2.30E-01	~	1.16E-02	median	7 of 18
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.69E-01	1.62E+00	4.87E-02	2.36E+01	2.30E+00	⊢`	3.73E-01	95% KM (BCA)	8 of 18
				1.86E+04	2.30E+00				
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.40E-01 1.13E-01	1.28E+00 7.99E-01	2.37E-02 1.10E-02	1.86E+04 2.37E+02	2.30E+01	~	5.92E-01 1.75E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev) median	10 of 18 4 of 18
Beryllium	7.11E-01	7.99E-01 2.88E+00	1.10E-02 6.60E-02	2.37E+02 2.47E+02	2.30E+01 2.20E+03	 	1.75E-02 1.60E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	4 of 18 17 of 18
Bis(2-ethylhexyf)phthalate	4.45E-02	2.39E-01	1.22E-02	5.63E+02	1.40E+02	-	5.46E-02	median	6 of 18
Boron	8.74E+00	3.92E+01	3.15E+00	1.92E+05	1.00E+05	<u> </u>	2.21E+01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	13 of 18
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	1.51E-01	1.51E-01	1.51E-01	1.00E+04	2.40E+02	-	1.36E-02	median	1 of 18
Cadmium	3.58E-01	8.00E-01	2.80E-01	8.52E+02	5.60E+02	<u> </u>	5.72E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 18
Carbazole	2.00E-02	1.28E-01	1.30E-02	9.54E+02	9.60E+01	~	1.11E-02	median	4 of 18
Chromium	2.03E+01	1.28E+02	7.90E+00	5.71E+04	5.00E+02	_	4.86E+01	95% Chebyshev	18 of 18
Chrysene	1.05E-01	1.30E+00	1.10E-02	2.36E+03	2.30E+02	<	1.03E-02	median	7 of 18
Cobalt	5.79E+00	7.87E+00	2.81E+00	2.70E+02	2.10E+03	<u> </u>	6.41E+00	95% Student's-t	18 of 18
Copper	2.41E+01	2.00E+02	5.90E+00	3,69E+04	4.20E+04		7.00E+01	95% Chebyshev	18 of 18
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	7.69E-02	4.04E-01	4.50E-02	2.37E+00	2.30E-01	<	1.10E-02	median	4 of 18
Dibenzofuran	8.62E-02	8.62E-02	8.62E-02	2.73E+03	1.70E+03	-	1.52E-02	median	1 of 18
Dieldrin	5.45E-03	5.45E-03	5.45E-03	1.14E+00	1.20E-01	-	1.83E-04	median	1 of 18
Diethyl Phthalate	. 1.10E-02	1.10E-02	1.10E-02	2.04E+03	1.00E+05	-	1.85E-02	median	1 of 18
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	1.00E-02	1.00E-02	1.00E-02	1.62E+04	6.80E+04	-	3.10E-02	median	1 of 18
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	2.14E-02	1,23E-01	1.54E-02	1.30E+04	2.70E+04	\ \	9.50E-03	median	2 of 18
Endrin	1.49E-03	1,49E-03	1.49E-03	1.27E+02	2.10E+02	<	2.22E-04	median	1 of 18
Endrin Ketone	9.66E-03	9.66E-03	9.66E-03	1.77E+02	_	·<	5.48E-04	median	1 of 18
Fluoranthene	1.68E-01	2.19E+00	2.14E-02	2.48E+04	2.40E+04	~	1.28E-02	median	6 of 18
Fluorene	2.50E-02	1.41E-01	1.70E-02	2.48E+04	2.60E+04	<	1.09E-02	median	3 of 18
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.55E-01	1.51E+00	2.00E-02	2.37E+01	2.30E+00		6.82E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	9 of 18
Iron	1.95E+04	1.02E+05	8.45E+03		1.00E+05		4.11E+04	95% Chebyshev	18 of 18
Lead	5.77E+01	4.71E+02	8.22E+00	1.60E+03	8.00E+02		3.18E+02	99% Chebyshev	18 of 18
Lithium	1.66E+01	2.66E+01	2.59E+00	1.90E+03	2.30E+04		1.87E+01	95% Student's-t	18 of 18
Manganese	3.70E+02	1.21E+03	8.23E+01	2.41E+04	3.50E+04		7.34E+02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	18 of 18
Mercury	1.38E-02	6.40E-02	6.00E-03	3.26E+00	3.40E+02	_	3.75E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 18
Molybdenum	9.66E-01	1.07E+01	8.50E-02	4.51E+03	5.70E+03		4.71E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	11 of 18
Nickel	1.70E+01	5.17E+01	1.17E+01	7.94E+03	2.30E+04	\vdash	2.08E+01	95% Student's-t	18 of 18
Phenanthrene	1.15E-01	1.34E+00	1.80E-02	1.86E+04	-	<	1.42E-02	median	7 of 18
Pyrene	3.86E-01	1.87E+00	1.49E-02	1.86E+04	3.20E+04		2.03E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 18
Silver	1.10E-01	4.10E-01	9.20E-02	1.71E+03	5.70E+03	~	6.00E-02	median	2 of 18
Strontium	5.73E+01	9.36E+01	2.66E+01	4.91E+05	1.00E+05		6.54E+01	95% Student's-t	18 of 18
Thallium	6.30E-01	6.30E-01	6.30E-01	7.80E+01		<	1.00E-01	median	1 of 18
Tin	7.06E-01	3.67E+00	6.80E-01	3.97E+05		<	5.90E-01	median	4 of 18
Titanium	2.07E+01	5.59E+01	3.41E+00	1.00E+06			3.78E+01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	18 of 18
Vanadium	1.97E+01	4.58E+01	7.85E+00	2.29E+03	1.10E+03		2.34E+01	95% Student's-t	18 of 18
Zinc	4.18E+02	5.64E+03	2.95E+01	2.45E+05	1.00E+05		3.49E+03	99% Chebyshev	18 of 18

Note's:

* Surface soil was collected from 0 to 0.5 ft. below ground surface.

* Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

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⁽a) - From EPA's "Region 6 Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels 2004-2005", Industrial Outdoor Worker.

(b) - Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA).

TABLE 31 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS (mg/kg) NORTH AREA SOIL+

		Max			EPA Region 6 Soil				# of Detects/# of
Chemical of Interest [↔]	Average	Detection	Min Detection	TotSoilComb (1)	Screening Criteria ⁽²⁾		95% UCL	Statistic Used (3)	Samples
I.1-Dichloroethane	2.67E-02	5.18E-01	1.61E-03	4.30E+03	2.30E+03	<	1.75E-04	median	3 of 19
,1-Dichloroethene	1.73E-02	3.13E-01	1.78E-03	3.50E+03	4.70E+02	~	3.95E-04	median	2 of 19
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.95E-02	1.77E-01	2.31E-03	1.15E+01	8.40E-01	<	1.27E-04	median	4 of 19
2-Butanone	1.32E-02	2.08E-01	1.70E-03	7.26E+04	3.40E+04		7.87E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	11 of 19
2-Methylnaphthalene	4.05E-02	5.30E-02	1.00E-02	2.48E+03		٧	1.19E-02	median	4 of 38
,4'-DDE	2.50E-03	1.49E-02	2.16E-03	7.32E+01	7.80E+00	٧	4.28E-04	median	2 of 38
1,4'-DDT	1.16E-02 1.99E-02	1.08E-02 1.57E-01	5.97E-04 2.10E-02	6.84E+01 3.72E+04	7.80E+00	٧	7.94E-02 1.11E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev) median	7 of 38 4 of 38
Acenaphthene Aluminum	1.23E+04	1.83E+04	1.81E+03	5.70E+05	3.30E+04 1.00E+05	_	1.33E+04	95% Student's-t	38 of 38
Anthracene	2.90E-02	2.64E-01	8.87E-03	1.86E+05	1.00E+05		8.96E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	6 of 38
Antimony	1.45E+00	8.09E+00	1.66E+00	3.06E+02	4.50E+02		2.45E+00	95% KM (Bootstrap)	16 of 38
Aroclor-1254	1.81E-01	9.38E-02	1.22E-02	7.10E+00	8.30E-01	<	4.30E-03	median	2 of 38
Arsenic	2.44E+00	5.69E+00	5.40E-01	1.96E+02	1.80E+00		3.82E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	32 of 38
Barium	1.41E+02	3.62E+02	4.61E+01	8.90E+04	7.90E+04		2.34E+02	97.5% Chebyshev	38 of 38
Benzene	2.92E-03	6.32E-03	1.38E-03	1.11E+02	1.60E+00		5.39E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	12 of 18
Benzo(a)anthracene	1.09E-01	1.18E+00	3.83E-02	2.36E+01	2.30E+00	~	1.11E-02	median	4 of 38
Benzo(a)pyrene	9.37E-02	1.42E+00	1.35E-02	2.37E+00	2.30E-01		3.78E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	10 of 38
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.44E-01	1.62E+00	4.87E-02	2.36E+01	2.30E+00		2.52E-01	95% KM (Bootstrap)	11 of 38
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	1.03E-01	1.28E+00	2.37E-02	1.86E+04			3.42E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	14 of 38
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.07E-01	7.99E-01	6.80E-02	2.37E+02	2.30E+01	٧	1.72E-02	median	6 of 38
Beryllium Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	7.15E-01 4.12E-02	2.88E+00 2.39E-01	6.60E-02 1.22E-02	2.47E+02 5.63E+02	2.20E+03 1.40E+02		1.18E+00 9.96E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev) 97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	35 of 38 11 of 38
Boron	7.64E+00	3.92E+01	3.14E+00	1.92E+05	1.40E+02 1.00E+05		1.71E+01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	26 of 38
Bromoform	1.14E-02	1.80E-02	1.10E-02	6.04E+02	2.40E+02	<	1.86E-04	median	2 of 19
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	5.66E-02	1.51E-01	5.40E-02	1.00E+04	2.40E+02	<	1.36E-02	median	2 of 38
Cadmium	3.63E-01	8.00E-01	2.80E-01	8.52E+02	5.60E+02		5.19E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	15 of 38
Carbazole	1.74E-02	1.28E-01	1.08E-02	9.54E+02	9.60E+01	٧	1.10E-02	median -	7 of 38
Carbon Disulfide	8.64E-03	2.84E-02	7.57E-03	7.19E+03	7.20E+02	<	1.19E-04	median	3 of 19
Chromium	1.83E+01 1.03E-01	1.28E+02 1.30E+00	7.76E+00 1.04E-02	5.70E+04 2.40E+03	5.00E+02 2.30E+02		3.21E+01 3.84E-01	95% Chebyshev 97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	38 of 38 11 of 38
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	6.61E-02	9.99E-01	1.95E-02	4.70E+03	1.60E+02	<	1.38E-04	median	2 of 19
Cobalt	6.52E+00	1.03E+01	2.81E+00	2.70E+02	2.10E+03	<u> </u>	7.04E+00	95% Student's-t	38 of 38
Copper	6.56E+01	2.00E+02	4.59E+00	3.70E+04	4.20E+04		5.12E+02	99% Chebyshev	38 of 38
Cyclohexane	1.13E-03	1.85E-03	9.81E-04	4.20E+04	6.80E+03	<	1.25E-03	median	5 of 19
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	6.88E-02	4.04E-01	4.50E-02	2.40E+00	2.30E-01	<	1.08E-02	median	7 of 38
Dibenzofuran	1.96E-02	8.62E-02	1.50E-02	2.70E+03	1.70E+04	<	1.50E-02	median	2 of 38
Diethyl Phthalate Di-n-butyl Phthalate	1.01E-02 1.05E-02	1.10E-02 1.50E-02	9.92E-03 1.00E-02	2.04E+03 1.62E+04	1.00E+05	<	1.85E-02	median	2 of 38 2 of 38
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	1.90E-02	1.23E-01	1.54E-02	1.30E+04	6.80E+04 2.70E+04	~	3.07E-02 9.52E-03	median median	3 of 38
Ethylbenzene	2.69E-03	5.02E-03	1.14E-03	1.00E+04	2.30E+02	-	1,14E-03	median	5 of 19
Fluoranthene	1.44E-01	2.19E+00	2.14E-02	2.48E+04	2.40E+04	<	6.24E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	9 of 38
Fluorene	5.27E-02	1.41E-01	1.70E-02	2.48E+04	2.60E+04	<	3.92E-04	median	4 of 38
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.15E-01	1.51E+00	2.00E-02	2.37E+01	2.30E+00		3.96E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	13 of 38
Iron	2.09E+04	1.02E+05	7.12E+03		1.00E+05		3.69E+04	95% Chebyshev	38 of 38
Lead	5.30E+01	5.83E+00	6.30E+02	1.60E+03	8.00E+02		2.48E+02	99% Chebyshev	34 of 38
_ithium	1.92E+01	3.22E+01	2.59E+00	1.90E+03	2.30E+04		2.08E+01	95% Student's-t	36 of 38
n,p-xylene	1.32E-03	1.39E-03	1.32E-03	6.50E+03	2.10E+02	<	4.22E-04	median	2 of 19
Manganese Mercury	3.87E+02 1.43E-02	1.21E+03 1.70E-01	8.23E+01 3.40E-03	2.41E+04 3.26E+00	3.50E+04 3.40E+02		6.39E+02 4.38E-02	97.5% Chebyshev 97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	38 of 38 15 of 38
Methylcyclohexane	1.43E-02 1.76E-03	2.78E-03	1.50E-03	3.29E+04	1.40E+02	<	1.54E-03	97.5% KM (Chebysney) median	6 of 19
Molybdenum	1.40E-01	1.07E+01	8.50E-02	4.51E+03	5.70E+03	Ė	2.49E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	21 of 38
Naphthalene	3.24E+00	1.48E-01	1.30E-03	1.90E+02	2.10E+02	<	. 3.70E-03	median	6 of 19
Nickel	1.80E+01	5.17E+01	9.74E+00	7.94E+03	2.30E+04		2.01E+01	95% Student's-t	38 of 38
henanthrene	1.50E-01	1.83E+00	1.80E-02	1.86E+04	2.005.04		5.70E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	12 of 38
Pyrene Silver	2.62E-01 1.05E-01	4.64E+00 4.10E-01	1.49E-02 9.20E-02	1.86E+04 1.71E+03	3.20E+04 5.70E+03	<	1.12E+00 5.90E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev) median	14 of 38 3 of 38
Strontium	5.64E+01	9.62E+01	2.21E+01	4.91E+05	1.00E+05	Ť	6.20E+01	95% Student's-t	38 of 38
Tetrachloroethene	1.26E-02	2.23E-01	1.35E-03	3.30E+02	1.70E+00	<	2.11E-04	median	3 of 19
in	5.34E+00	3.67E+00	6.80E-01	3.97E+05		~	5.70E-01	median	5 of 38
Fitanium	2.33E+01	5.70E+01	3.41E+00	1.00E+06			4.03E+01	97.5% Chebyshev	38 of 38
Toluene	3.24E-03	1.22E-02	1.34E-03	2.90E+04	5.20E+02		8.15E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 19
/anadium	2.10E+01	4.58E+01	7.85E+00	2.29E+03	1.10E+03		2.33E+01	95% Student's-t	38 of 38
(ylene (total)	1.78E-01	1.76E+00	1.39E-03	6.50E+03	2.10E+02	l	8.58E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 19
Zinc	2.83E+02	5.64E+03	2.11E+01	2.45E+05	1.00E+05		1.78E+03	99% Chebyshev	38 of 38

- Notes:
 + Soil was collected from 0 to 4 ft. below ground surface.

 ** Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

 (1) _ TelSoil_Comb PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area Commercial/Industrial total soil combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).

- (2) From EPA's "Region 6 Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels 2004-2005". Industrial Outdoor Worker.
 (3) Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA).

TABLE 32 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTATIONS (mg/L) NORTH AREA ZONE A GROUNDWATER

Chemical of Interest	Average	RME EPC ⁽¹⁾	Notes:	# of Detects/# of Samples
1.1.1-Trichloroethane	1.48E+01	1.56E+02	RME EPC is max detect .	5 of 16
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.80E+00	3.15E+01	RME EPC is max detect	5 of 12
1,1-Dichloroethene	3.46E+00	2.92E+01	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 16
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	6.17E+00	4.43E+01	RME EPC is max detect	5 of 16
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.80E-02	4.20E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
1,2-Dichloroethane	2.42E+01	3.28E+02	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 16
1,2-Dichloropropane	4.90E-01	3.45E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 16
2-Methylnaphthalene	2.70E-03	1.60E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 12
4,4'-DDD	2.48E-06	1.90E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
4,4'-DDE	2.14E-05	2.70E-04	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 12
4-Chloroaniline	1.50E-03	1.30E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
4-Isopropyltoluene	2.30E-02	2.00E-03	RME EPC is max detect*	1 of 12
Acenaphthene	9.00E-04	8.60E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Acetone	2.81E-01	1.15E-01	RME EPC is max detect*	1 of 12
Acetophenone	6.80E-03	7.40E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
alpha-BHC	1.96E-05	2.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Aluminum	8.18E-02	2.60E-01	RME EPC is max detect	5 of 12
Aniline	1.30E-03	1.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Anthracene	4.30E-04	1.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 12
Antimony	1.98E-02	4.30E-02	RME EPC is max detect	11 of 12
Arsenic	1.13E-02	2.80E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 12
Barium	1.64E-01	1.38E+00	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 12
Benzene	1.02E+00	8.24E+00	RME EPC is max detect	7 of 16
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3.23E-04	1.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2.89E-04	1.50E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Benzoic Acid	1.10E-03	1.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	5 of 12
beta-BHC	1.09E-05	8.30E-05	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 12
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	3.70E-03	6.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Boron	2.20E+00	3.44E+00	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 12
Carbazole	2.20E-03	7.70E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 12
Carbon Tetrachloride	5.60E-01	7.58E+00	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 16
Chromium	9.10E-02	1.60E-01	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 12
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	8.96E+00	1.24E+02		6 of 16
	2.60E-03	1.60E-02	RME EPC is max detect RME EPC is max detect	3 of 12
Cobalt		4.10E-05		
delta-BHC	5.97E-06	2.90E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 12
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	4.87E-04 6.01E-04	4.90E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Dibenzofuran Dieldrin		2.64E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
	5.01E-06	1.20E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 16
Endosulfan II	1.29E-05	1.56E-05	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 17
Endosulfan Sulfate	2.46E-06	1.30E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Endrin Aldehyde	1.31E-05	7.40E-01	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Ethylbenzene	9.69E-02		RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Fluorene	8.51E-04	6.10E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 12
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	1.25E-04	1.50E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 16
Heptachlor Epoxide	5.44E-06	2.50E-05	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	4.73E-04	3.30E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Iron	1.31E+01	3.66E+01	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 12
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	2.80E-02	3.80E-02	RME EPC is max detect*	2 of 12
Lithium	3.19E-01	6.70E-01	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 12
m,p-Cresol	2.78E-03	1.20E-02	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 12
m,p-Xylene	6.85E-02	1.68E-01	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Manganese	7.74E+00	2.69E+01	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 12
Methylene Chloride	9.57E+01	1.23E+03	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 16
Molybdenum	7.20E-03	5.50E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Naphthalene	7.83E-02	3.22E-01	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Nickel	1.99E-02	1.40E-01	RME EPC is max detect	7 of 14
n-Propylbenzene	3.60E-02	3.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect*	1 of 12
o-Cresol	1.40E-03	8.10E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 12
o-Xylene	4.62E-02	4.40E-02	RME EPC is max detect*	1 of 12
Phenanthrene	8.31E-04	6.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 13
Pyrene '	2.23E-04	5.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 13
Silver	9.14E-03	1.70E-02	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 12
Strontium	1.10E+01	1.88E+01	RME EPC is max detect	12 of 12
Styrene	2.60E-02	2.50E-03	RME EPC is max detect*	1 of 12
Tetrachloroethene	1.95E+00	2.05E+01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 16
Thallium	4.60E-03	3.00E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 12
Titanium	1.20E-03	3.30E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 12
Toluene ·	3.35E-01	4.05E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 16
Trichloroethene	1.15E+01	8.40E+01	RME EPC is max detect	7 of 16
Vanadium	8.40E-03	2.40E-02	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 12
Vinyl Chloride	5.02E-01	5.09E+00	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 16
			RME EPC is max detect	1 of 12
Xylene (total)	1.15E-01	2.12E-01	MINIC CPU IS MAX DELECT	1 01 12

Notes:

*The maximum detected value is sometimes lower than the average since 1/2 of the reporting limit was used as a proxy value when it was not detected and because J flag data were used in the risk assessment.

* Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample.

(1) RME EPC is the reasonable maximim exposure exposure point concentration.

TABLE 33 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTATIONS (mg/L) WETLAND SURFACE WATER (TOTAL)

Chemical of Interest*	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotRW _{Comb} (1)	^{SW} RBELs Saltwater Fish Only ⁽¹⁾	RME EPC (2)	Statistic Used	# of Detects/# of Samples	
1,2-Dichloroethane	2.30E-03	3.85E-03	2.55E-03	1.96E-01	4.93E-02	3.85E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 4	
Acrolein	1.21E-02	9.29E-03	9.29E-03	4.26E-01	2.90E-01	9.30E-03	RME EPC is max detect*	1 of 4	
Aluminum	5.08E-01	8.00E-01	1.70E-01	4.03E+02		8.00E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4	
Barium	2:20E-01	3.70E-01	1.50E-01	6.49E+01		3.70E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4	
Boron	1:96E+00	2.42E+00	8.30E-01	7.44E+01		2.42E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4	
Chromium	1.49E-02	3.70E-02	2.00E-02	1.26E+02	2.20E+00	3.70E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4	
Chromium VI	3.13E-03	8.00E-03	8.00E-03	2.43E-01		8.00E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4	
Copper	6.38E-03	1.10E-02	9.50E-03	3.31E+01		1.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4	
Iron	6.45E-01	1.08E+00	1.90E-01			1.08E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4	
Lithium	1.89E-01	2.50E-01	5.70E-02	1.65E+01		2.50E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4	
Manganese	1.37E-01	3.40E-01	1.80E-02	4.09E+01	1.00E-01	3.40E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4	
Mercury	3.75E-05	7.00E-05	4.00E-05	9.73E-02	2.50E-05	7.00E-05	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4	
Molybdenum	9.30E-03	1.50E-02	5.60E-03	3.47E+00	,	1.50E-02	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 4	
Nickel	1.10E-03	2.20E-03	1.20E-03	1.13E+00	4.60E+00	2.20E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4	
Strontium	5.27E+00	6.64E+00	1.87E+00	3.38E+02		6.64E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4	
Titanium	6.40E-03	9.80E-03	2.40E-03	8.67E+04		9.80E-03	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4	
Zinc	7.30E-03	2.20E-02	2.20E-02	2.01E+02	2.60E+00	2.20E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 4	

WETLAND SURFACE WATER (DISSOLVED METALS)

Chemicals of Interest*	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotRW _{Comb} (1)	^{5W} RBELs Saltwater Fish Only ⁽¹⁾	RME EPC (2)	Statistic Used	# of Detects/# of Samples
Barium	3.20E-04	3.50E-01	1.40E-01	6.49E+01		3.50E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Boron	2.70E-02	2.75E+00	8.50E-01	7.44E+01		2.75E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Chromium	1.20E-03	3.70E-02	1.90E-02	1.26E+02	2.20E+00	3.70E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4
Copper	2.50E-03	1.10E-02	5.30E-03	3.31E+01		1.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 4 .
Lithium	3.50E-03	2.80E-01	5.70E-02	1.65E+01		2.80E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Manganese	6.00E-04	3.30E-01	2.50E-02	4.09E+01	1.00E-01	3.30E-01	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4
Molybdenum	2.70E-03	1.70E-02	5.40E-03	3.47E+00		1.70E-02	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 4
Nickel	4.50E-04	1.30E-03	4.90E-04	1.13E+00	4.60E+00	1.30E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 4
Strontium	9.40E-04	7.01E+00	1.89E+00	3.38E+02		7.01E+00	RME EPC is max detect	4 of 4

Notes:

"The maximum detected value is sometimes lower than the average since 1/2 of the reporting limit was used as a proxy value when it was not detected, and because J flag data were used in the risk assessment.

"Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

(1) - TRRP 24. TCEQ, March 31, 2006.

(2) RME EPC is the reasonable maximim exposure exposure point concentration.

TABLE 34 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTATIONS (mg/L) POND SURFACE WATER (TOTAL)

Chemical of Interest*	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotRW _{Comb} (1)	^{5W} RBELs Saltwater Fish Only ⁽¹⁾	RME EPC (2)	Stetistic Used	# of Detects/# of Samples
4-Chloroaniline	2.79E-04	8.23E-04	8.23E-04	2.14E+00	NA NA	8.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Aluminum	9.13E-01	2.22E+00	4.10E-01	4.03E+02	NA NA	2.22E+00	RME EPC is max detect	5 of 6
Antimony	3.82E-03	7.60E-03	3.00E-03	1.99E-01	6.40E+00	7.60E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 6
Arsenic	5.40E-03	1.30E-02	1.20E-02	2.85E-02	1.40E-02	1.30E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 6
Barium	1.45E-01	1.90E-01	1.30E-01	6.49E+01	NA NA	1.90E-01	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.12E-04	3.48E-04	3.48E-04	-	5.40E-03	3.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	4.03E-04	1.81E-03	1.81E-03		1.80E-03	1.80E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	3.71E-04	1.73E-03	1.73E-03	_	NA NA	1.70E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	2.06E-04	5.42E-04	5.42E-04	_	1.80E-03	5.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.92E-02	4.00E-02	2.90E-02		2.20E-01	4.00E-02	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 6
Boron	2.97E+00	3.52E+00	2.45E+00	7.44E+01	NA	3.52E+00	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Chromium	8.50E-04	1.50E-03	1.50E-03	1.26E+02	2.20E+01	1.50E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Chromium VI	8.50E-03	1.60E-02	1.50E-02	2.43E-01	NA NA	1.60E-02	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 6
Chrysene			5.40E-02	7.00E-04	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6		
Cobalt	9.12E-04	3.20E-03	5.20E-04	5.33E+01	NA	3.20E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 6
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	6.26E-04	3.04E-03	3.04E-03		1.80E-03	3.00E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	3.12E-03	3.81E-03	1.07E-03	4.49E+00	4.50E+01	3.80E-03	RME EPC is max detect	5 of 6
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	6.73E-04	3.44E-03	3.44E-03		1.80E-03	3.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Iron	2.27E+00	6.67E+00	5.20E-01		NA NA	6.67E+00	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Lead	2.63E-03	1.10E-02	1.10E-02	_	1.69E-01	1.10E-02	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Lithium	1.16E-01	1.60E-01	6.70E-02	1.65E+01	NA	1.60E-01	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Manganese	6.37E-01	1.44E+00	8.50E-02	4.09E+01	1.00E+00	1.44E+00	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Molybdenum	8.73E-03	1.80E-02	1.30E-02	3.47E+00	NA NA	1.80E-02	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 6
Nickel	4.60E-03	7.90E-03	3.00E-03	1.13E+01	4.60E+01	7.90E-03	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Selenium	4.26E-03	9,80E-03	9.80E-03	4.13E+00	4.20E+01	9.80E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6
Silver	9.30E-03	1.50E-02	3.70E-03	1.57E+00	NA NA	1.50E-02	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Strontium	4.47E+00	7.19E+00	1.77E+00	3.38E+02	NA NA	7.19E+00	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Thallium	2.86E-03	7.70E-03	6.20E-03	6.61E-02	4.70E-03	7.70E-03	RME EPC is max detect	2 of 6
Titanium	1.90E-02	4.40E-02	2.10E-03	8.67E+04	NA NA	4.40E-02	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Vanadium	3.20E-03	8.40E-03	4.30E-03	1.08E+00	NA	8.40E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 6
Zinc	1,20E-01	6.30E-01	2.70E-02	2.01E+02	2.60E+02	6.30E-01	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 6

POND SURFACE WATER (DISSOLVED METALS)

	Average	Max Detection	 Min Detection	TotRW _{Comb} (1)	^{sw} RBELs Saltwater Fish Only ⁽¹⁾	RME EPC	Statistic Used	# of Detects/# of Samples
Antimony	3.50E-03	6.30E-03	3.10E-03	1.99E-01	6.40E+00	6.30E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 6
Barium	1.25E-01	1.30E-01	1.20E-01	6.49E+01	NA NA	1.30E-01	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Boron	2.79E+00	3.33E+00	2.36E+00	7.44E+01	_	3.33E+00	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Lithium	1.45E-01	2.20E-01	8.00E-02	1.65E+01	NA NA	2.20E-01	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Manganese	4.65E-01	1.06E+00	6.60E-02	4.09E+01	1.00E+00	1.06E+00	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Molybdenum	1.01E-02	1.90E-02	1.80E-02	3.47E+00	NA NA	1.90E-02	RME EPC is max detect .	3 of 6
Nickel	1.43E-03	2.60E-03	1.90E-03	1.13E+01	4.60E+01	2.60E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 6
Silver	1.83E-03	2.90E-03	9.40E-04	1.57E+00	NA NA	2.90E-03	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Strontium	4.32E+00	6.97E+00	1.78E+00	3.38E+02	NA NA	6.97E+00	RME EPC is max detect	6 of 6
Thallium	1.53E-03	3.20E-03	1.40E-03	6.61E-02	4.70E-03	3.20E-03	RME EPC is max detect	3 of 6
Vanadium	7.58E-04	2.10E-03	2.10E-03	1.08E+00	NA NA	2.10E-03	RME EPC is max detect	1 of 6

Notes:

*The maximum detected value is sometimes lower than the average since 1/2 of the reporting limit was used as a proxy value when it was not detected, and because J flag data were used in the risk assessment.

*Chemicals of interast ere any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

(1) - TRRP 24. TCEQ, March 31, 2006.

(2) RME EPC is the reasonable maximim exposure exposure point concentration.

TABLE 35 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTATIONS (mg/kg) WETLAND SEDIMENT

	<u> </u>	Max	1		 			# of Detects/#
Chemical of Interest*	Average	Detection	Min Detection	TotSed _{Comb} (1)		95% UCL	Statistic Used (2)	of Samples
1.2-Dichloroethane	1.85E-03	2.40E-03	1.83E-03	6.0E+02	7	1.50E-04	median	3 of 48
2-Methylnaphthalene	2.25E-02	4.30E-01	1.22E-02	4.9E+02	 	1.20E-02	median	4 of 48
4.4'-DDT	1.39E-03	9.22E-03	9.29E-04	8.7E+01	П	2.52E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	16 of 55
Acenaphthene	2.13E-02	1.33E-01	1.60E-02	7.4E+03	<	1.11E-02	median	4 of 48
Acenaphthylene	4.88E-02	5.45E-01	2.91E-02	7.4E+03	<	1.27E-02	median	4 of 48
Aluminum	1.32E+04	1.82E+04	3.40E+03	1.5E+05		1.40E+04	95% Student's-t	48 of 48
Anthracene	2.99E-02	3.34E-01	8.38E-03	3.7E+04		9.70E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	8 of 48
Antimony ⁽³⁾	1.24E+00	4.24E+00	4.60E-01	8.3E+01		1.80E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	40 of 48
Arsenic	2.78E+00	1.28E+01	1.00E+00	1.1E+02	П	4.81E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	35 of 48
Barium	1.52E+02	8.20E+02	3.60E+01	2.3E+04		2.38E+02	95% Chebyshev	48 of 48
Benzo(a)anthracene	9.20E-02	9.93E-01	5.46E-02	1.6E+01	<	1.14E-02	median	5 of 48
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.10E-01	1.30E+00	1.76E-02	1.6E+00	\Box	3.47E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	15 of 48
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	9.23E-02	1.36E+00	1.62E-02	1.6E+01		1.59E-01	95% KM (BCA)	19 of 48
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2.06E-01	1.94E+00	4.40E-02	3.7E+03	-	4.49E-01	95% KM (Chebyshev)	24 of 48
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.01E-01	7.30E-01	6.92E-02	1.6E+02		1.31E-01	95% KM (Bootstrap)	14 of 48
Beryllium	8.94E-01	1.37E+00	2.80E-01	2.7E+01	\vdash	9.43E-01	95% Student's-t	48 of 48
Boron ⁽³⁾	1.53E+01	4.62E+01	5.17E+00	1.1E+05	\vdash	2.61E+01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	24 of 48
Cadmium	1.16E-01	4.80E-01	3.30E-02	1.1E+03	├	2.42E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	20 of 48
Carbazole	2.12E-02	1.41E-01	1.58E-02	7.1E+02	<	1.10E-02	median	5 of 48
Carbon Disulfide	3.48E-03	6.99E-03	3.34E-03	7.3E+04	<	1.40E-04	median	4 of 48
Chromium	1.51E+01	4.46E+01	8.96E+00	3.6E+04		1.64E+01	95% Student's-t	48 of 48
Chromium VI	1.63E+00	4.04E+00	1.30E+00	1.4E+02	-	5.67E-01	median	6 of 25
Chrysene	2.15E-01	4.05E+00	1.10E-02	1.6E+03	\vdash	8.71E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	19 of 48
Cobalt	6.98E+00	9.89E+00	3.00E+00	3.2E+04	 	7.32E+00	95% Student's-t	48 of 48
Copper	1.45E+01	4.90E+01	5.44E+00	2.1E+04	1	2.21E+01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	48 of 48
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2.87E-01	2.91E+00	1.29E-01	1.6E+00	<	3.75E-02	median	6 of 48
Dibenzofuran	1.29E-02	8.00E-02	1.00E-02	6.1E+02	<	1.56E-02	median	3 of 48
Endosulfan Sulfate	8.46E-03	6.00E-02	7.31E-03	9.2E+02	<	4.40E-04	median	3 of 48
Endrin Aldehyde	1.28E-03	1.00E-02	5.66E-04	4.6E+01		3.32E-03	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	9 of 48
Endrin Ketone	3.55E-03	1.30E-02	3.29E-03	4.6E+01	<	5.50E-04	median	3 of 48
Fluoranthene	1.04E-01	2.17E+00	1.20E-02	4.9E+03	П	4.46E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	13 of 48
Fluorene	2.17E-02	1.39E-01	1.50E-02	4.9E+03	<	1.10E-02	median	4 of 48
gamma-Chlordane	8.77E-04	3.60E-03	7.69E-04	4.1E+01	<	4.40E-04	median	4 of 48
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	2.20E-01	1.94E+00	6.28E-02	1.6E+01		3.17E-01	95% KM (BCA)	23 of 48
Iron	1.72E+04	6.09E+04	1.11E+04			1.88E+04	. 95% Student's-t	48 of 48
Lead	2.54E+01	2.37E+02	9.40E+00	5.0E+02		4.68E+01	95% Chebyshev	48 of 48
Lithium	1.87E+01	2.76E+01	5.43E+00	1.1E+04		1.96E+01	95% Student's-t	48 of 48
Manganese	3.32E+02	1.01E+03	8.76E+01	1.4E+04	T	5.17E+02	97.5% Chebyshev	48 of 48
Mercury	2.04E-02	8.10E-02	6.10E-03	3.4E+01		3.80E-02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	26 of 48
Molybdenum	5.99E-01	3.24E+00	1.30E-01	1.8E+03		1.20E+00	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	38 of 48
Nickel	1.73E+01	2.77E+01	1.09E+01	1.4E+03		1.81E+01	95% Student's-t	48 of 48
Phenanthrene	8.46E-02	1.30E+00	2.30E-02	3.7E+03		1.56E-01	95% KM (BCA)	12 of 48
Pyrene ·	1.52E-01	1.64E+00	1.59E-02	3.7E+03		4.77E-01	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	19 of 48
Strontium	6.70E+01	3.30E+02	1.88E+01	1.5E+05		1.15E+02	97.5% KM (Chebyshev)	48 of 48
Tin ⁽³⁾	6.38E-01	4.61E+00	3.45E+00	9.2E+04		1.26E+00	95% Chebyshev	4 of 48
Titanium	2.91E+01	6.87E+01	8.15E+00	1.0E+06		4.17E+01	97.5% Chebyshev	48 of 48
Toluene	1.58E-03	2.14E-03	1.57E-03	5.9E+04	<	7.30E-04	median	3 of 48
Vanadium	2.17E+01	3.20E+01	9.02E+00	3.3E+02		2.28E+01	95% Student's-t	48 of 48
Zinc	1.39E+02	9.03E+02	3.15E+01	7.6E+04		2.36E+02	95% Chebyshev	53 of 53

^{*} Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

^{(1) -} TotSed_{Comb} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for total sediment combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).

^{(2) -} Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA).

⁽³⁾⁻ Samples 2WSED8, SWSED10, 4WSED2, and 4WSED3 were re-analyzed for antimony, boron, and tin because theinitial data indicated concentrations much higher than data for the rest of the samples although QA/QC indicated that they were acceptable. The re-analysis was run twice with good concurrence between the two re-analyses but with very different values from the original so the first re-analyzed value was used in the UCL calculation.

TABLE 36 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTATIONS (mg/kg) POND SEDIMENT

Chemical of Interest	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotSed _{Comb} (1)		RME EPC	Statistic Used ⁽²⁾	# of Detects/# of Samples
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	4.29E-02	4.29E-02	4.29E-02	1.3E+03	<	2.69E-02	median	1 of 8
4,4'-DDD	6.76E-04	6.76E-04	6.76E-04	1.2E+02	٧	2.00E-02	median	1 of 8
4,4'-DDT	1.27E-03	1.57E-03	1.11E-03	8.7E+01	<	1.10E-02	median	3 of 8
Acetone	7.98E-02	7.98E-02	7.98E-02	6.6E+05	<	4.25E-02	median	1 of 8
Aluminum	1.17E+04	1.63E+04	7.99E+03	1.5E+05		1.40E+04	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Antimony	1,41E+00	1.85E+00	3.30E-01	8.3E+01	~	4.40E-01	median	8 of 8
Arsenic	3.76E+00	5.01E+00	3.39E+00	1.1E+02	<	3.35E-01	median	3 of 8
Barium	1.99E+02	4.17E+02	1.08E+02	2.3E+04		3.83E+02	95% Chebyshev	8 of 8
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.37E-02	1.06E-01	2.93E-02	1.6E+01	<	3.38E-02	median	6 of 8
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	1.35E-01	1.35E-01	1.35E-01	3.7E+03	<	1.59E-02	median	1 of 8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.14E-01	1.30E-01	1.10E-01	1.6E+02	<	2.75E-02	median	3 of 8
Beryllium	8.34E-01	1.13E+00	5.80E-01	2.7E+01		9.72E-01	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
beta-BHC	6.99E-04	6.99E-04	6.99E-04	1.4E+01	٧	2.30E-02	median	1 of 8
Boron	1.73E+01	2.84E+01	1.10E+01	1.1E+05	<	1.24E+01	median	5 of 8
Bromomethane	1.61E-02	3.10E-02	1.40E-02	1.0E+03	<	1.35E-02	median .	2 of 8
Cadmium	2.13E-01	2.70E-01	1.90E-01	1.1E+03	<	1.90E-01	median	- 5 of 8
Carbon Disulfide	7.71E-03	7.71E-03	7.71E-03	7.3E+04	<	9.60E-04	median	1 of 8
Chromium	1.29E+01	2.01E+01	8.29E+00	3.6E+04		1.60E+01	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Chrysene	2.57E-02	2.57E-02	2.57E-02	1.6E+03	٧	1.40E-02	median	. 1 of 8
Cobalt	6.94E+00	8.99E+00	5.19E+00	3.2E+04		7.86E+00	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Copper	1.52E+01	2.68E+01	8.33E+00	2.1E+04		2.02E+01	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Iron	1.53E+04	2.01E+04	1.13E+04			1.74E+04	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Lead	1.75E+01	3.05E+01	1.06E+01	5.0E+02		2.23E+01	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Lithium	1.85E+01	2.37E+01	1.35E+01	1.1E+04		2.12E+01	95% Stúdent's-t	8 of 8
m,p-Cresol '	3.75E-02	3.75E-02	3.75E-02		٧	2.34E-02	median	1 of 8
Manganese	4.88E+02	7.11E+02	3.52E+02	1.4E+04		5.71E+02	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Methyl lodide	4.10E-02	4.10E-02	4.10E-02	1.0E+03	٧	7.84E-03	median	1 of 8
Molybdenum	2.59E-01	6.00E-01	2.10E-01	1.8E+03	٧	1.20E-01	median	2 of 8
Nickel	1.63E+01	2.06E+01	1.23E+01	1.4E+03		1.84E+01	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Pyrene	2.13E-02	2.65E-02	2.01E-02	3.7E+03	<	1.96E-02	median	3 of 8
Strontium	1.04E+02	1.81E+02	6.33E+01	1.5E+05		1.32E+02	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Titanium	3.00E+01	4.05E+01	1.91E+01	1.0E+06		3.54E+01	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Vanadium	2.18E+01	2.74E+01	1.68E+01	3.3E+02		2.46E+01	95% Student's-t	8 of 8
Zinc	3.32E+02	9.99E+02	3.82E+01	7.6E+04		9.61E+02	95% Chebyshev	8 of 8

[†] Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample at a frequency of detection greater than five percent. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value

maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.

(1) _ TotSed_{Comb} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for total sediment combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).

^{- (2) -} Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA).

TABLE 37 EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS (mg/kg) BACKGROUND SOIL+

						П			
					EPA Region 6			64-41-41-	
	_			T-1 (4)	Soil Screening			Statistic	# of Detects/# of
Chemical of Interest [™]	Average	Max Detection	Min Detection	TotSoil _{Comb} (1)	Criteria ⁽²⁾		95% UCL	Used ⁽³⁾	Samples
Antimony	1.62E+00	2.19E+00	2.50E-01	3.06E+02	4.50E+02	<	8.90E-01	median	5 of 10
Arsenic	3.44E+00	5.90E+00	2.40E-01	1.96E+02	1.80E+00		4.48E+00	95% Winsor's-t	10 of 10
Barium	3.33E+02	1.13E+03	1.50E+02	8.90E+04	7.90E+04		9.02E+02	97.5% Chebyshev	10 of 10
Benzo(a)anthracene	8.20E-02	8.20E-02	8.20E-02	2.36E+01	2.30E+00	<	7.61E-03	median	1 of 10
Benzo(a)pyrene	7.60E-02	7.60E-02	7.60E-02	2.37E+00	2.30E-01	<	1.00E-02	median	1 of 10
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.70E-02	5.70E-02	5.70E-02	2.36E+01	2.30E+00	<	8.22E-03	median	1 of 10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	8.30E-02	8.30E-02	8.30E-02	1.86E+04		<	3.50E-02	median	1 of 10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.06E-01	1.06E-01	1.06E-01	2.37E+02	2.30E+01	<	1.15E-02	median	1 of 10
Cadmium	8.30E-02	1.10E-01	4.10E-02	8.52E+02	5.60E+02	٧	1.90E-02	median	- 3 of 10
Carbazole	1.10E-02	1.10E-02	1.10E-02	9.54E+02	9.60E+01	<	8.86E-03	median '	1 of 10
Chromium	1.52E+01	2.01E+01	1.07E+01	5.70E+04	5.00E+02		1.70E+01	95% Student's-t	10 of 10
Chrysene	8.30E-02	8.30E-02	8.30E-02	2.40E+03	2.30E+02	٧	1.40E-02	median	1 of 10
Copper	1.21E+01	1.93E+01	7.68E+00	3.70E+04	4.20E+04		1.44E+01	95% Student's-t	10 of 10
Fluoranthene	1.56E-01	1.56E-01	1.56E-01	2.48E+04	2.40E+04	۸	1.15E-02	median	1 of 10
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	4.17E-01	4.17E-01	4.17E-01	2.37E+01	2.30E+00	<	2.95E-02	median	1 of 10
Lead	1.34E+01	1.52E+01	1.10E+01	1.60E+03	8.00E+02		1.43E+01	95% Student's-t	10 of 10
Lithium	2.11E+01	3.25E+01	1.44E+01	1.90E+03	2.30E+04		2.41E+01	95% Student's-t	10 of 10
Manganese	3.77E+02	5.51E+02	2.84E+02	2.41E+04	3.50E+04		5.07E+02	95% Chebyshev	10 of 10
Mercury	2.13E-02	3.00E-02	1.50E-02	3.26E+00	3.40E+02		2.41E-02	95% Student's-t	10 of 10
Molybdenum	5.22E-01	6.80E-01	4.20E-01	4.51E+03	5.70E+03		5.65E-01	95% Student's-t	10 of 10
Phenanthrene	1.37E-01	1.37E-01	1.37E-01	1.86E+04		<	6.72E-03	median	1 of 10
Pyrene	1.27E-01	1.27E-01	1.27E-01	1.86E+04	3.20E+04	<	2.00E-02	median	1 of 10
Zinc	2.47E+02	9.69E+02	3.66E+01	2.45E+05	1.00E+05		7.50E+02	95% Chebyshev	10 of 10
						Г			

- ** Chemicals of interest are any chemical measured in at least one sample. Bolded compounds have a maximum concentration that exceeded one-tenth of the screening value.
- (1) Tol Soil_{Comb} PCL = TCEQ Protective Concentration Level for 30 acre source area Commercial/Industrial total soil combined pathway (includes inhalation; ingestion; dermal pathways).
 (2) From EPA's "Region 6 Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels 2004-2005". Industrial Outdoor Worker.
 (3) Recommended exposure point concentration to be used based on data distribution per Pro UCL (see Appendix A of BHHRA).

TABLE 38 BACKGROUND COMPARISONS

CHEMICAL OF INTEREST	SOUTH AREA SURFACE	SOUTH AREA SOIL	NORTH AREA SURFACE	NORTH AREA SOIL	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SEDIMENT	WETLANDS SEDIMENT	POND SEDIMEN
	 						
Aluminum	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes*	, NA	NA
Antimony	No	No	No	No	Yes*	No	No
Arsenic	No	No	No	No	Yes*	No -	Yes*
Barium	No	No	Yes* .	Yes*	No	Yes*	No
Beryllium	NA I	NA	NA	NA	Yes*	NA	NA NA
Boron	NA	NA	. NA	NA	Yes*	NA	NA NA
Cadmium	No I	No	Yes	Yes*	NA	Yes	Yes
Chromium	No	No	No	No	NA NA	No	No
Cobalt	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes*	NA '	NA NA
Copper	Yes	No	No	No .	·No	No	No
ron	· NA	NA	· NA	NA	No	. NA	No
_ead	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
_ithium	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	No	Yes*	No	No
Manganese	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	, No	Yes
Mercury	No	No	Yes*	Yes*	No	No No	NA NA
Molybdenum	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes*
Nickel	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	No No	NA NA	NA NA
Strontium	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	Yes*	NA NA	NA NA
Fitanium	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	Yes*	NA NA	NA .
/anadium	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	Yes*	NA NA	NA NA
Zinc	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No.

⁽¹⁾ Detailed statistical procedures are outlined in Section 2.2.2 and calculations are provided in Appendix B of BHHRA.

^{*} Statistical difference is due to background being greater than site.

NA - No analysis was performed for compound in background.

TABLE 39
EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER SCENARIO

		AVERAGE		RME	
PARAMETER	DEFINITION	VALUE	REFERENCE	VALUE	REFERENCE
		_			
PEF	Particulate Emission Factor (m^3/kg)	1.00E+09	EPA, 2004a	1.00E+09	EPA, 2004a
IR	Ingestion rate of soil (mg/day)	50	EPA, 2004a	50	EPA, 2004a
SA	Skin surface area (cm2)	3300	EPA, 2004a	3300	EPA, 2004a
AF	Soil to skin adherence factor (mg/cm2)	0.021	EPA, 2001a	0.2	EPA, 2004a
EF	Exposure frequency (day/yr)	250	EPA, 2004a	250	EPA, 2004a
ED	Exposure duration (yr)	25	EPA, 2004a	25	EPA, 2004a
BW	Body weight (kg)	70	EPA, 1989	70	EPA, 1989
ATc	Averaging time for carcinogens (days)	25550	EPA, 1989	25550	EPA, 1989
ATnc	Averaging time for noncarcinogens (days)	9125	EPA, 1989	9125	EPA, 1989

TABLE 40
EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION WORKER SCENARIO

		AVERAGE		RME	
PARAMETER	DEFINITION	VALUE	REFERENCE	VALUE	REFERENCE
PEF	Particulate Emission Factor (m^3/kg)	1.00E+09	EPA, 2004a	1.00E+09	EPA, 2004a
IR	Ingestion rate of soil (mg/day)	165	professional judgment	330	EPA, 2001
SA	Skin surface area (cm2)	3300	EPA, 2004a	3300	EPA, 2004a -
AF	Soil to skin adherence factor (mg/cm2)	0.14	EPA, 2004b	0.3	EPA, 2004b
EF	Exposure frequency (day/yr)	90	professional judgment	250	professional judgment
ED	Exposure duration (yr)	1	professional judgment	1 '	professional judgment
BW	Body weight (kg)	70	EPA, 1989	70	EPA, 1989
ATc	Averaging time for carcinogens (days)	25550	EPA, 1989	25550	EPA, 1989
ATnc	Averaging time for noncarcinogens (days)	365	EPA, 1989	365	EPA, 1989

TABLE 41
EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE YOUTH TRESPASSER SCENARIO

PARAMETER	DEFINITION	AVERAGE VALUE	REFERENCE	RME VALUE	REFERENCE
		****	112.12.13.2	.,	
PEF	Particulate Emission Factor (m^3/kg)	1.00E+09	EPA, 2004a	1.00E+09	EPA, 2004a
IR	Ingestion rate of soil (mg/day)	100	TNRCC, 1998	100	TNRCC, 1998
SA	Skin surface area (cm2)	3500	TNRCC, 1998	3500	TNRCC, 1998
AF .	Soil to skin adherence factor (mg/cm2)	0.1	TNRCC, 1998	0.1	TNRCC, 1998
EF	Exposure frequency (day/yr)	25	professional judgment	50	TNRCC, 1998
ED	Exposure duration (yr)	6	professional judgment	12	TNRCC, 1998
BW	Body weight (kg)	40	EPA, 1991a	40	EPA, 1991a
ATc ·	Averaging time for carcinogens (days)	25550	EPA, 1989	25550	EPA, 1989
ATnc	Averaging time for noncarcinogens (days)	9125	EPA, 1989	9125	EPA, 1989

TABLE 42
EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE CONTACT RECREATION SCENARIO

· .		AVERAGE		RME	
PARAMETER	DEFINITION	VALUE	REFERENCE	VALUE	REFERENCE
IR	Ingestion rate of soil or sediment (mg/day)	100	TCEQ, 2002	100	TCEQ, 2002
SA	Skin surface area (cm2)	4400	TCEQ, 2002	4400	TCEQ, 2002
AF	Sediment to skin adherence factor (mg/cm2)	0.3	TCEQ, 2002	0.3	TCEQ, 2002
EF	Exposure frequency (day/yr)	19	professional judgment	39	TCEQ, 2002
ED .	Exposure duration (yr)	13	professional judgment	25	EPA, 1989
BW	Body weight (kg)	70	EPA, 1989	70	EPA, 1989
ATc	Averaging time for carcinogens (days)	25550	EPA, 1989	25550	EPA, 1989
ATnc	Averaging time for noncarcinogens (days)	9125	EPA, 1989	9125	EPA, 1989

TABLE 43 JOHNSON AND ETTINGER VAPOR INTRUSTION MODEL OUTPUT FOR SOUTH AREA GROUNDWATER

Incremental risk from	Hazard quotient		Incremental risk from	Hazard quotient
vapor	from vapor		vapor	from vapor
intrusion to	intrusion to		intrusion to	intrusion to
indoor air,	indoor air,		indoor air,	indoor air,
carcinogen	noncarcinogen	,	carcinogen	noncarcinogen
(unitless)	(unitless)		(unitless)	(unitless)

			\		(411144)	(41111111111111111111111111111111111111	
Potential Chemical of Concern*	Average	•		RME EPC (1)			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.85E-04	` NA	3.55E-06	1.40E-03	NA	2.68E-05	
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.10E-03	NA	6.23E-05	1.50E-02	NA	4.45E-04	
2-Butanone	4.30E-04	NA	1.38E-07	-3.00E-03	NA	9.59E-07	
2-Methylnaphthalene	7.76E-04	NA .	2.73E-05	8.80E-03	NA	3.09E-04	
4,4'-DDE	3.34E-06	-5.18E-11	NA	1.00E-05	1.55E-10	NA	
Acetophenone	3.72E-03	NA	5.91E-06	4.60E-02	NA	7.31E-05	
Benzene	4.25E-04	2.38E-08	2.38E-04	4.20E-03	2.36E-07	2.35E-03	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3.26E-04	2.95E-08	NA	2.80E-03	1.36E-07	NA	
Carbon Disulfide	6.50E-05	NA	8.94E-06	3.00E-04	NA	4.13E-05	
Chrysene	1.93E-04	1.83E-10	NA NA	6.00E-04	5.69E-10	NA	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	3.27E-03	· NA	1.07E-03	3.00E-02	NA	9.86E-03	
Fluorene	1.84E-04	NA	1.56E-06	1.00E-03	NA	8.48E-06	
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	7.66E-06	3.61E-10	2.16E-06	4.20E-05	1.98E-09	1.18E-05	
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	1.78E-04	、 NA	1.34E-05	1.60E-03	NA	1.21E-04	
Vinyl Chloride	1.85E-04	6.15E-08	1.63E-04	1.90E-03	6.31E-07	1.67E-03	
	TOTAL	1.15F-07	1.60F-03	TOTAL	1.01F-06	1 49F-02	

Notes:

^{*} Only volatile compounds were assesses for this pathway.

⁽¹⁾ RME EPC is the reasonable maximim exposure exposure point concentration.

JOHNSON AND ETTINGER VAPOR INTRUSTION MODEL OUTPUT FOR NORTH AREA GROUNDWATER

Incremental

Hazard

Incremental

Hazard

· .	,	risk from vapor intrusion to indoor air, carcinogen (unitless)	quotient from vapor intrusion to indoor air, noncarcinogen (unitless)		risk from vapor intrusion to indoor air, carcinogen (unitless)	quotient from vapor intrusion to indoor air, noncarcinogen (unitless)
Potential Chemical of Concern*+	Average			RME EPC (1)		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.48E+01	NA NA	2.84E-01	1.56E+02	NA	2.99E+00
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.80E+00	NA	8.31E-02	3.15E+01	NA	9.34E-01
1,1-Dichloroethene	3.46E+00	NA NA	1.26E+00	2.92E+01	NA	1.06E+01
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	6.17E+00	3.83E-03	3.19E+00	4.43E+01	2.75E-02	2.29E+01
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.80E-02	NA	8.29E-02	4.20E-02	NA	9.16E-02
1,2-Dichloroethane	2.42E+01	1.39E-03	NA	3.28E+02	1.89E-02	NA
1,2-Dichloropropane	4.90E-01	3.46E-05	1.04E+00	3.45E+00	2.43E-04	7.32E+00
2-Methylnaphthalene	2.70E-03	NA NA	9.49E-05	1.60E-02	NA NA	5.62E-04
4.4'-DDE	2.14E-05	3.32E-10	NA	2.70E-04	4.19E-09	NA
Acenaphthene	9.00E-04	NA NA	6.96E-06	8.60E-03	NA	6.65E-05
Acetone	2.81E-01	NA NA	1.33E-03	1.15E-01	NA ·	5.45E-04
Acetophenone	6.80E-03	NA	1.08E-05	7.40E-02	NA	1.18E-04
alpha-BHC	1.96E-05	3.66E-09	NA	2.00E-04	3.74E-08	NA
Benzene	1.02E+00	5.72E-05	5.70E-01	8.24E+00	4.62E-04	4.61E+00
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3.23E-04	2.92E-08	NA	1.40E-03	1.27E-07	· NA
Carbon Tetrachloride	5.60E-01	2.63E-04	NA	7.58E+00	3.56E-03	NA.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	8.96E+00	NA	2.94E+00	1.24E+02	NA	4.08E+01
Dibenzofuran	6.01E-04	NA NA	1.51E-05	4.90E-03	NA ·	1.23E-04
Dieldrin	5.01E-06	2.52E-09	7.30E-06	2.64E-05	1.33E-08	3.85E-05
Ethylbenzene	9.69E-02	NA	1.89E-03	7.40E-01	NA	1.44E-02
Fluorene	8.51E-04	NA	7.22E-06	6.10E-03	NA	5.18E-05
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	1.25E-04	5.89E-09	3.53E-05	1.50E-03	7.06E-08	4.23E-04
m,p-Xylene	6.85E-02	NA	1.34E-02	1.68E-01	NA	3.28E-02
Methylene Chloride	9.57E+01	1.77E-04	2.91E-01	1.23E+03	2.27E-03	3.74E+00
Naphthalene	7.83E-02	NA NA	6.40E-02	3.22E-01	NA	2.63E-01
o-Xylene	4.62E-02	NA	7.26E-03	4.40E-02	NA	6.92E-03
Pyrene	2.23E-04	NA	7.70E-07	5.00E-04	NA	1.73E-06
Styrene	2.60E-02	NA	1.98E-04	2.50E-03	NA	1.91E-05
Tetrachloroethene	1.95E+00	2.05E-04	1.35E-01	2.05E+01	2.15E-03	1.42E+00
Toluene	3.35E-01	NA	1.61E-02	4.05E+00	NA	1.94E-01
Trichloroethene	1.15E+01	1.43E-02	7.59E+00	8.40E+01	1.05E-01	5.54E+01
Vinyl Chloride	5.02E-01	1.67E-04	4.42E-01	5.09E+00	1.69E-03	4.49E+00
	TOTAL	2.04E-02	1.80E+01	TOTAL	1.61E-01	1.56E+02

^{*} Only volatile compounds were assesses for this pathway.

⁺ Compounds with a cancer risk greater than 1 x 10⁻⁵ or a hazard index greater than 1 have been bolded. (1) RME EPC is the reasonable maximim exposure exposure point concentration.

TABLE 45
SUMMARY OF HAZARD INDICES AND CANCER RISK ESTIMATES FOR SOIL AND SEDIMENT EXPOSURE

SOUTH AREA

HYPOTHETICAL ON-SITE RECEPTORS	CARCINOGENIC RISK	NONCARCINOGENIC HAZARD INDEX
Average Youth Trespasser (soil)	9.85E-08	1.79E-03
RME Youth Trespasser (soil)	1.09E-06	1.46E-02
Average Construction Worker (soil)	5.22E-08	2.46E-02
RME Construction Worker (soil)	8.19E-07	2.77E-01
Average Industrial Worker (soil)	9.50E-07	2.01E-02
RME Industrial Worker (soil)	6.08E-06	7.04E-02
Average Industrial Worker (vapor intrusion)	1.15E-07	1.60E-03
RME Industrial Worker (vapor intrusion)	1.01E-06	1.49E-02
TOTAL Average Industrial Worker (soil + vapor intrusion)	1.06E-06	2.17E-02
TOTAL RME Industrial Worker (soil + vapor intrusion)	7.09E-06	8.53E-02
Average Contact Recreation (Intracoastal Waterway Sediment)	4.54E-08	8.35E-04
RME Contact Recreation (Intracoastal Waterway Sediment)	3.40E-08	5.43E-03

NORTH AREA

HYPOTHETICAL ON-SITE RECEPTORS	CARCINOGENIC RISK	NONCARCINOGENIC HAZARD INDEX
Average Youth Trespasser (soil)	2.57E-08	6.21E-03
RME Youth Trespasser (soil)	5.71E-07	2.80E-02
Average Construction Worker (soil)	1.37E-08	8.72E-02
RME Construction Worker (soil)	4.27E-07	5.45E-01
Average Industrial Worker (soil)	2.54E-07	7.34E-02
RME Industrial Worker (soil)	3.20E-06	9.28E-02
Average Industrial Worker (vapor intrusion)	2.04E-02	1.80E+01
RME Industrial Worker (vapor intrusion)	1.61E-01	1.56E+02
TOTAL Average Industrial Worker (soil + vapor intrusion)	2.04E-02	1.81E+01
TOTAL RME Industrial Worker (soil + vapor intrusion)	1.61E-01	1.56E+02
Average Contact Recreation (Wetlands Sediment)	1.09E-07	1.07E-03
RME Contact Recreation (Wetlands Sediment)	4.16E-07	4.65E-03
Average Contact Recreation (Pond Sediment)	·*	6.10E-03
RME Contact Recreation (Pond Sediment)	*	2.85E-02

Notes:

^{*} None of the COPCs for this media are considered carcinogenic by EPA.

Table 46
Assessment Endpoints and Measures

	Assessment Endpoints and Measures								
Guild	Receptor of Potential Concern	Assessment Endpoint for BERA	Ecological Risk Questions	Testable Hypotheses	Measures of Effects	Measures of Exposure	Measures of Ecosystem and Receptor Characteristics	Toxicity Testing	
invertebrates	Earthworm	Protection of soil invertebrate community from uptake and direct toxic effects on detritivore abundance, diversity, productivity from COPECs in soil.	Does exposure to COPECs in soil adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function?	Concentrations of COPECs in soil are adversely affecting invertebrate receptors.	Invertebrate receptor response to identified COPECs in North Area soil.	4,4'-DDT, Aroclor-1254, banum, chromium, copper and zinc concentrations in soils. Sample locations based on gradient of COPEC concentrations.	Invertebrate receptor feeding behavior, growth and reproduction.	Earthworm (Eisenia fetida) (28 day chronic survival and growth)*	
Benthos and zooplankton	Polychaetes	Protection of benthic and water-column invertebrate communities from uptake and direct toxic effects on abundance, diversity, and productivity from COPECs in sediment and surface water.	Does exposure to COPECs in sediment and surface water adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function?	Concentrations of COPECs in sediment and/or surface water are adversely affecting benthic receptors.	Benthic receptor response to identified COPECs in Intracoastal Waterway sediments and wetland sediments/surface water. Locations chosen on a gradient of COPEC concentrations.	Acrolein, PAHs, organochlorine pesticides, arsenic, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc concentrations in Intracoastal Waterway and wetland sediments and surface water. Sample locations for sediments based on gradient of COPEC concentrations.	Benthic receptor feeding behavior, growth and reproduction.	Leptocheirus plumulosus (28d chronic; survival, growth, reproduction); Neanthes arenaceodentata (28d chronic; survival, growth); Mysidopsis bahia (7d chronic; survival, growth)**	
Vertebrate Fish	Fish Community	Protection of fish communities from uptake and direct toxic effects on abundance, diversity, and productivity from COPECs in sediment and surface water.	Does exposure to COPECs in surface water adversely affect the abundance, diversity, productivity, and function?	Concentrations of COPECs in surface water are adversely affecting fish communities.	Fish Communities response to identified COPECs in wetland and pond surface water in the vicinity of concentrations exceeding applicable surface water benchmarks.	Acrolein, copper and silver concentrations in wetland and pond surface water in the vicinity of sample locations relative to appropriate effect levels.	Fish community diversity and stability.	Not Applicable***	

^{*} Note that the earthworm (Eisenia fetida) as a test species was replaced with Neanthes arenaceodentata due to the elevanted salinties in the North Area Soils.

^{**} Note that the Mysid Shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) as a test species was replaced with Artemia salina (brine shrimp) due to the elevated salinities in the surface water.

^{***}The original risk question that addressed the abundance, diversity, productivity and function of the fish community is not applicable because of the harsh conditions and intermittent presence of the surface water in a salt panne.

Table 47
Field Sampling Parameters - Water

			Water		Conductivity	Temperature	Salinity	DO
Sample Area/Type	Sample ID	Date	Depth (ft)	рΗ	(mS)	(°C)	(ppt)	(mg/L)
			1.0	7.97	43.94	30.11	25.41	5.11
	EIWSED01	8/18/2010	4.0	7.98	43.94	30.11	25.42	5.39
			6.9	7.99	43.94	30.11	25.42	5.74
	FILMOFFDOO	0/40/0040	1.0	8.01	43.68	30.15	25.23	4.29
	EIWSED02	8/18/2010	3.5	8.06	43.66	30.09	25.24	4.35
	EIMOEDOO	0/4 0/004 0	1.0	8.03	43.90	30.16	25.20	4.81
	EIWSED03	8/18/2010	1.9	8.09	43.60	30.80	25.19	8.09
	EIWSED04	8/21/2010	1.4	7.95	44.18	30.47	25.40	4.70
	ENVOEDOS.	0/40/0040	1.0	7.97	39.96	30.62	25.35	5.15
	EIWSED05	8/18/2010	2.6	7.96	40.02	30.40	25.40	5.90
	ENA/CEDOC	0/40/2040	1.0	8.01	38.21	31.51	24.10	6.56
	EIWSED06	8/18/2010	3.6	7.97	42.95	31.59	24.08	7.23
			1.0	8.04	42.69	31.63	23.88	6.86
	EIWSED07	8/18/2010	3.0	8.06	42.77	31.63	23.92	6.94
ICWW Sediment/			6.3	8.07	42.84	31.62	23.95	6.95
			1.0	7.76	46.68	28.81	27.94	4.62
Porewater	EIWSED01PW	8/20/2010	3.0	7.76	46.71	28.80	27.94	4.82
			6.0	7.76	46.71	28.80	27.99	4.79
	EIWSED02PW	8/20/2010	1.0	7.76	46.70	28.87	27.90	5.03
	EIVVSEDUZPVV	8/20/2010	3.6	7.76	46.72	28.89	27.92	5.24
	EIWSED03PW	8/20/2010	1.5	7.74	43.29	29.18	27.76	5.50
	EIWSED04PW	8/21/2010	1.0	7.94	46.57	28.25	28.18	4.19
	EIVVSEDU4PVV	0/2 1/2010	2.8	7.94	46.52	28.20	28.18	4.05
	EIWSED05PW	8/21/2010	1.0	7.94	43.81	28.24	28.16	4.74
	EIVVSEDOSFVV	8/2 1/2010	3.0	7.95	43.82	28.27	28.17	5.08
			1.0	8.16	43.57	28.11	27.99	4.52
	EIWSED06PW	8/22/2010	3.0	8.15	43.57	28.11	28.00	4.73
		-	4.9	8.09	43.57	28.11	27.99	4.87
			1.0	6.52	59.35	29.74	35.95	8.01
	EIWSED07PW	8/30/2010	3.5	6.52	58.49	29.67	36.00	8.06
			6.9	6.59	59.36	29.57	36.00	7.71
	EWSW01	8/30/2010	0.1	5.86	77.38	35.37	43.23	· 3.78
Surface Water	EWSW04	8/30/2010	4 0.1	7.19	75.53	35.91	41.69	5.00
	EWSW03	9/14/2010	0.1	7.84	49.10	32.51	27.47	6.24
	EWSED06PW	8/31/2010	0.1	7.17	51.66	27.84	31.93	3.80
Wetland Sediment	EWSED03PW	9/9/2010	0.1	7.75	42.83	28.00	27.46	3.93
Porewater	EWSED09PW	9/10/2010	0.1	7.84	49.88	27.63	32.57	6.27
	EWSED04PW	9/13/2010	0.1	7.36	37.01	26.66	22.60	3.06

DO - Dissolved Oxygen

Table 48
Field Sampling Parameters - Sediment

					Temperature
Sample Area/Type	Sample ID	Date	pН	ORP (mV)	(°C)
•	EIWSED01	8/18/2010	6.70	-2.6	31.4
	EIWSED02	8/18/2010	6.80	-4.5	31.3
Å.	EIWSED03	8/18/2010	6.90	-10.8	31.1 ·
	EIWSED04	8/21/2010	6.86	-6.5	31.4
	EIWSED05	8/18/2010	6.89	-8.5	31.5
-	EIWSED06	8/18/2010	7.04	-19.3	31.9
ICWW Sediment/	EIWSED07	8/18/2010	6.82	-4.3	31.8
Porewater*	EIWSED01PW.	8/20/2010	7.21	-28.2	30.2
	EIWSED02PW	8/20/2010	7.01	-16.5	30.2
	EIWSED03PW	8/20/2010	7.07	-21.2	30.3
	EIWSED04PW	8/21/2010	6.37	19.4	29.5
	EIWSED05PW	8/21/2010	6.25	28.4	29.8
	EIWSED06PW	8/22/2010	6.77	-1.3	29.5
	EIWSED07PW	8/30/2010	6.37	113.5	30.7
	EWSED01	8/24/2010	6.85	-18.0	30.6
•	EWSED02	8/24/2010	6.43	10.2	31.4
	EWSED03	8/23/2010	NA	NA	32.6
4	EWSED04	8/23/2010	6.65	263.9	30.8
	EWSED05	8/24/2010	6.23	63.4	37.8
	EWSED06	8/23/2010	7.19	176.1	31.7
	EWSED07	8/23/2010	6.80	216.2	31.3
	EWSED08	8/24/2010	6.95	10.6	31.7
Wetland Sediment/	EWSED09	8/24/2010	6.98	80.5	37.3
Porewater*	EWSED01PW	8/26/2010	6.59	88.4	29.3
	EWSED02PW	8/26/2010	6.89	-273.8	27.5
	EWSED04PW	8/27/2010	7.05	103.0	· 27.9
	EWSED06PW	8/31/2010	6.40	30.8	29.1
	EWSED07PW	8/30/2010	6.37	113.5	30.7
	EWSED08PW	8/25/2010	5.41	140.2	32.2
	EWSED03PW	9/9/2010	7.48	14.0	28.0
	EWSED09PW	9/10/2010	7.48	212.9	28.6
	EWSED04PW	9/13/2010	7.19	81.1	28.6

NA - Parameter Not Collected ORP - Oxygen Reduction Potential

^{*}Parameters from pore water samples were recorded from the overlying water at the sample station at the time of sample collection, not the pore water extracted from the sediment.

Table 49
Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment

Wetland Sediment (all samples from 0-0.5 ft bgs)													
			Property and the second	2010	Analytical Results	PLAN AND D	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE						
Location		ration Gradient	2010 BERA Concentration	Gradient (mg/kg	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)	Mean Blosssay Results***					
BERA Sample ID: EWSED01 Wetland Sediment RIÆS sample ID: 2WSED04-004	Location represents high concentrations of multiple COPECs, including PAHs and pesticides; mid concentrations of nickel and 1 PAH; and low concentrations of copper, endrin aldehyde, lead and zinc. Several COPECs are below detection limit and not expected to be present.		concentrations of multiple COPECs, including PAHs and pesticides; mid concentrations of nickel and 1 PAH; and low concentrations of copper, endrin aldehyde, lead and zinc. Several COPECs are below detection							Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Survivat: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Mean Survivat Mean Blomass Mean Dry W. (%) (mg) ""			
2-Methylnaphthalene	0.153 U	NA NA	D.0038-J	Low	0.070	0.000018 U	0.03	EWSED01 96 3.073 3.234					
4,4'-DDT	0.000939 U	NA	< 0.001 J	NA NA	0.00119	< 0.000012 J	0.000001	EWSED08 (Ref 1) 68 1.586 2.741					
Acenaphthene	0.153 U	NA	0.0046 J	Low.	0.016	< 0.0000052	0.0404	EWSED09 (Ref 2) 76 2.15 2.95					
Acenaphthylene	0,545	High	0.057	Low	0.044	0.000024	NA						
Anthracene	0.334	Mid	0.043	Low	0.0853	0.000067	0.00018						
Arsenic	0.35 U	NA	2.97	Low	8.2	0.0037 J	0.078						
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.126 U	NA	< 0.066 J	NA.	0.261	< 0.0000031	NA						
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.972	High	0,24	Mid	0.43	< 0.0000051	NA						
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	1,94	High	0,63	High	0.67	0.000012 J	NA	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus plumulosus					
Chrysene	4.05	High	0,39	Mid	0,384	< 0.000004	NA						
Copper	10	Low	20.6	Mid	34	0.000922	0.0036						
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2.91	High	0.17	Mid	0.0634	< 0.000003	NA NA	Survivat: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.					
Endrin Aldehyde	0.00431	Low	0.0007 J	Mid	0,00267	0.000013	0.000002	Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.					
Endrin Kelone	0.013	High	< 0.000093	NA NA	0.00267	< 0.00000078	0.000002	Reproduction: Insufficient offspring for statistical analysis.					
Fluoranthene	0,189 U	NA	0.03#	Low	0.6	< 0.0000052	0.00296						
Fluorene	0,12U	NA	0.019	Low	0,019	0.000013 J	0.05	Location (%) Offspring (avg) (mg) (mg) "					
gamma-chlordane	0.0036	High	< 0.00009	NA NA	0.00226	< 0.00000038	0,000004	EWSED01 35 0 0.2607 0.6586					
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.94	High	0.22	Mid	0.6	0.0000051 J	NA	EWSED08 (Ref 1) 33 0.6 0.2238 0.5988					
Lead	18.3	Low	17.2	LOW	46.7	0.000115 U	0.0053	EWSED09 (Ref 2) 19 1.8 0.1162 0.5035					
Nickel	21.3	Mid	18.9	Mid	20.9	0.00944	0.0131						
Phenanthrene	0.111 U	NA NA	0.032	Low	0.24	0.000012 J	0.0046						
Pyrene	1.18	High	0.091	Mid	0,665	< 0.0000042	0.00024						
Zinc	110	Low	115	Low	150	0.0101	0.0842						
Total PAHs*	NA NA	NA	1.9	NA NA	4.022	NA .	NA NA						
Total Organic Carbon	NA NA	NA	59.400	NA	NA	NA	NA						
Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA NA	NA	0.089	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA						
Grain Size	NA NA	NA	See Table 7	NA	NA	NA	NA						

Table 49
Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment

Wetland Sediment (all samples from 0-0,5 ft bgs)				Action 1 to be								
				2010	Analytical Results							
Location	RUFS Concentration Gradient		2010 BERA Concentration Gradient (mg/kg		Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pora Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)		Mean B	ioassay Results***		
BERA Sample ID: EWSED02 Wetland Sediment RI/FS sample ID: 2WSED03-003	Sample ID: EWSED02 Location represents high concentration of multiple COPECs, including PAHs and pesticides; mid		Location represents high concentration of 1 PAH; mid concentrations of five PAHs; and low concentrations of several PAHs, arsenic, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc.					Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Survivat No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.				
								Location	Mean Survival	Mean Biomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt (mg) ***	
2-Methylnaphthalene	0,173 U	NA	0.002 J / 0.0026 J	Low	0,070	0.000026 U	0.03	EWSED02	76	2.285	3.334	
4,4'-DDT	0.00107 U	NA	< 0.00017 / < 0.00017	NA	0,00119	< 0.0000047 J	0.000001	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	68	1,586	2.741	
Acenaphthene	0.173 U	NA	0.0018 N 0.0013 J	Low	0.016	< 0.0000044	0.0404	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	76	2.15	2.95	
Acenaphthylene	0.346	Mid	0.041 / 0.03	Low	0.044	< 0.0000034	NA					
Anthracene	0,241	Mid	0.012 / 0.024	Lim	0,0853	< 0.0000036	0,00018	1				
Arsenic	0,4 U	NA	24/251	Low	8.2	0.0041 J	0.078	1				
Benzo(a)anthracene	U	NA	< 0.043 J / < 0.00072	NA	0.261	< 0.0000026	NA	1				
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.631	High	0.12 / 0.097	Mid	0.43	< 0.0000043	NA.	1				
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	1,52	High	0.46 / 0.38	Mid	0.67	0.000012 J	NA.	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheir	us plumulosus			
Chrysene	2.73	High	0.62 / 0.49	High	0.384	0.000049	NA.					
Copper	12.6	Low	13.3/14.6	Low	34	0.000342 U	0.0036	Survival: No statistically s	ignificant differen	ce from reference lo	cations.	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2.83	High	0,11/0,094	Mid	0.0634	0,0000034 J	NA.	Growth: No statistically si				
Endrin Aldehyde	0,01	High	< 0.00012 /< 0.001 J	NA	0.00267	0.0000067 J	0.000002	Reproduction: Insufficier	-			
Endrin Ketone	0.00618	Low	< 0.000093 / < 0.0011 J	NA NA	0.00267	< 0.0000013 J	0.000002	Location	Mean Survival		Mean Biomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt
Fluoranthene	0.213 U	NA.	0.023 / 0.019	Low	0.6	< 0.0000044	0,00296	EWSED02	58	0.2	0,2313	0,4916
Fluorene	0.135 U	NA.	0.913 / 0.011	Low	0.019	< 0.0000038	0.05	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	33	0.6	0.2238	0.5988
gamma-chlordane	0.000862 U	NA NA	< 0.00009 / < 0.00009	NA	0.00226	< 0.0000013 J	0.000004	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	19	1.8	0.1162	0.5035
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1,59	High	0,19 / 0.16	Mid	0.6	0,0000062 J	NA NA					
Lead	17.2	Low	12/14/7	Low	46.7	0.000113 U	0.0053	1				
Nickel	20.9	Mid	15.6 / 17.3	Low	20.9	0.00486	0.0131					
Phenanthrene	0.125 U	NA	0.016 / 0.014	LOW	0,24	< 0.000005	0.0046					
Pyrene	0.729	High	0.14 / 0.11	Mid	0.665	< 0.0000035	0.00024					
Zinc	115	Low	70.17.66.1	Low	150	0.00135 U	0.0842					
Total PAHs*	NA	NA	1.8/1.4	NA	4.022	NA	NA NA	1				
Total Organic Carbon	NA NA	NA	24,100 / 30,500	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	_				
Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA NA	NA	0.014	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA					
Grain Size	NA NA	NA	See Table 7	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA					

Table 49
Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment

Wetland Sediment (all samples from 0-0.5 ft bgs)											7	
				2010	Analytical Results							
Location	RI/FS Concents	ration Gradient	2010 BERA Concentration	n Gradient (mg/kg	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pora Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)		Mean Bi	oassay Results***		
BERA Sample ID: EWSED03 Wetland Sediment RI/FS sample ID: NF4SE13-013	Location represents concentrations of a nickel, and zinc; mi 4,4'-DDT, 5 PAHs a pyrene; and low co PAHs. Several COI detection limit and	s high rsenic, copper, d concentrations of and lead, and ncentrations of 2 PECs are below	Location represents high con arsenic, copper, nickel, and concentrations of 4.4"–DDT, and low concentrations of 12 aldehyde.	inc; mid PAHs and lead;				Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes ar Survivat No statistically sig Growth: No statistically sign	nificant difference	ce from reference lo		
	present.							Location	Mean Survival	Mean Biomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt	
2-Methylnaphthaiene	0.0122	Low	0.0068	Low	0.070	0.000022 U	0.03	EWSED03	84	2,004	2,421	
4.4'-DDT	0.00254	Mid	0.0028	Mid	0.00119	< 0.000016 J	0.000001	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	68	1.586	2.741	
Acenaphthene	0.0103 U	NA	0.0043 J	Low	0,016	< 0.0000047	0.0404	EWSE D09 (Ref 2)	76	2.15	2,95	
cenaphthylene	0.0117 U	NA NA	0.0032 J	Low	0,044	< 0.0000036	NA.					ı
Anthracene	0.0126	Low	0.005	Low	0.0853	0,000013 J	0.00018	7				
Arsenic	12.8	High	5.36	High	8.2	0.0019 J	0.078					
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0106 U	NA.	0.024	Low	0,261	< 0.0000028	NA NA					
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0105 U	NA.	0.028	Low	0.43	< 0.0000046	NA NA	-				
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.133	Mid	0.058	Low	0.67	< 0,0000031	NA NA	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus	plumulosus			
Chrysene	0.0904	Mid	0.064	Mid	0.384	< 0.0000036	NA					
Copper	35.7	High	25	High	34	0.00456	0.0036	Survival: No statistically sig	nificant differenc	a from reference lo	cations.	
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	0.0555	Low	0.0074	Low	0.0634	< 0.0000027	NA	Growth: No statistically sign	nificant difference	e from reference loc	cations.	
Endrin Aldehyde	0.000403 U	NA	0.00027 J	Low	0.00267	0.000015 J	0.000002	Reproduction: Insufficient of	offspring for stati	stical analysis.		
									Mean Survival		Mean Biomass	Mean Dry Wt
Endrin Ketone	0.000505 U	NA NA	< 0.00011 J	NA:	0.00267	0,000007 J	0,000002	Location	(%)	Offspring (avg)	(mg)	(mg) **
luoranthene	0.0117 U	NA	0.052	Low	0,6	< 0,0000047	0.00296	EWSED03	20	0	0,2015	0,4202
Fluorene	0.0102 U	NA NA	0.0048	Low	0.019	< 0.000004	0.05	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	33	0.6	0.2238	0.5988
amma-chlordane	0.000265 U	NA.	< 0.00009	NA.	0.00226	< 0.000016 J	0.000004	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	19	1.8	0.1162	0.5035
ndeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.0951	Mid	0.034	Low	0.6	< 0.0000028	NA					
Lead	64.7	Mid	48.4	Mid	46.7	0.000425 U	0.0053					
Nickel	27.7	High	21.7	High	20.9	0.00749 U	0.0131					
Phenanthrene	0.0898	Mid	0.049	Low	0.24	0.0000053 U	0.0046	7				
Pyrene	0.109	Mid	0.069	Mid	0.665	< 0.0000037	0.00024	7				
Zinc	903	High	585	High	150	0,0413	0.0842					
Total PAHs*	NA	NA	0.4	NA NA	4.022	NA	NA					
Total Organic Carbon	NA.	NA .	18,200	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA					
Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA NA	NA	0,002	NA	NA	NA	NA NA					
Grain Size	NA NA	NA.	See Table 7	NA	NA NA	NA	NA.					

Table 49
Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment

Wetland Sediment (all samples from 0-0.5 ft bgs)				2011	Analytical Results							
				2010	Analytical Results							
Location	RUFS Concentre		2010 BERA Concentration	Gradient (mg/kg	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)		Mean Bi	oassay Results***		
BERA Sample ID: EWSED04 Wetland Sediment RI/FS sample ID: 2WSD17-17	Location represents concentrations of 8 f and lead; mid conce PAHs, copper, and a concentrations of 1 f Organochlorine pest detection limit and re present.	high PAHs, arsonic, ntrations of 4 tinc; and low PAH and nickel, icides are below	Location represents high con arsenic; mid concentrations of lead, and ziruc; and low conce PAHs and nickel.	f 4 PAHs, copper,				Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes Survivat No statistically s Growth: No statistically si	ignificant differenc			
								Location	(%)	Mean Blomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt (mg) **	
2-Methylnaphthalene	0.053	Ltrw	0.0037 J	Low	0.070	0,000046	0,03	EWSED04	84	2.53	2,988]
4,4'-DDT	0,000829 U	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	0.00119	NA	0.000001	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	68	1,586	2.741	
Acenaphthene	0.133	Mid	0.0026 J	Low	0.016	< 0.0000085 J	0.0404	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	76	2.15	2.95	
Acenaphthylene	0.013 U	NA	0.0069	Low	0.044	0.000014 J	NA NA					
Anthracene	0,257	Mid	0.006	Low	0.0853	0.000047	0.00018					
Arsenic	1.4	High	4.35	High	8.2	0.00072 J / 0.00325	0.078					
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.724	High	0.031	Low	0.261	< 0.0000026	NA					
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.618	High	0.04	Low	0.43	< 0.0000043	NA.					
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.527	High	0.076	Mid	0.67	< 0.0000029	NA	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheir	us plumulosus			
Chrysene	0.743	High	0.05	Low	0.384	< 0.0000034	NA					
Copper	25.6	Mid	20.3	Mid	34	0.00426 / 0.00531 U	0.0036	Survival: No statistically s	ignificant differenc	e from reference la	cations.	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.312	Mid	0,01	Low	0.0634	< 0.0000025	NA NA	Growth: No statistically si	gnificant difference	from reference lo	cations,	
Endrin Aldehyde	0.000706 U	NA.	NA.	NA	0.00267	NA	0,000002	Reproduction: Insufficien	t offspring for stati	stical analysis.		
									Mean Survival		Mean Blomess	Mean Dry Wt
Endrin Ketone	0.000603 U	NA	NA.	NA.	0.00267	NA	0.000002	Location	(%)	Offspring (avg)	(mg)	(mg) **
Fluoranthene	1.43	High	0.076	Mid	0.6	< 0.0000044	0.00296	EWSED04	23.75	0	0.1518	0.529
Fluorene	0.139	Mid	0.0032 J	Low	0.019	0.0000047 J	0.05	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	33	0.6	0.2238	0.5988
gamma-chiordane	0.000669 U	NA	NA NA	NA.	0.00226	NA NA	0.000004	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	19	1.8	0.1162	0.5035
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.752	High	0.064	Mid	0.6	< 0.0000026	NA					
Lead	237	High	37.4	Mid	46.7	0.00015 U / 0.000239 U	0,0053	7				
Nickel	13.7	Low	76,0	LIW	20.9	0.0114 / 0.0069	0.0131	1				
Phenanthrene	1.18	High	0.041	Low	0.24	< 0.000005	0.0046					
Pyrene	1.34	High	0.075	Mid	0.665	< 0.0000035	0.00024	7				
Zinc	404	Mid	417	Mid	150	0,101/0.083	0.0842	1				
Total PAHs*	NA NA	NA	0.5	NA NA	4.022	NA NA	NA	1				
Tatal Carreia Cartes	NA NA	MA	16,700	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	4				
Total Organic Carbon Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA NA	NA NA	0.039	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	+				
Grain Size	NA NA	NA NA	See Table 7	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	4				

Table 49
Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment

Wettend Sediment (ell samples from 0-0.5 ft bgs)										A Participant		
	100000			2010	Analytical Results							
Location	RI/FS Concents (mg/k		2010 BERA Concentration	Gradient (mg/kg	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)		Mean Bi	oassay Results***		
BERA Sample ID: EWSED05 Wetland Sediment RI/FS sample ID: NB4SE08-008 	Location represents concentrations of 8 copper, and zinc; m of 4 PAHs, arsenic, concentrations of 2 aldehyde, and nicke organochlorine pesidetection limit and r present.	high PAHs, 4,4'-DDT, id concentrations and lead; and low PAHs, endrin el. Two ticldes are below	Location represents high conc PAHs, copper, endin aldehyd mid concentrations of 4 PAHs concentrations of 2 PAHs and	e, lead, and zinc; ; and low				Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes - Survival: No statistically si Growth: No statistically si	ignificant differenc gnificant differenc	e from reference loc	cations.	
								Location	Mean Survival	Mean Biomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt	1
2-Methylnaphthalene	0.0396	Low	0.02	Low	0.070	NA NA	NA NA	EWSED05	72	2,248	3,285	4
4.4'-DDT	0.00922	High	< 0.019 .1	NA.	0,00119	NA NA	NA NA	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	68	1,586	2,741	1
Acenaphthene	0,113	Mid	0.075	Mid	0.0118	NA NA	NA NA	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	76	2.15	2,95	1
Acenaphthylene	0.0291	Low	0,018	Fam	0.044	NA NA	NA.	L P G C D G ((Cel 2)	70	2.13	2,00	J
Anthracene	0,188	Mid	0.078	Mid	0,0853	NA NA	NA NA	••				
Arsenic	3.53	Mid	3.06	Mid	8.2	NA NA	NA NA	7				
Benzo(a)anthracene	0,993	High	0.55	High	0,261	NA NA	NA NA	1				
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.3	High	0.79	High	0.43	NA NA	NA.	7				
Benzo(g,h,l)perylene	0.862	High	0.68	High	0.67	NA NA	NA	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptochein	e niumulneus			
Chrysene	1.27	High	0.77	High	0,384	NA NA	NA NA		,			
Copper	39.6	High	28.9	High	34	NA NA	NA.	Survivat No statistically s	ionificant differenc	e from reference lo	cations	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0,337	Mid	0.14	Mid	0.0634	NA NA	NA NA	Growth: No statistically si				
Endrin Aldehyde	0.00452	Low	0.0014 J	High	0.00267	NA NA	NA NA	Reproduction: Insufficien				
Enditividenyde		1000	3.33173	1.00	0,00201	-	1.00		Mean Survival		Mean Blomass	Mean Dry Wt
Endrin Kelone	0.000458 U	NA	< 0.001 J	NA.	0.00267	NA	NA NA	Location	(%)	Offspring (avg)		(mg) **
Fluoranthene	2.17	High	1.3	High	0.6	NA	NA	EWSED05	38	0	0.1614	0.4109
Fluorene	0.127	Mid	0.065	Mid	0.019	NA	NA	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	33	0.6	0.2238	0.5988
gamma-chlordane	0.00024 U	NA	< 0.00009	NA NA	0.00226	NA .	NA	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	19	1.8	0.1162	0,5035
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.1	High	0.79	High	0,6	NA	NA					
Lead	88.1	Mid	76.1	High	46.7	NA	NA	1				
Nickel	10,9	Low	14.4	Low	20,9	NA	NA					
Phenanthrene	1,3	High	0.78	High	0.24	NA NA	NA NA]				
Pyrene	1.64	High	1.1	High	0.665	NA	NA NA					
Zinc	601	High	595	High	150	NA	NA NA					
Total PAHs*	NA NA	NA	7.2	NA	4.022	NA	NA NA					
Total Organic Carbon	NA	NA	18,100	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	1				
Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA NA	NA NA	0.002 See Table 7	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	_				

Table 49
Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment

Wetland Sediment (all samples from 0-0.5 ft bgs)	P. Land B.				the same of the same of						-	
	P. S. C. S. C. C.	2000		2010	Analytical Results							
Location		tration Gradient	2010 BERA Concentratio	n Gradient (mg/kg	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)	17.5	Mean Bi	oessay Results***		
BERA Sample ID: EWSED06 Wetland Sediment RI/FS sample ID. SPSE03 (Location from Pond)	Location represent concentration of zincentrations of lead, nickel, benzelow concentrations chrysene, and pyrometric concentrations.	inc; mid arsenic copper, o(g,h,i)perylene; and s of 4,4'-DDT,	Location represents high concopper, nickel, and zinc; mid 4,4-DDT, arsenic, and lead; concentrations of 15 PAHs.	concentrations of				Polychaele - 28 day, Neanthes a Survivat No statistically s Growth: No statistically si	ignificant difference gnificant difference	Mean Blomass	Mean Dry Wt	1
216 Notes - 186 - 1		1 04	A PROPERTY.		0.070	0.00004011	0.02	Location	80	(mg)	(mg) **	1
2-Methylnaphthalene 4.4'-DDT	NA	NA	0.0016 J 0.0012	Mid	0.070	0.000019 U < 0.00000058	0.03	EWSED06 EWSED08 (Ref 1)	68	1.78	2.36	(
The second secon	0.00157	Law										(
Acenaphthene	NA NA	NA NA	0.0013 J 0.0008 J	Low	0.016	0.0000091 J < 0.0000035	0.0404 NA	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	76	2.15	2.95]
Acenaphthylene Anthracene	NA NA	NA NA	0.0011 J	Low	0,0853	< 0.0000035	0.00018	-				
Arsenic	5.01	Mid	3.23	Mid	8,2	0.00177 J	0.078	-				
Arsenic Benzo(a)anthracene	NA NA	NA NA	0.0089	Low	0.261	0.0000095 U	NA	_				
Benzo(a)pyrene	NA NA	NA NA	0.01	Low	0.43	0.0000095 U	NA NA	-				
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.135	Mid	0.010	Low	0.43	0.000023 U	NA NA	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptochein	ur niumulaeue			
Chrysene	0.0257	Low	0.014	Low	0.384	0.0000096 U	NA NA	Ampimpod - 20 day, Lepitochem	is plantitosas			
Copper	26.8	Mid	28.1	High	34	0.00702	0,0036	Survivat No statistically s	ionificant differenc	e from reference lo	cations	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	NA.	NA NA	0.0026 J	Low	0.0634	0.000015 U	NA.	Growth: No statistically si	.,			
Endrin Aldehyde	NA NA	NA NA	< 0.00012	NA.	0,00267	< 0.00000046	0.000002	Reproduction: Insufficien			auono.	
Endrin Ketone	NA NA	NA NA	< 0.000093	NA.	0.00267	< 0.00000066	0.000002	Location	Mean Survival		Mean Blomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt (mg) ***
Fluoranthene	NA.	NA	0.02	1.ow	0.6	< 0.0000045	0,00296	EWSED06	13	0	0.05225	0.3764
Fluorene	NA NA	NA NA	0.001 J	LOW	0,019	0,0000091 J	0.05	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	33	0.6	0.2238	0.5988
gamma-chlordane	NA NA	NA.	0.00025 J	Low	0.00226	< 0.00000032	0.000004	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	19	1.8	0.1162	0.5035
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	NA NA	NA NA	810.0	Low	0.6	0.000014 U	NA NA					
Lead	30.5	Mid	32.9	Mid	46.7	0.000443 U	0.0053					
Nickel	20.6	Mid	22.5	High	20.9	0.00915	0.0131					
Phenanthrene	NA NA	NA	0.013	Low	0.24	0.0000068 J	0.0046					
Pyrene	0.0265	Law	0.021	Low	0.665	< 0.0000036	0.00024					
Zinc	999	High	959	High	150	0,626	0.0842					
Total PAHs*	NA	NA	0,13	NA	4.022	NA	NA NA					
Total Organic Carbon	NA NA	NA.	21,500	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	-				
Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA NA	NA NA	0.084	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	-				
Grain Size	NA NA	NA NA	See Table 7	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	1				

Table 49
Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment

PROCESSOR OF THE PARTY OF THE P			The second second	2010	Analytical Results	DATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		BURNING DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PER				
Location	RI/F8 Concentr		2010 BERA Concentration	Gradient (mg/kg	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)		Mean Bi	ozssay Results***		
BERA Sample ID: EWSED07 Wetland Sediment RI/FS sample ID: 4WSED3	Location represents concentrations of 8 lead, nickel, and zin concentrations of 3 Organochlorine pes detected in this sam assumed not to be p	PAHs, copper, c; and low PAHs. ticides were not aple and are	Location represents high conc arsenic, copper, and nickel, mi 8 PAHs, lead, and zinc; and lor 6 PAHs.	d concentrations of				Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes s Survivat No statistically s Growth: No statistically si	ignificant difference	e from reference la	cations.	1
2-Methylnaphthalene	0,00936 U	NA	0.0053	Liw	0.070	0.000013 U	0.03	EWSED07	72	2.451	3.371	1
4,4'-DDT	0.00498 U	NA	NA NA	NA.	0,00119	NA	0.000001	EWSEDOB (Ref 1)	68	1.586	2,741	
Acenaphthene	0.016	Low	0.009	Low	0,016	< 0.000012	0.0404	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	76	2,15	2.95]
Acenaphthylene	0,00746 U	NA	0.0091	Low	0.044	0,000032 J	NA					
Anthracene	0.033	Low	0.027	LOW	0.0853	0.000066	0.00018					
Arsenic	0.12 U	NA	5.94	High	8.2	0.00063 J	0.078					
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.199	Mid	0.09	Mid	0.261	< 0.0000067	NA					
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.227	Mid	0.087	Mid	0.43	< 0.000012	NA]				
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.209	Mid	0.1	Mid	0.67	< 0.0000075	NA	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptochein	ıs plumulosus			
Chrysene	0,094	Mid	0.14	Mid	0.384	< 0.0000088	NA					
Copper	27.6	Mid	30.7	High	34	0.00303	0.0036	Survivat No statistically s				
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.00635 U	NA	0,019	Low	0.0634	< 0.0000065	NA NA	Growth: No statistically sign			ations.	
Endrin Aldehyde	0,00579 U	NA	NA NA	NA NA	0.00267	NA	0.000002	Reproduction: Insufficien	offspring for stati	stical analysis.		
Endrin Ketone	0.00527 U	<u>NA</u>	NA NA	NA .	0.00267	NA	0.000002	Location	Mean Survival (%)	Offspring (avg)		Mean Dry Wt (mg) "
Fluoranthene	0.176	Mid	0.26	Mid	0.6	< 0.000012	0.00296	EWSED07	30	0.8	0.124	0.3924
Fluorene	0.015	Law	0,016	Low	0.019	< 0,0000098	0.05	EWSED08 (Ref 1)	33	0,6	0.2238	0.5988
gamma-chlordane	0.00423 U	NA	NA	NA	0.00226	NA	0.000004	EWSED09 (Ref 2)	19	1,8	0,1162	0,5035
ndeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0,408	Mid	0,1	Mid	0.6	< 0.0000067	NA NA	4				
Lead	29.3	Mid	32.7	Mid	46,7	0.000184	0.0053	4				
Nickel	19.6	Mid	20.1	High_	20.9	0.00917	0.0131	4				
Phenanthrene	0.135	Mid	0.15	Mid	0.24	< 0.000013	0.0046	4				
Pyrene	0,188	Mid	0.19	Mid	0.665	< 0.000009	0.00024	4				
Zinc	290	Mid	318	Mid	150	0.0599	0.0842					
Total PAHs*	NA NA	NA	1,2	NA NA	4.022	NA NA	NA NA	-				
Fotal Organic Carbon	NA NA	NA	23,900	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	-				
Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA NA	NA	0.005	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	1				
Grain Size	NA.	NA	See Table 7	NA.	NA	NA	NA.	1				

Table 49
Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment

Welland Sediment (all samples from 0-0.5 ft bgs)	-							
	1			2010	Analytical Results			
Location		entration Gradient	2010 BERA Concentratio	n Gradient (mg/kg	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Para Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)	Mean Blossnay Results***
BERA Sample ID: EWSED08 Wetland Sediment Reference Location near RI Sample Location 3WSED6		round location not activities, but with	Location represents mid con DDT: and low concentrations metals.					Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Mean Survival Mean Blomass Mean Dry Wt
2-Methylnaphthalene	NA NA	NA NA	0.001 J	Low	0.070	0.0000083 U	0.03	EWSED08 (Ref 1) 68 1.586 2.741
4.4'-DDT	NA NA	NA NA	0.00140	Mid	0,00119	0.000003 J	0,000001	
Acenaphthene	NA NA	NA NA	< 0.00088	NA.	0,016	< 0.000005	0.0404	
Acenaphthylene	NA.	NA.	< 0.00069	NA.	0.044	< 0.0000039	NA NA	
Anthracene	NA.	NA.	0.001	Low	0.0853	< 0.0000041	0,00018	
Arsenic	NA NA	NA.	2.92	Low	8.2	0.00576 J	0.078	
Benzo(a)anthracene	NA NA	NA NA	0.011	Low	0.261	< 0.000003	NA.	
Benzo(a)pyrene	NA NA	NA.	0,014	Low	0.43	< 0.0000049	NA.	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus plumulosus
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	NA NA	NA NA	0.017	or Research Low-Street,	0.67	< 0.0000033	NA	
Chrysene	NA NA	NA	0.017	Low	0.384	< 0.0000039	NA NA	
Copper	NA NA	NA NA	15.6	Low	34	0.00137	0.0036	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	NA.	NA NA	0.003 J	LUW	0,0634	< 0.0000029	NA.	
Endrin Aldehyde	NA	NA	0.000S2 J	Low	0.00267	0.0000026 J	0.000002	
Endrin Ketone	NA.	NA NA	< 0.00012	NA.	0.00267	< 0.0000007	0.000002	Location (%) Offspring (avg) (mg) (mg) (mg)
Fluoranthene	NA NA	NA NA	0.031	Low	0.6	< 0.000005	0,00296	EWSED08 (Ref 1) 33 0.6 0,2238 0,5988
luorene	NA.	NA NA	0.00092 J	Low	0.019	< 0.0000044	0.05	
gamma-chlordane	NA	NA NA	< 0,00012 J	NA	0.00226	0,0000033 J	0.000004	7
ndeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	NA	NA NA	0.019	Low	0.6	< 0.000003	NA.	
Lead	NA NA	NA NA	19.6	Low	46.7	0.00128 U	0.0053	
Nickel	NA NA	NA.	18-2	Low	20.9	0.0142	0.0131	
Phenanthrene	NA.	NA NA	0.015	Low	0.24	< 0.0000057	0.0046	7
Pyrene	NA.	NA NA	0.027	Low	0.665	< 0.000004	0.00024	
Zinc	NA.	NA NA	94.2	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	150	0.039	0.0842	
Total PAHs*	NA NA	NA NA	0.16	NA NA	4.022	NA	NA	
Total Organic Carbon	NA NA	NA NA	46,800	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA	NA	6.4	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	
Grain Size	NA	NA NA	See Table 7	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA	

Page 8 of 9 March 2011

Table 49 **Summary of Results for Wetland Sediment**

	THE RESERVE TO THE	ALCOHOLD STATE		2010	Analytical Results			
Lesation		ntration Gradient	2010 BERA Concentratio	n Gradient (mg/kg	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)	Mean Bioassay Results***
BERA Sample ID: EWSED09 Wetland Sediment Reference Location near RI Sample Location 2WSED11	Location represer reference/backgre	nts a ound location not activities, but with	Location represents mid con- DDT, and low concentrations metals.					Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Location Mean Survival Mean Biomass Mean Dry Williams Mean Dry Willia
2-Methylnaphthalene	NA NA	NA NA	L 180000.0	Low	0,070	0.000018 U	0.03	EWSED09 (Ref 2) 76 2,15 2.95
4.4'-DDT	NA NA	NA	0,00160	Mid	0.00119	< 0.0000014 J	0.000001	
Acenaphthene	NA	NA NA	< 0,00076	NA NA	0,016	< 0,0000044	0,0404	
Acenaphthylene	NA NA	NA NA	< 0.00059	NA NA	0.044	< 0.0000034	NA	
Anthracene	NA NA	NA	< 0.00058	NA.	0.0853	< 0.0000036	0.00018	
Arsenic	NA	NA NA	2.58	Low	8.2	0.00171 J	0.078	
Benzo(a)anthracene	NA	NA NA	0.0024 J	Low	0.261	< 0.0000026	NA.	
Benzo(a)pyrene	NA	NA	0.0027 J	Low	0.43	< 0,0000043	NA.	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus piumulosus
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	NA NA	NA	0.0032.3	Low	0.67	< 0.0000029	NA	
Chrysene	NA .	NA NA	0.004.3	Low	0.384	< 0.0000034	NA	
Copper	NA	NA	11.7	Low	34	0.000761 U	0.0036	Location (%) Offspring (avg) (mg) (mg) (mg) (mg)
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	NA	NA	< 0.0008	NA	0,0634	< 0.0000025	NA	EWSED09 (Ref 2) 19 1.8 0.1162 0.5035
Endnn Aldehyde	NA	NA NA	< 0.00012	NA NA	0.00267	< 0.0000033 J	0.000002	
Endrin Ketone	NA	NA	< 0,000093	NA NA	0.00267	< 0.0000011	0.000002	
Fluoranthene	NA	NA	0.0055	Low	0.6	< 0.0000044	0.00296	
Fluorene	NA NA	NA NA	< 0.00061	NA.	0.019	< 0.0000038	0.05	
gamma-chlordane	NA	NA NA	< 0.00023 J	NA.	0.00226	< 0.000016 J	0.000004	
ndeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	NA NA	NA NA	0.0032 J	Low	0.6	< 0.0000026	NA NA	
Lead	NA	NA	17.4	Low	46.7	0,000 <mark>236 U</mark>	0,0053	
Nickel	NA	NA NA	16.5	Low	20.9	0.00669	0.0131	
Phenanthrene	NA	NA NA	0.0024 J	Low	0.24	< 0.000005	0.0046	
Pyrene	NA	NA	0.0044 J	Low	0,665	< 0.0000035	0,00024	
Zinc	NA	NA	68.3	Low	150	0.00124 U	0.0842	
Total PAHs*	NA	NA NA	0.03	NA NA	4.022	NA	NA	-
Total Organic Carbon	NA NA	NA	11,200	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	
Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extracted Metals	NA	NA .	0,062	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	
Grain Size	NA	NA.	See Table 7	NA.	NA .	NA	NA NA	

Notes: bgs - below ground surface DW - dry weight

NA - not analyzed, available, or applicable

U - not detected

= High concentration within the gradient = Mid concentration within the gradient = Low concentration within the gradient

Bolding indicates that the detected concentration is greater than the ecological screening benchmark (Table 6 Final BERA WP & SAP; URS, 2010a)

Results for duplicate samples are separated by a "7".

Page 9 of 9 March 2011

^{*} Total PAHs represents the summation of the PAH COPECs detected in sediment from the 2010 BERA data.

^{**} The primary growth endpoint Dry Wt is the dry weight of surviving organisms divided by the number of surviving organisms. Biomass (the dry weight of surviving organisms divided by Initial number of organisms) is not routinely applied to sediment testing (EPA, 2000).

^{***}Appendix B of the BERA shows all of the individual replicates for each test chamber. This table presents the mean bioassay results for each sample based on five replicates.

Table 50 **Summary of Toxicity Testing for Soil and Sediment**

North Area Soi	ls .	TARTE TO	21-day Neanthes are	naceodentata: Mean	Survival and Growth
Sample ID			Mean Survival (%)	Meand Growth - Biomass (mg)	Mean Growth - Dry Wt (mg)**
Lab Control for	North Area S	oils	100	2.058	2.058
Site Locations:					
BERA Sample I	D: NAS01/		76	0,6648	0.9817
BERA Sample I	D: NAS02		88	2,123	2.407
BERA Sample I	D: NAS03		96	2,603	2.704
BERA Sample I	D: NAS04		84	4.52	5.423
BERA Sample I	D: NAS05		76	1.998	2.693
BERA Sample I	D: NAS06		88	1.648	1.894
North Area Ref	erence Location	ons:			
BERA Sample II	D: NAS07		92	1.533	1.679
BERA Sample I			64	0.688	1.008
BERA Sample I	D: NAS09		60	0.5512	0.9815

Wetland Sediments	28-day Neanthes are	naceodentata: Mean S	Survival and Growth	28-day Leptocheirus	plumulosus : M	ean Survival, Growt	, and Reproduction 😹
Sample ID	Mean Survival (%)	Mean Growth - Biomass (mg)	Mean Growth - Dry Wt (mg)**	Mean Survival (%)	Mean Offspring	Mean Growth - Blomass (mg)	Mean Growth - Dry Wt (mg)**
Lab Control * .	96	4.073	4.28	81.5	5.3	0.6773	0.8304
Site Locations:							
BERA Sample ID: EWSED01	96	3.073	3.234	35	0	0.2607	0.6566
BERA Sample ID: EWSED02	76	2.285	3.334	58	0.2	0.2313	0.4916
BERA Sample ID: EWSED03	84	2.004	2.421	20	0	0.2015	0.4202
BERA Sample ID: EWSED04	84	2,53	2.988	23.75	0	0.1518	0,529
BERA Sample ID: EWSED05	72	2.248	3.285	38	0.	0.1614	0.4109
BERA Sample ID: EWSED06	80	1.78	2.36	13	0	0.05525	0.3764
BERA Sample ID: EWSED07	72	2.451	3.371	30	0.8	0.124	0.3924
Wetland Sediment Reference Locations:							
BERA Sample ID: EWSED08	68	1.586	2.741	33	0.6	0.2238	0.5988
BERA Sample ID: EWSED09	. 76	2.15	2.95	19	1.8	0,1162	0.5035

Intracoastal/Waterway/Sediments	28-day Neanthes are	naceodentata: Mean Si	urvival and Growth	28-day Leptocheirus	plumulosus: N	lean Survival, Growth	, and Reproduction
Sample ID	Mean Survival (%)	Mean Growth - Biomass (mg)	Mean Growth - Dry Wt (mg)**	Mean Survival (%)	Mean Offspring	Mean Growth - Blomass (mg)	Mean Growth - Dry
Lab Control *	96	4,073	4.28	81,5	5.3	0.6773	. 0.8304
Site Locations:							
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED01	92	4.412	4.857	41	0,6	0.2229	0.5559
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED02	80	4,984	6.614	64	1.8	0.3463	0.5576
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED03	92	4.993	5.491	39	1.2	0.237	0.5504
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED04	100	6.026	6.026	42	0.6	0.2092	0.4841
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED05	100_	4.119	4.119	44	0.6	0.2463	0.5446
Intracoastal Sediment Reference Locations:							
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED06	100	4.784	4.784	42	1.2	0.19	0.4034
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED07	92	4.842	5.283	64	0	0.2475	0.3877

Appendix B of the BERA shows all of the individual replicates for each test chamber. This table presents the mean endpoints for each sample based on five replicates.

*Average of Lab Control 1 and 2

*The primary growth endpoint Dry Wt is the dry weight of surviving organisms divided by the number of surviving organisms. Biomass (the dry weight of surviving organisms divided by initial number of organisms) is not routinely applied to sediment testing (EPA, 2000).

Table 51
Summary of Results for North Area Soil

North Area Soil											
						Marine			CAL PROPERTY.	The street	Contract of the last
Location		ration Gradient g DW)	2010 BERA Concer (mg/kg		Soil Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)			Mean Bloas	say Results**	
BERA Sample ID: NAS01 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB202	Location represer concentrations of chromium, copped DDT and Aroclor- detection limits ar to be present.	nts high barium, r, and zinc, 4,4'- 1254 are below	Location represents concentrations of ch and zinc; and mid co barium.	high romium, copper,			Surviva	al: No statistically :	arenaceodentata significant differenc	_	
	to be present.	I		Ι			-		_		
4,4'-DDT	0.0000011	l _{NA}	NIA	NA NA	NA	0,00119		Location	Mean Survival	Mean Biomass	Mean Dry Wt
4,4-DD1 Arodor-1254	0.00282 U 0.013 U	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	500	0.0227	-	NAS01	(%) 76	(mg) 0,6648	(mg) * 0.9817
Barium	476	High	272	Mid	330	NA	1	NAS07 (Ref 1)	92	1.533	1.679
Chromium	128	High	97.3	High	0.4	81	1	NAS08 (Ref 2)	64	0.688	1.008
	200		221		61	34	1	NAS09 (Ref 3)	60	0,5512	0.9815
Copper		High		High			-	MASUS (Rel 3)	00	0,5512	0,9615
Zinc	5,640	High	5,770	High	120	150]				
BERA Sample ID: NAS02	Location represer concentrations of	4,4'-DDT and	Location represents concentrations of ba	num, chromium,				-	arenaceodentata		
•		4,4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium.	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an	num, chromium, d low			Surviva	il: No statistically	significant differenc	ce from reference lo e from reference loc	
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, cop low concentration Sample from 0-2 to	4,4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium.	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4,4 Aroclor-1254.	num, chromium, d low I'-DDT and			Surviva	al: No statistically some statistically some statistically some Location	significant difference ignificant difference Mean Survival (%)	ce from reference lo e from reference loc Mean Biomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt (mg) *
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, cop low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395	4,4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs.	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4,4 Aroclor-1254.	num, chromium, d low t'-DDT and	NA NA	0.00119	Surviva	al: No statistically sometimes of the control of th	significant difference ignificant difference Mean Survival (%) 88	ce from reference lose from reference lose from Reference lose (mg) 2.123	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4*-DDT Aroclor-1254	concentrations of Aroctor-1254; mid of chromium, copy low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6,35	4,4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs.	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4.4 Aroclor-1254.	num, chromium, d low t-DDT and	500	0.0227	Surviva	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1)	significant difference ignificant difference Mean Survival (%) 88 92	mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4'-DDT Aroclor-1254 Barium	concentrations of Aroctor-1254; mid of chromium, cop low concentration Sample from 0-2 t 0.395 6,35	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. ft bgs. High High Law	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4.4 Aroclor-1254.	nium, chromium, d low Y-DDT and Low Low Mid	500 330	0.0227 NA	Surviva	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2)	significant difference ignificant difference Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64	Mean Blomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4'-DDT Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copp low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6,35 67.7 22.8	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs. High High Low Mid	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4.4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.093 J / 0.16 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1	rium, chromium, d low t-DDT and Low Low Mid Mid	500 330 0,4	0.0227 NA 81	Surviva	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1)	significant difference ignificant difference Mean Survival (%) 88 92	mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4*-DDT Arcclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copi low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6.35 67.7 22.8	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs. High High Low Mid Mid	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4,4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.093 J / 0.16 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1 26 / 24.9	nium, chromium, d low t-DDT and Low Low Mid Mid	500 330 0,4 61	0.0227 NA 81 34	Surviva	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2)	significant difference ignificant difference Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64	Mean Blomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4*-DDT Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copi low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6.35 67.7 22.8 92.3	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per concentrations of barium. It bgs. High High Law Mid Mid Mid Mid	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4,4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.093 J / 0.16 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1 26 / 24.9 296 JH / 307 J	num, chromium, d low t-DDT and Low Low Mid Mid Mid	500 330 0,4	0.0227 NA 81	Surviva Growth	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2) NAS09 (Ref 3)	significant difference ignificant difference Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64 60	Mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688 0.5512	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4*-DDT Arcclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copi low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6.35 67.7 22.8	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs. High High Low Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid harium; mid chromium, and low ,4'-DDT. Arcclorection limits and	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4,4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.093 J / 0.16 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1 26 / 24.9	num, chromium, d low t-DDT and t-DDT and Low Low Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid mid num, copper, and atrations of	500 330 0,4 61	0.0227 NA 81 34	Surviva Growth Polychaete - 2	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2) NAS09 (Ref 3) 1 day, Neanthes No statistically s	significant difference ignificant difference Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference	Mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688 0.5512	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008 0.9815
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4'-DDT Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS03 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB206	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copy low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 395 6.35 67.7 22.8 92.3 134 Cocation represer concentration of the concentration of th	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs. High High Low Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid harium; mid chromium, and low ,4'-DDT. Arcclorection limits and	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4.4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.093 J 0.16 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1 26 / 24.9 295 JH / 307 J Location represents concentrations of ba zinc; and low concer chromium and 4.4-D	num, chromium, d low t-DDT and t-DDT and Mid Mid Mid mid mid mid num, copper, and atrations of DT.	500 330 0.4 61 120	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Surviva Growth Polychaete - 2	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2) NAS09 (Ref 3) 1 day, Neanthes al: No statistically s Location NAS03	Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference ignificant difference (%) Mean Survival (%) 96	Mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688 0.5512 de from reference loc mean Biomass (mg) 2.603	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008 0.9815 cations. Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.704
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4'-DDT Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS03 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB206	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copp low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6.35 67.7 22.8 92.3 134 Location represer concentration of the concentration of the concentration of 4 1254 is below det not expected to be 0.00445	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs. High High Low Mid Mid Mid Mid Loromium, and low ,4'-DDT. Aroctorection limits and e present.	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4.4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.015 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1 26 / 24.9 296 JH / 307 J Location represents concentrations of ba zinc; and low concer chromium and 4.4-D 0.0078	num, chromium, d low t-DDT and t-DDT and Low Low Mid Mid Mid Mid mid num, copper, and trations of DT.	500 330 0.4 61 120	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Surviva Growth Polychaete - 2	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2) NAS09 (Ref 3) 1 day, Neanthes It No statistically s Location NAS03 NAS07 (Ref 1)	Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference gnificant difference (%) Mean Survival (%) 96 92	Mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688 0.5512 Mean Biomass (mg) 2.603 1.533	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008 0.9815 cations. ations. Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.704 1.679
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4'-DDT Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS03 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB206	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copp low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6.35 67.7 22.8 92.3 134 Location represer concentration of the concentration of the concentration of 4 1254 is below det not expected to be 0.00445 0.0011 U	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs. High High Law Mid Mid Mid Mid High arrium; mid carromium, and low 4.4'-DDT. Aroclorection limits and e present.	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4,4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.093 J 0.16 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1 26 / 24.9 296 JH / 307 J Location represents concentrations of ba zinc; and low concer chromium and 4,4-D 0.0078 NA	num, chromium, d low t-DDT and t-DDT and Mid Mid Mid mid mid mid num, copper, and atrations of DT.	500 330 0.4 61 120	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Surviva Growth Polychaete - 2	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2) NAS09 (Ref 3) Location NAS08 (Ref 3) Location NAS08 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2)	Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference ignificant difference (%) Mean Survival (%) 96	Mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688 0.5512 de from reference loc mean Biomass (mg) 2.603	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008 0.9815 cations. Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.704
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4'-DDT Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS03 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB206	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copp low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6.35 67.7 22.8 92.3 134 Location represer concentration of the concentration of	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs. High High Low Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid warium; mid chromium, and low ,4'-DDT. Aroctorection limits and e present.	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4.4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.093 J / 0.16 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1 26 / 24.9 296 JH / 307 J Location represents concentrations of ba zinc; and low concer chromium and 4,4-D 0.0078 NA 190	nium, chromium, d low t'-DDT and Low Low Mid	500 330 0.4 61 120 NA 500 330	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Surviva Growth Polychaete - 2	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2) NAS09 (Ref 3) 1 day, Neanthes It No statistically s Location NAS03 NAS07 (Ref 1)	Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference ignificant difference (%) 96 92 64	Mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688 0.5512 Mean Biomass (mg) 2.603 1.533 0.688	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008 0.9815 Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.704 1.679 1.008
North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB204 4,4'-DDT Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS03 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:SB206	concentrations of Aroclor-1254; mid of chromium, copp low concentration Sample from 0-2 to 0.395 6.35 67.7 22.8 92.3 134 Location represer concentration of the concentration of the concentration of 4 1254 is below det not expected to be 0.00445 0.0011 U	4.4'-DDT and concentrations per, and zinc; and of barium. It bgs. High High Law Mid Mid Mid Mid High arrium; mid carromium, and low 4.4'-DDT. Aroclorection limits and e present.	concentrations of ba copper, and zinc; an concentrations of 4,4 Aroclor-1254. 0.0075 J / 0.015 J 0.093 J 0.16 J 163 / 261 27.2 / 23.1 26 / 24.9 296 JH / 307 J Location represents concentrations of ba zinc; and low concer chromium and 4,4-D 0.0078 NA	num, chromium, d low t-DDT and t-DDT.	500 330 0.4 61 120 NA 500	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Surviva Growth Polychaete - 2	Location NAS02 NAS07 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2) NAS09 (Ref 3) Location NAS08 (Ref 3) Location NAS08 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 1) NAS08 (Ref 2)	Mean Survival (%) 88 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference ignificant difference (%) 96 92 64	Mean Biomass (mg) 2.123 1.533 0.688 0.5512 Mean Biomass (mg) 2.603 1.533 0.688	Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.407 1.679 1.008 0.9815 Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 2.704 1.679 1.008

Table 51
Summary of Results for North Area Soil

Location	RI/FS Concent	ration Gradient	2010 BERA Conce (mg/kg		Soli Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)			Mean Bioas	say Results**	
BERA Sample ID: NAS04 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:NE4SB11	Location represer concentrations of and zinc; and low chromium and Ard DDT is below dete	barium, copper, concentrations of octor-1254. 4,4'-	Location represents concentration of bar concentration of zine concentrations of chand Aroclor-1254.	num; mid c; and low				stically s	significant differenc	ce from reference lo e from reference loc	
	not expected to be	e present.					Loca		Mean Survival (%)	Mean Biomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt (mg) *
4.4'-DDT	0.000148 U	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	0.00119	NAS07		92	4.52 1.533	5.423 1.679
4,4-001 Aroclor-1254	0.0122	Low	0.01	Low	500	0.0227	NAS08		64	0.688	1.008
Barium	153	Mid	502	High	330	NA	NAS09		60	0,5512	0.9815
Chromium	11.5	Low	7.86	Low	0.4	81	1371000	/]			-,00.0
Copper	27.4	Mid	10.8	Low	61	34	†				
Zinc	107	Mid	321 J	Mid	120	150	1				
BERA Sample ID: NAS05 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:NE3SB09	Location represer concentrations of chromium, copper low concentration Aroclor-1254 is be	its mid banum, , and zinc; and of 4,4'-DDT,	Location represents concentrations of ba copper, zinc; and lot 4,4'-DDT.	mid anum, chromium,				stically s	significant differenc	ce from reference lo e from reference loc	
	limit and not expe	cted to be							Mean Survival	Mean Blomass	
	present.						Loca	lon		A LONG TO A LONG	Mean Dry Wt (mg) *
	present.				L		Loca NAS		(%) 76	(mg) 1.998	(mg) * 2.693
4,4'-DDT	0.0108	Low	0.008	Low	NA	0.00119	NAS07	05 Ref 1)	(%)	(mg)	(mg) *
	0.0108 0.00801 U	NA	NA	NA NA	500	0.0227	NASO7 NASO8	05 Ref 1) Ref 2)	(%) 76 92 64	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008
Arodor-1254 Barium	0.0108 0.00801 U 145	NA Mid	NA 198	NA Mid	500 330	0.0227 NA	NAS07	05 Ref 1) Ref 2)	(%) 76 92	(mg) 1.998 1.533	(mg) * 2.693 1.679
Barium Chromium	0,0108 0,00801 U 145 30	NA Mid Mid	NA 198 30.9	NA Mid Mid	500 330 0.4	0.0227 NA 81	NASO7 NASO8	05 Ref 1) Ref 2)	(%) 76 92 64	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008
Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper	0.0108 0.00801 U 145 30 27.8	NA Mid Mid Mid	NA 198 30.9 27.4	NA Mid Mid Mid	500 330 0.4 61	0.0227 NA 81 34	NASO7 NASO8	05 Ref 1) Ref 2)	(%) 76 92 64	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008
Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc	0.0108 0.00801 U 145 30 27.8 288	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid	NA 198 30.9 27.4 309 J	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid	500 330 0.4	0.0227 NA 81	NAS07 NAS08 NAS09	05 Ref 1) Ref 2) Ref 3)	76 92 64 60	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008
Arodor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper	0,0108 0,00801 U 145 30 27.8 288 Location represer concentrations of chromium, copper Aroclor-1254 and below detection lin	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid tts low barium, , and zinc, 4,4'-DDT are nits and not	NA 198 30.9 27.4	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid	500 330 0.4 61	0.0227 NA 81 34	NAS08 NAS09 NAS	Ref 1) Ref 2) Ref 3) anthes	76 92 64 60 arenaceodentata	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008 0.9815
Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS06 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample	0.0108 0.00801 U 145 30 27.8 288 Location represer concentrations of chromium, copper Aroclor-1254 and	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid tts low barium, , and zinc, 4,4'-DDT are nits and not	NA 198 30.9 27.4 309 J Location represents concentrations of ba	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid	500 330 0.4 61	0.0227 NA 81 34	NAS08 NAS09 NAS	Ref 1) Ref 2) Ref 3) anthes a stically	76 92 64 60 arenaceodentata	(mg) 1,998 1,533 0,688 0,5512	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008 0.9815
Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS06 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample	0,0108 0,00801 U 145 30 27.8 288 Location represer concentrations of chromium, copper Aroclor-1254 and below detection lin	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid tts low barium, , and zinc, 4,4'-DDT are nits and not	NA 198 30.9 27.4 309 J Location represents concentrations of ba	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid	500 330 0.4 61	0.0227 NA 81 34	NAS07 NAS08 NAS09 NAS09 Polychaete - 21 day, Ne Survival: No state Growth: No state Loca	Ref 1) Ref 2) Ref 3) anthes stically sitically siticall	(%) 76 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference gnificant difference Mean Survival (%)	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688 0.5512 see from reference loe from reference loe (mg)	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008 0.9815 cations. Mean Dry Wt (mg) *
Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS06 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:ND1SB01	0.0108 0.00801 U 145 30 27.8 288 Location represer concentrations of chromium, copper Aroctor-1254 and below detection lie expected to be present the content of the conten	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid ts low barium, , and zinc. 4,4'-DDT are mits and not essent.	NA 198 30.9 27:4 309 J Location represents concentrations of ba copper, and zinc.	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid low anum, chromium,	500 330 0.4 61 120	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Polychaete - 21 day, Ne Survival: No statis Growth: No statis	note of the second seco	76 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference gnificant difference (%) 88 92 64	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688 0.5512 be from reference lose from reference lose (mg) 1.648 1.533 0.688	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008 0.9815 cations. ations. Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 1.894 1.679 1.008
Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS06 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:ND1SB01	0.0108 0.00801 U 145 30 27.8 288 Location represer concentrations of chromium, copper Aroclor-1254 and below detection lie expected to be present to the pre	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid tts low banum, , and zinc. 4,4'-DDT are nits and not esent.	NA 198 30.9 27.4 309 J Location represents concentrations of ba copper, and zinc.	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid low anum, chromium,	500 330 0.4 61 120	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Polychaete - 21 day, Ne Survival: No statis Growth: No statis Loca NAS NAS07	anthes stically stically siden 06 Ref 1) Ref 2)	76 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference gnificant difference (%) 88 92	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688 0.5512 te from reference lose from reference lose (mg) 1.648 1.533	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008 0.9815 cations. ations. Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 1.894 1.679
Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS06 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample D:ND1SB01	0.0108 0.00801 U 145 30 27.8 288 Location represer concentrations of chromium, copper Aroclor-1254 and below detection lie expected to be present to the control of the con	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid ts low barium, , and zinc. 4,4'-DDT are nits and not essent. NA NA Low Low	NA 198 30.9 27.4 309 J Location represents concentrations of ba copper, and zinc. NA NA NA 198	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid tow arium, chromium,	500 330 0.4 61 120 NA 500 330 0.4	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Polychaete - 21 day, Ne Survival: No state Growth: No state NAS07	anthes stically stically siden 06 Ref 1) Ref 2)	76 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference gnificant difference (%) 88 92 64	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688 0.5512 be from reference lose from reference lose (mg) 1.648 1.533 0.688	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008 0.9815 cations. ations. Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 1.894 1.679 1.008
Aroclor-1254 Barium Chromium Copper Zinc BERA Sample ID: NAS06 North Soil Area RI/FS Sample ID:ND1SB01	0,0108 0,00801 U 145 30 27.8 288 Location represer concentrations of chromium, copper Aroclor-1254 and below detection lin expected to be properties of the	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid ts low barium, , and zinc. 4,4'-DDT are nits and not esent. NA NA Low	NA 198 30.9 27.4 309 J Location represents concentrations of ba copper, and zinc.	NA Mid Mid Mid Mid Mid tow arium, chromium,	500 330 0.4 61 120 NA 500 330	0.0227 NA 81 34 150	Polychaete - 21 day, Ne Survival: No state Growth: No state NAS07	anthes stically stically siden 06 Ref 1) Ref 2)	76 92 64 60 arenaceodentata significant difference gnificant difference (%) 88 92 64	(mg) 1.998 1.533 0.688 0.5512 be from reference lose from reference lose (mg) 1.648 1.533 0.688	(mg) * 2.693 1.679 1.008 0.9815 cations. ations. Mean Dry Wt (mg) * 1.894 1.679 1.008

Table 51 Summary of Results for North Area Soil

Location		tration Gradient	2010 BERA Concer (mg/kg		Soil Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)			Mean Bioass	say Results**			
BERA Sample ID: NAS07 North area Background Soil Location Background Soil BSS-01	Represents back chromium and his concentrations.		Represents backgro chromium and coppe and high barium and concentrations.	er concentrations;			Polychaete -	21 day, Neanthes	es arenaceodentata				
•	NA	NA	202				1	1000000	Mean Survival	Mean Biomass	Mean Dry Wt		
Barium			340	High	330	NA	4	Location	(%)	(mg)	(mg) *		
Chromium	17.6	Low	12.4	Low	0.4	81	_	NAS07 (Ref 1)	92	1.533	1.679		
Copper	NA NA	NA.	10,1	Low	61	34	4						
Zinc	969	High	501	High	120	150	_						
North area Background Soil Location Background Soil BSS-02	chromium and zir and mid barium c		chromium and coppe and mid barium and concentrations.						Mean Survival	Mean Biomass	Mean Dry Wt		
Barium	361	Wild	182	Mid	330	NA		Location	(%)	(mg)	(mg) *		
Chromium	17.6	Low	13.6	Low	0.4	81	7	NAS08 (Ref 2)	64	0.688	1.008		
Copper	NA	NA.	12.6	Low	61	34	1						
Zinc	81.2	Low	182	Mid	120	150							
BERA Sample ID: NAS09 North area Background Soil Location Background Soil BSS-03	Represents back, chromium and zir		Represents backgro chromium, copper, a concentrations; and concentrations.	and zinc			Polychaete -	21 day, Neanthes					
		NA	172	Mid	330	NA.]	Location	Mean Survival	Mean Biomass (mg)	Mean Dry Wt		
Barium	NA.		112	Ivitu							(mg)		
Barium	NA 20.1	Low	13.3	Low	0.4	81		NAS09 (Ref 3)	60	0,5512	(mg) * 0.9815		
		Low			0.4	81 34	-	NAS09 (Ref 3)					

bgs - below grounnd surface

DW - dry weight

H - bias in results likely to be high

J - estimated value

NA - not analyzed, available, or applicable

U - not detected

= High concentration within the gradient = Mid concentration within the gradient = Low concentration within the gradient

Bolding indicates that the detected concentration is greater than an ecological screening benchmark (Table 6 Final BERA WP & SAP: URS, 2010a)

Results for duplicate samples are separated by a "I".

* The primary growth endpoint Dry Wt is the dry weight of surviving organisms divided by the number of surviving organisms. Biomass (the dry weight of surviving organisms divided by initial number of organisms) is not routinely applied to sediment testing (EPA, 2000).

**Appendix B of BERA shows all of the individual replicates for each test chamber. This table presents the mean bioassay results for each sample based on five replicates.

Table 52 Summary of Grain Size Data for Wetland Sediment

-	Location	EWSED01	EWSED02	EWSED03	EWSED04	EWSED05	EWSED06	EWSED07	EWSED08	EWSED09
	Sample Date	8/12/2010	8/12/2010	8/13/2010	8/13/2010	8/12/2010	8/12/2010	8/13/2010	8/13/2010	8/13/2010
	Sample ID	EWSED01	EWSED02	EWSED03	EWSED04	EWSED05	EWSED06	EWSED07	EWSED08	EWSED09
Description	Units									
Gravel, Fine	%	3.49	5.66	7.73	2.19	2.64	0.87	3.68	12.1	2.31
Gravel, Medium	%	2.52	53.7	47.9	0.57	0.34	18.7	0.16	12.7	1.97
Sand, Coarse	%	2.82	1.77	3.01	3.18	4.49	0.41	3.76	3.92	0.54
Sand, Fine	%	2.12	2.29	1.93	7.02 .	8.91	2.06	7.84	2.62	1.87
Sand, Medium	%	1.8	1.15	1.75	2.98	4.93	0.27	3.47	1.93	0.4
Sand, Very Coarse	: %_	5.58	2.91	4.83	2.88	2.83	0.67	5.02	8.04	1.35
Sand, Very Fine	%	2.42	1.64	0.93	4.59	6.96	1.24	1.15	2.51	5.24
Silt	%	61.6	13.7	29.2	81.4	38.7	21.6	39.8	44.3	40.4
Clay	%	21.2	10.8	1.7	0.6	27.5	61.7	38.2	14.6	48.5

Page 1 of 1 March 2011

Table 53
Summary of AVS, SEM and Organic Carbon-Normalized Excess SEM Data for Wetland Sediment

		Location Sample Date Sample ID	8/12/2010	EWSED02 8/12/2010 EWSED02	EWSED03 8/13/2010 EWSED03	EWSED04 8/13/2010 EWSED04	EWSED05 8/12/2010 EWSED05	EWSED06 8/12/2010 EWSED06	EWSED07 8/13/2010 EWSED07	EWSED08 8/13/2010 EWSED08	EWSED09 8/13/2010 EWSED09
Analyte	CAS No.	Units									,
Acid-Volatile Sulfide	18496-25-8	μ mol/g sed	0.018 J	< 0.005	< 0.004	0.05	< 0.004	0.33	< 0.004	2.04	< 0.004
Cadmium, SEM	7440-43-9_SEM	μ mol/g sed	< 0.0006	0.0007	0.0011	0.0012	< 0.0005	0.0019	0.0008	< 0.0008	< 0.0005
Copper, SEM	7440-50-8_SEM	μ mol/g sed	0.024	0.03	0.057	0.16	0.082	0.092	0.065	0.016	0.011
Lead, SEM	7439-92-1_SEM	μ mol/g sed	0.015	0.029	0.038	0.088	0.055	0.04	0.037	0.021	0.009
Nickel, SEM	7440-02-0_SEM	μmol/g _{sed}	0.015	0.03	0.012	0.016	0.011	0.019	0.015	0.028	0.005
Zinc, SEM	7440-66-6_SEM	μ mol/g_{sed}	0.148	0.259	1.55	1.02	1.74	3.79	0.617	0.255	0.039

AVS - acid volatile sulfides

SEM - simultaneously extracted metals

foc - fraction organic carbon (from total organic carbon values in Table 6 of BERA)

If detected less than the detection limit, then the detection limit was used in the calculation.

ΣSEM	μ mol/g _{sed}	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.9	3.9	0.7	0.3	0.1
ΣSEM/AVS		11.3	69.7	415	25.7	472	11.9	184	0.157	16.1

For SEM/AVS ratios above 1.0, the potential exists for metal toxicity since sufficient AVS to completely form insoluble metal sulfides is not present. This excludes consideration of organic carbon (see below).

foc	g_{oc}/g_{sed}	0.0594	0.0273	0.0182	0.0167	0.0181	0.0215	0.0239	0.0468	0.0112
ΣSEM-AVS	μ mol/g_{sed}	0.185	0.344	1.654	1.235	1.885	3.613	0.731		0.061
(ΣSEM-AVS)/foc	μ mol/g ∞	3.1	12.6	90.9	74.0	104.1	168.0	30.6		5.4

For organic carbon-normalized excess Σ SEM ratios \leq 130 μ mol/ g_{oc} , the samples are predicted to be non-toxic; values between 130 and 3,000 μ mol/ g_{oc} lie where the prediction of toxicity is uncertain; and values greater than 3,000 μ mol/ g_{oc} are predicted to be toxic (EPA 2005).

Table 54
Summary of Results for Intracoastal Waterway Sediment

ntrecoastal Waterway Sediment (all samples from	- U.S II DYN				2010 4			
Location		tration Gradient	2010 BERA Concent		Jitarine Sediment Benchmerk (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)	Mean Blossay Results***
BERA Sample ID; EIWSED01 Intracoastal Waterway Sediment RI/FS Sample ID: WSE-01	Location represent concentration of 4,4 concentrations of fo	ts high 4'-DDT; and low four PAHs. ne is below detection	Location represents mid PAHs; and low concentra 4,4'-DDT.	concentrations of 2				Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations, Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
4,4'-DDT	0.00332	High	0.00023 J	Low	0.00119	< 0.0000035 J	0.000001	
					4			Mean Survival Mean Biomass Mean Dry Wit
Acenapthene	0.013 U	NA NA	0.0071	Linv	0.016	0.000052	0.0404	Location (%) (mg) (mg) **
lenzo(a)anthracene	0.0133 U	NA Low	0,03	Low	0.261 0.384	< 0.0000035 < 0.0000046	NA NA	EIWSED01 92 4.412 4.857 EIWSED06 (Ref 1) 100 4.784 4.784
Chrysene Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0126 U	NA NA	0.0046	Low	0.0634	< 0.0000048	NA NA	EIWSED07 (Ref 2) 92 4.842 5.283
Juoranthene	0.0308	Low	0.12	Mid	0.6	< 0.0000059	0.00296	E1110E007 (101 E) 0E 1.07E 0.200
luorene	0.0129 U	NA	0.019	Low	0.019	0,000043	0.05	
dexachlorobenzene	0.0161 U	NA.	NA	NA.	0,006	< 0.00000035	0.129	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus plumulosus
Phenanthrene	0.0373	Low	0.15	Mid	0.24	0.000031	0.0046	
yrene	0.0244	Linw	0.081	Low	0.665	< 0.0000047	0.00024	Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
otal PAHs*	NA NA	NA NA	0.46	NA NA	4.022	NA	NA.	Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
otal Organic Carbon	NA NA	NA NA	4,130	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA_	Reproduction: Insufficient offspring for statistical analysis. Nean Biornass Nean Dry
BERA Sample ID EIWSED02 htracoastal Waterway Sediment RI/FS sample ID: WSE03	Location represents concentrations of 2 concentrations of 5 concentrations of 1 DDT. Hexachlorobe detection limit and present.	2 PAHs; mid 5 PAHs; and low 1 PAH and 4,4'- enzene is below	Location represents high PAH; mid concentrations concentrations of 2 PAH;	of 5 PAHs; and low				Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
A'-DDT	0.000575	Low	0.00190	law.	0,00119	< 0.00000098 J	0.000001	Location (%) Mean Biorman Mean Dry Wt
kcenapthene	0.0631	Mid	0.021	Low	0.016	0,000037	0,0404	EIWSED02 80 4,984 6,614
	0.395	Mid	0.24	Mid	0.261	< 0.0000028	NA NA	EIWSED06 (Ref 1) 100 4,784 4,784
enzo(a)anthracene		Mid	0.31	Mid	0.384	< 0.0000037	NA NA	EIWSED07 (Ref 2) 92 4.842 5.283
	0.475				0,0634	< 0,0000037	NA NA	3200
hrysene	0.475		0.063	Miri		- 0,00000c1		
hrysene ibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.151	Mid	0.063	Mid		< 0.000004.9		1
:hrysene bibenz(a.h)anthracene kuoranthene	0.151 0.804	Mid High	0.52	High	0.6	< 0.0000048	0.00296	Analysis 19 day 4 and a being a by sufficient
hrysene iibenz(a,h)anthracene Auoranthene Iuorene	0,151 0.804 0.0406	Mid High Lave	0.52 0.020	High	0.6 0.019	0.000029	0.00296 0.05	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus plumulosus
hrysene ibenz(a,h)anthracene kuoranthene kuorene lexachlorobenzene	0.151 0.804 0.0406 0.0156 U	Mid High Law NA	0,52 0.020 NA	High Law NA	0.6 0.019 0.006	0.000029 < 0.00000031	0.00296 0.05 0.129	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus plumulosus
hrysene ibenz(a,h)anthracene kuoranthene luorene exachlorobenzene henanthrene	0.151 0.804 0.0406 0.0156 U 0.508	Mid High Low NA Mid	0.52 0.020 NA 0.24	High Law NA Mid	0.6 0.019 0.006 0.24	0.000029 < 0.00000031 0.000022 J	0.00296 0.05 0.129 0.0046	
hrysene ibenz(a,h)anthracene kuoranthene kuorene lexachlorobenzene thenanthrene yrene	0,151 0.804 0.0406 0.0156 U 0.508 0.862	Mid High Lave NA Mid High	0,52 0,020 NA 0,24 0,47	High Law NA Mid Mid	0.6 0.019 0.006 0.24 0.665	0.000029 < 0.00000031 0.000022 J < 0.000038	0.00296 0.05 0.129 0.0046 0.00024	Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
Benzo(a)anthracene Chrysene Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Ruoranthene Fluorene Levachforobenzene Phenanthrene Pyrene Otal PAHs*	0.151 0.804 0.0406 0.0156 U 0.508	Mid High Low NA Mid	0.52 0.020 NA 0.24	High Law NA Mid	0.6 0.019 0.006 0.24	0.000029 < 0.00000031 0.000022 J	0.00296 0.05 0.129 0.0046	Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
Chrysene iblenz(z, h)anthracene luorene luorene lexachlorobenzene Prenanthrene lyrene	0,151 0.804 0.0406 0.0156 U 0.508 0.862	Mid High Lave NA Mid High	0,52 0,020 NA 0,24 0,47	High Law NA Mid Mid	0.6 0.019 0.006 0.24 0.665	0.000029 < 0.00000031 0.000022 J < 0.000038	0.00296 0.05 0.129 0.0046 0.00024	Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Reproduction: Insufficient offspring for statistical analysis.
Chrysene Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Fluoranthene Fluorene rexachtorobenzene Phenanthrene Pyrene	0,151 0.804 0.0406 0.0156 U 0.508 0.862	Mid High Lave NA Mid High	0,52 0,020 NA 0,24 0,47	High Law NA Mid Mid	0.6 0.019 0.006 0.24 0.665	0.000029 < 0.00000031 0.000022 J < 0.000038	0.00296 0.05 0.129 0.0046 0.00024	Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.

Table 54
Summary of Results for Intracoastal Waterway Sediment

Intracoastal Waterway Sediment (all samples from	0-0.5 H DD82							
The same of the sa					2010 Analytical Re	sulfis		
Location	RI/FS Concentr		2010 BERA Concentra (mg/kg Di		Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)	Mean Blossary Results***
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED03 Intracoastal Waterway Sediment RI/FS aample ID: IWSE04	Location represents concentrations of 5 concentration of 4,4 Hexachtorobenzen- limit and not expect	s mid PAHs and low 1'-DDT. e is below detection	4,4'-DDT.	PAHs, and low concentrations of 5 PAHs and 4.4-DDT.				Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Mean Significant Mean Significant (mg) ***
4,4'-DDT	0.0011	Low	0.00032.1/0.00089.1	Low	0,00119	< 0.0000013 J	0.000001	EIWSED03 92 4.993 5,491
Acenapthene	0.0176 U	NA.	0.0052 / 0.0022 J	Low	0.016	0.000024	0.0404	ElWSE D06 (Ref 1) 100 4.784 4.784
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.018 U	NA	0.052 / 0.048	Low	0.261	< 0,0000026	NA	ElWSED07 (Ref 2) 92 4.842 5.283
Chrysene	0.164	Mid	0.07 / 0.067	Mid	0,384	< 0.0000034	NA NA	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0,0694	Mid	0.015 / 0014	Low	0.0634	< 0.0000025	NA.	1
Fluoranthene	0.231	Mid	0.12 / 0.094	Mid	0.6	< 0.0000044	0.00296	Amphipod - 28 d⊇y, Leptocheirus plumulosus
Fluorene	0,0173 U	NA.	0.0067/0.0022 J	Low	0.019	0.00002 J	0.05	Total
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0217 U	NA.	NA NA	NA	0.006	< 0.00000039	0.129	7
Phenanthrene	0.125	Mid	0.071/0.043	Low	0.24	0,000012 J	0,0046	Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
Pyrene	0.285	Mid	0.1/0.11	Mid	0,665	< 0.0000035	0,00024	Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
Total PAHs*	NA	NA	0.44 / 0.38	NA.	4.022	NA NA	NA NA	Reproduction: Insufficient offspring for statistical analysis.
Total Organic Carbon	NA NA	NĀ	6.320 / 6,680	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	Location Mean Survival Mean Blomess Mean Dry Will
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED04 Intracoastal Waterway Sediment RI/FS sample ID: WSE07	Location represents concentrations of 6 concentrations of 2 hexachlorobenzene	PAHs; and low PAHs and	Location represents mid co PAHs, and low concentration					Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
	0.00004044		NA I	***	0.00440	. 0.0000076	2 222224	Location (%) (mg) (mg) **
4-DDT	0.000216 U	NA		NA	0,00119	< 0,00000076 J	0,000001	EIWSED04 100 6,026 6,026
Acenapthene	0.0235	Low	0.0029 J	Low	0.016	< 0.0000088	0.0404	EIWSED06 (Ref 1) 100 4.784 4.784
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.172	Mid	0,632	Low	0.261	< 0.0000052	NA NA	EIWSED07 (Ref 2) 92 4.842 5,283
Chrysene	0,197	Mid	0.054	Low	0.384	< 0.0000068	NA	4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.235	Mid	0.0087 J	Low	0.0634	< 0.000005	NA NA	
Fluoranthene	0.124	Mid	0.074	Mid	0.6	< 0.0000088	0.00296	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus plumulosus
Fluorene	0.0277	Law	0.0031.3	Low	0.019	< 0.0000076	0.05	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0319	Low	< 0.0012	NA	0,006	< 0.00000037	0.129	
Phenanthrene	0.0645	Mid	0.028	Low	0.24	< 0.00001	0.0046	Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations,
Pyrene	0.134	Mid	0.073	Mid	0.665	< 0.000007	0.00024	Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations.
Total PAHs*	NA NA	NA	0.28	NA	4.022	NA	NA NA	Reproduction: Insufficient offspring for statistical analysis.
Tatal Ossania Carban	No.	N/A	5.480	NA	NO.	NO.	NA NA	Location (%) Offspring (avg) (rng) (mg) "
Total Organic Carbon	NA NA	NA	3,480	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	
								EMSED06 (Ref 1) 42 1.2 0.19 0.4034 EMSED07 (Ref 2) 64 0 0.2475 0.3877

Page 2 of 4 March 2011

Table 54
Summary of Results for Intracoastal Waterway Sediment

	Desired Spinish		DESCRIPTION OF STREET	The state of the	2010 Analytical F	lesuits		100 000 0000000000000000000000000000000	0710	100 C 100 C		
Location	RI/FS Concents		2010 BERA Concent (mg/kg l		Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)		Mean Blos	assy Results***		
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED06 ntracoastal Waterway Sediment RI/FS sample ID: WSE08	Location represents concentrations of 5 concentration of 4,4 Hexachlorobenzen- limit and not expect	PAHs; and low V-DDT. e is below detection	Location represents mid of PAHs; and low concentral 4.4'-DDT.					Survival: No statistically sig Growth: No statistically sign	Survival: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Growth: No statistically significant difference from reference locations. Mean Burvival Mean Blomass Mean Blomas			
.4'-DDT	0,000481	Low	D.00028 J	LIN	0.00119	< 0.0000013 J / < 0.0000016 J	0.000001	EIW/SED06	100	4,119	(mg) ***	
cenapthene	0.0155 U	NA	0.0046 J	Low	0.016	0,000027 / 0,000031	0.0404	EIWSED06 (Ref 1)	100	4,784	4.784	
lenzo(a)anthracene	0.0675	Mid	0.042		0.261	< 0.0000034 / < 0.0000028	NA NA	EIWSED07 (Ref 2)	92	4.842	5.283	
hrysene	0.0717	Mid	0.059	Law	0.384	< 0.0000044 / < 0.0000036	NA NA			1.012	-200	
bibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0151 U	NA.	0.01	Low	0.0634	< 0.0000033 / < 0.0000027	NA	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus	plumulosus			
lugranthene	0,158	Mid	0,1	Mid	0.6	< 0.0000057 / < 0.0000047	0,00296	7,,				
luorene	0.0153 U	NA	0.0045 J	Low	0.019	0.000023 J / 0.000026	0.05	Survival: No statistically sign	nificant difference	from reference loca	tions.	
exachlorobenzene	0.0192 U	NA.	NA.	NA NA	0.006	< 0.00000037 / < 0.00000044	0.129	Growth: No statistically sign				
henanthrene	0.0756	Mid	0.051	Liw	0.24	0.000015 J / 0.000015 J	0.0046	Reproduction: Insufficient of	ffspring for statistic	cal analysis.		
CH 4 2									Meen Survival		Mean Blomass Mean	
yrene	0.158	Mid	0.084	Mid	0.665	< 0.0000045 / < 0.0000037	0.00024	Location	(%)	Offspring (avg)	(mg) (n	
otal PAHs*	NA	NA	0.36	NA	4.022	NA	NA	EIWSED05	44	0.6	9.2463 0.	
								EIWSED06 (Ref 1)	42	1.2	0.19 0.	
otal Organic Carbon	NA .	NA	6,820	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	EIWSED07 (Ref 2)	64	0	0.2475 0.	
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED06			Location represents low of	concentrations of 3								
BERA Sample ID: EIWSED06 ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample ccated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near RI Sample location IWSE22	were indicated in the location during RI s	e vicinity of this	PAHs.					Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes are		Mean Eliomass	Mean Dry Wil	
ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample coated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near I! Sample location IWSE22	were indicated in the location during RI s	e vicinity of this	PAHs,] NA	0.00119	< 0.000001 J	0.00001		Mean Survivai			
bracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample cated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near Sample location IWSE22 4-DDT	were indicated in the location during RI s	e vicinity of this ampling.	PAHs.	NA NA	0.00119 0.016	< 0.000088	0.000001	Location	Mean Survivai	(mg)	(mg) **	
ntracoastai Waterway Reference Sediment Sample ceated in Intracoastai Waterway Background Area near !! Sample location IWSE22 ,4-DDT cenapthene enzo(a)anttracene	were indicated in the location during RI s NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA NA NA	<0.00017 <0.0014 JL <0.0017 JL	NA NA NA	0.016 0.261	< 0.0000088 < 0.0000052	0.0404 NA	Location EIWSED06 (REF 1)	Mean Survival	(mg)	(mg) **	
htracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample coated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near It Sample location IWSE22 A-DDT icenapthene enzo(a)anttracene intysene	were indicated in the focation during RI s NA NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA NA NA NA NA	< 0.00017 < 0.0014 JL < 0.0017 JL	NA NA NA	0,016 0,261 0,384	< 0.0000088 < 0.0000052 < 0.0000068	0.0404 NA NA	Location	Mean Survival	(mg)	(mg) **	
ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample ccated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near It Sample location IWSE22 ,4-DDT ccenapthene tenzo(a)anttracene hrysene	were indicated in th location during RI s NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	<0.00017 <0.0014 JL <0.0017 JL	NA NA NA	0.016 0.261 0.384 0.0634	< 0,0000088 < 0.0000052 < 0.0000068 < 0.000005	0.0404 NA NA NA	Location EIWSED06 (REF 1)	Mean Survival	(mg)	(mg) **	
ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample cated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near it Sample location IWSE22 4-DDT cenapthene enzo(a)anthracene hibray(a,b)anthracene bibenz(a,b)anthracene luberate lubrante lenze lubrante lenze lubrante lubrante lenze lubrante lubra	were indicated in th location during RI s NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA	< 0.00017 < 0.0014 JL < 0.0017 JL	NA NA NA	0.016 0.261 0.384 0.0634 0.6	< 0.0000088 < 0.0000052 < 0.000068 < 0.000005 < 0.000088	0,0404 NA NA NA 0.00296	Location EIWSED06 (REF 1)	Mean Survival	(mg)	(mg) **	
ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample cated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near it Sample location IWSE22 4-DDT cenapthene enzo(a)anthracene hibray(a,b)anthracene bibenz(a,b)anthracene luberate lubrante lenze lubrante lenze lubrante lubrante lenze lubrante lubra	were indicated in th location during RI s NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	<0.00017 <0.0014 JL <0.0017 JL <0.0015 JL	NA NA NA	0.016 0.261 0.384 0.0634	< 0,0000088 < 0.0000052 < 0.0000068 < 0.000005	0.0404 NA NA NA	Location EIWSED06 (REF 1)	Mean Survivai (%) 100 plumulosus	(mg) 4.784	(mg) ** 4.784	
itracoastai Waterway Reference Sediment Sample cated in Intracoastai Waterway Background Area near it Sample location IWSE22 ,4-DDT cenapthene enzo(a)anthracene hrysene lucranthracene lucranthene lucranthene	were indicated in th location during RI s NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA	< 0.00017 < 0.0014 JL < 0.0017 JL	NA NA NA	0.016 0.261 0.384 0.0634 0.6	< 0.0000088 < 0.0000052 < 0.000068 < 0.000005 < 0.000088	0,0404 NA NA NA 0.00296	Location EIWSED06 (REF 1)	Mean Survival	(mg) 4.784	(mg) **	
tracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample cated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near it Sample location IWSE22 4-DDT Cenapthene enzo(a)anttracene hrysene libenz(a,h)anttracene luorene	were indicated in th location during RI s NA NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	<0.00017 <0.0014 JL <0.0017 JL <0.0017 JL <0.0015 JL	NA NA NA NA	0.016 0.261 0.384 0.0634 0.6 0.019	< 0.0000088 < 0.0000052 < 0.0000068 < 0.000006 < 0.000008 < 0.000008 < 0.0000076	0.0404 NA NA NA 0.00296 0.05	Location EIWSED06 (REF 1) Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus	Maan Survivat (%) 100 plumulosus	(mg) 4.784	(mg) ** 4.784	
ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample coated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near It Sample location IWSE22 ,4-DDT	were indicated in th location during RI s NA NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA	< 0.00017 < 0.0014 JL < 0.0017 JL < 0.0015 JL < 0.0011 JL < 0.0012 JL	NA NA NA NA NA	0.016 0.261 0.384 0.0634 0.6 0.019	< 0.0000088 < 0.000052 < 0.000068 < 0.000068 < 0.000088 < 0.000076	0.0404 NA NA NA 0.00296 0.05	Location [EIWSED06 (REF 1)] Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus Location	Mean Survival (%) 100 plumulosus Mean Survival (%)	(reg) 4.784	(mg) ** 4.784	
ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample ocated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near	were indicated in th location during RI s NA NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA	<0.00017 <0.0014 JL <0.0015 JL <0.0015 JL <0.0011 JL <0.0012 JL <0.0014 JL	NA NA NA NA NA	0.016 0.261 0.384 0.0634 0.6 0.019	< 0.0000088 < 0.0000052 < 0.0000068 < 0.000006 < 0.0000088 < 0.000076 < 0.0000039 < 0.000001	0.0404 NA NA NA 0.00296 0.05	Location [EIWSED06 (REF 1)] Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus Location	Mean Survival (%) 100 plumulosus Mean Survival (%)	(reg) 4.784	(mg) ** 4.784	
ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample coated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near RI Sample location IWSE22 .4-DDT cenapthene lenzo(a)anttracene libera(a, h)anttracene libera(a, h)anttracene liberate	were indicated in th location during RI s NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	e vicinity of this ampling. NA	< 0.00017 < 0.0014 JL < 0.0015 JL < 0.0015 JL < 0.0012 JL < 0.0012 JL < 0.0014 JL	NA NA NA NA NA NA	0.016 0.261 0.384 0.0634 0.6 0.019 0.006	< 0.0000088 < 0.0000052 < 0.0000068 < 0.0000068 < 0.0000068 < 0.0000088 < 0.0000076 < 0.0000039 < 0.000001 < 0.000007	0.0404 NA NA NA 0.00296 0.05	Location [EIWSED06 (REF 1)] Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus Location	Mean Survival (%) 100 plumulosus Mean Survival (%)	(reg) 4.784	(mg) ** 4.784	

Table 54 Summary of Results for Intracoastal Waterway Sediment

					2010 Analytical Res	ults							
Location	RI/FS Concents (mg/k	DW)	2010 BERA Concents (mg/kg D	M)	Marine Sediment Benchmark (mg/kg DW)	Pore Water (mg/L)	Marine Surface Water Benchmark (mg/L)	Meen Blosssay Results***					
3ERA Sample ID: EIWSED07 ntracoastal Waterway Reference Sediment Sample ocated in Intracoastal Waterway Background Area near U Sample location IWSE24	No detections abov were Indicated in the location during RI s	e vicinity of this	s Location represents low concentrations of 2 PAHs.					Polychaete - 28 day, Neanthes arenaceodentata Mean Survival Mean Biomass Mean Dry Wi (mg) (mg) " ENWSED07 (REF 2) 92 4.842 5.283					
4'-DDT	NA NA	NA	< 0.00017	NA NA	0.00119	< 0.00000058	0.000001	7					
Acenapthene	NA NA	NA	< 0.0014 JL	NA	0.016	< 0.000026	0.0404						
Benzo(a)anthracene	NA NA	NA	< 0.0017 JL	NA.	0,261	< 0.000018	NA NA	Amphipod - 28 day, Leptocheirus plumulosus					
Chrysene	NA NA	NA .	< 0.0015 JL	NA	0.384	< 0.000028	NA						
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	NA NA	NA _	< 0.0015 JL	NA.	0,0634	< 0.000017	NA	Location (%) Offspring (avg) (mg) (mg) (mg)					
luoranthene	NA NA	NA _	J. 8100.0	Low	0.6	< 0.00002	0,00296	EIWSED07 (REF 2) 64 0 0.2475 0.3877					
luorene	NA	NA	< 0.0011 JL	NA	0.019	< 0.000027	0.05						
lexachlorobenzene	NA	NA _	< 0.0012 JL	NA	0.006	< 0.000022	0.129						
Phenanthrene	NA	NA	< 0.0014 JL	NA .	0.24	< 0.000022	0,0046						
Pyrene Pyrene	NA	NA	0.0018 JL	Low	0.665	< 0.000019	0.00024						
Total PAHs*	NA NA	NA	0.004	NA NA	4.022	NA NA	NA NA	4					
otal Organic Carbon	NA	NA	5.090	NA.	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	<u> </u>					

Notes:
bgs - below ground surface
DW- dry weight
J - estimated value
NO - not analyzed, available, or applicable
U - not detected

L - bias in results likely to be low

= High concentration within the gradient = Mid concentration within the gradient

= Low concentration within the gradient

Bolding indicates that the detected concentration is greater than the ecological screening benchmark (Table 6 Final BERA WP & SAP; URS, 2010a)

Results for duplicate samples are separated by a **/*.

* Total PAHs represents the summation of the PAH COPECs detected in sediment from the 2010 data.

** The primary growth endpoint Dry Wt is the dry weight of surviving organisms divided by the number of surviving organisms. Biomass (the dry weight of surviving organisms divided by initial number of organisms) is not routinely applied to sediment testing (EPA, 2000).

***Appendix B of the BERA shows all of the individual replicates for each test chamber.

This table presents the mean bioassay results for each sample based on five replicates.

Page 4 of 4 March 2011

Table 55 **Summary of Results for Wetland Surface Water**

		·	2010 BERA Analytical	Marine Surface Water Acute Criteria*	
Sample IDs, Location and Analytes	Original Selection Rationale	COPEC	Results (mg/L)	(mg/L)	Bioassay Results
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ફ. ∨		
EWSW01 Surface water location off-site north of the North Area near RI/FS sample location 2WSW1	Dissolved copper and total acrolein concentrations exceed ecological benchmarks for water	Acrolein Copper	< 0.00096 / < 0.00096 0.00338 J / 0.00331	0.0135	Brine shrimp (Artemia salina) Survival: Not acutely toxic.
EWSW02 Surface water reference sample location off-site north of the North Area west of RI/FS surface water sample locations	No impacts above screening values were indicated in the vicinity of this location during RI sampling		Location D	ry - could not	be sampled for testing
EWSW03 Surface water location off-site north of the North Area near RI/FS sample location 2WSW6	Dissolved copper concentration exceeds ecological benchmark for water	Copper	0.00854	0.0135	Brine shrimp (Artemia salina) Survival: Not acutely toxic
EWSW04 Surface water from the pond area with silver concentrations greater than the benchmark	Dissolved silver concentration exceeds ecological benchmark for water	Silver	0.000011 J		Brine shrimp (Artemia salina) Survival: Not acutely toxic.

Notes:

COPEC - contaminant of potential ecological concern J - estimated value

Results for duplicate samples are separated by a "/".

*TCEQ, 2005. Aquatic Life Surface Water Risk Based Exposure Limits. Update: October 2005.

TABLE 56 - ALTERNATIVE 3 PRELIMINARY COST PROJECTION

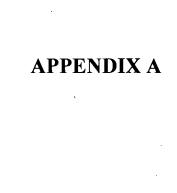
		•				Estin	nated Cost
Component No.	Component Description	Key Assumptions	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	One-time	Annual O&M
1	Institutional Controls Deed Recordation/Restrictive Covenant	Includes modification of current restrictive covenants.	ı	LS		\$10,000	_
	Institutional Controls Subtotal			55		\$10,000	\$0
2	Operation and Maintenance Planning O&M Plan Preparation	Includes preparation of plan for cap inspection/repair and groundwater	. 1	LS		\$10,000	<u>.</u> .
	Operation and Maintenance Planning Subtotal	monitoring.				\$10,000	. \$0
3	Groundwater Extraction/Treatment for Hydraulic Contr	. 	,				
	Pre-Design Investigation	Includes pump testing and modeling evaluation to determine target well spacing for hydraulic control. (Does not include any additional well installation).	1	LS		\$25,000	
	Extraction Well Installation	Assume 14 extraction wells installed in Zone A immediately west and south of capped area (approx. 50 ft. spacing). Assume 6 extraction wells installed in Zone B. Assumes wells 6 in. diam. Includes pump costs and installation. Includes pump replacement every 10 years.	20	wells	\$8,000	\$160,000	\$10,000
	Piping	Includes piping from well to treatment compound and piping from treatment compound to POTW connection at Marlin Ave.	700	ft	\$25	\$17,500	
	Treatment Compound Containment	Assume 50 ft. by 50 ft. concrete slab with 2 ft containment walls	1	LS		\$10,000	
	Treatment Compound Fence	Assume chain link fence with barbed wire.	200	ft	\$20	\$4,000	
	Sedimentation/Surge Tank	Assume 1,000 gal poly tank	1	LS		\$3,000	
	Low Profile Aeration Unit	Assume treatment system flow rate of 40 gpm. Annual O&M cost includes maintenance/cleaning and assumes one equipment replacement during 30 year evaluation period.	. І	LS		\$25,000	\$10,000
	Catalytic Oxidation Unit	Assume vapor flow rate of 650 scfm. O&M costs include assumption of catalyst replacement (\$20,000) every 5 years and emissions monitoring (PID).	1	LS		\$400,000	\$40,000
	POTW Connection	Includes application preparation/submittal and connection construction.	1	LS		\$20,000	
	Electrical/Controls Installation		1	LS		\$15,000	
	Electricity		1	LS			\$15,000
	Natural Gas	Fuel for catalytic oxidation unit.	1	LS		\$3,000	\$50,000
	Effluent Sampling/Analysis	·	12	mo.	\$1,000		\$12,000
	POTW Charges	Assume 40 gpm system discharge.	2,100	10,000 gal	\$38.40		\$80,640
	General System O&M	Includes labor and miscellaneous parts.	12	mo.	\$1,000		\$12,000
	Groundwater Monitoring	Assumes annual sampling of 9 Zone A wells, 5 Zone B wells, 1 Zone C well with analyses for VOCs.	1	LS			\$12,000

TABLE 56 - ALTERNATIVE 3 PRELIMINARY COST PROJECTION

	,					Estim	ated Cost
Component No.	Component Description	Key Assumptions	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	One-time	Annual O&M
3	Groundwater Extraction/Treatment for Hydraulic Contro	 (continued)					
	Well Repair/Replacement	Assumes repair of well head/protective casing required at 2 wells per	2	wells	\$1,000		\$2,000
	Plugging/abandonment of monitoring wells no longer in use.	year. Assumes plugging of 20 Zone A wells (wells in South Area and MW05).	1	LS		\$10,000	· -
	Engineering Design/Project Management/ Construction Management/ Reporting	Assumed at 25% of construction components cost (per EPA, 2000).				\$166,875	
	Groundwater Extraction/Treatment for Hydraulic Contro	Subtotal				\$859,000	\$243,600
	Subtotal	Sum of components subtotals.				\$879,000	\$243,600
	Contingency	Assumed at 20% (10% scope + 10% bid) per EPA, 2000.				\$176,000	\$48,700
	Subtotal with Contingency					\$1,055,000	\$292,300
	Present Worth of Annual Costs	Assume 30 years at 7% discount factor.				\$3,630,000	
	Total Preliminary Estimated Present Worth Cost	Includes present worth of annual costs.				\$4,700,000	
·	Total Preliminary Estimated Undiscounted Cost	Assumes no discount for annual costs (30 years).		٠.		\$9,800,000	

Notes:

¹LS = Lump Sum Estimate



GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE SUPERFUND SITE RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

The Responsiveness Summary summarizes the comments received regarding both the remedial alternative and general concerns about the Site submitted during the public comment period and the EPA's responses to these comments. The Administrative Record file for the Site contains all of the information and documents supporting this ROD. This Administrative Record file includes a transcript of the public meeting held by the EPA on August 4, 2011, to describe the preferred alternative. The questions and answers discussed during this meeting can be found in the meeting transcript included as part of the Administrative Record.

This Responsiveness Summary summarizes comments submitted during the public comment period and presents the EPA's written response to each issue, in satisfaction of community relations requirements of the NCP. The EPA's responses to comments received during the public meeting are provided below and in some cases include subsequent expanded responses to those comments as appropriate.

Comment: With Alternative 2, what you are going to be creating is a dead zone that cannot be developed, correct?

Response: Alternative 2 includes institutional controls for Lots 55, 56, and 57, which are located north of Marlin Avenue. These institutional controls include provisions for protection against indoor vapor intrusion where applicable for building construction. Therefore, buildings can be constructed in the area north of Marlin Avenue with the EPA's approval and if the buildings have appropriate provisions to mitigate vapor intrusion. Other areas within the Site north of Marlin Avenue are classified as wetland areas and any activities there must comply with appropriate regulations for wetlands. Activities in the North Are also cannot interfere with the cap on the former impoundments. The Site area south of Marlin Avenue is zoned "heavy waterfront" and may be developed for commercial/industrial uses, but not for human habitation.

Comment: In my perspective, it seems like Alternative 2 is the path of least resistance instead of holding the people accountable that did it and put it back the way they got it. So, on Alternative Number 3, although it is more money, they are going to be responsible for cleaning it up. Would Alternative 3 preserve the land and restore the subsurface back to its original quality?

Response: Alternative 3 would not restore the Site to its original condition. Alternative 2 is the preferred remedy because it is protective of human health and the environment, and complies with applicable or relevant requirements. It also has greater short and at least equal long term effectiveness as discussed in the ROD, and is approximately 1/20 of the cost compared to Alternative 3. The Potentially Responsible Parties have performed the investigations at the Site, and have completed the removal of the above ground storage tanks. It would be EPA's policy to hold them responsible for implementing the selected remedy, including long term operation and maintenance of the remedy.

Comment: Alternative 2 just prolongs something that most likely is going to be a problem in the future.

Response: Ongoing groundwater monitoring will be conducted to determine the future long term stability of the groundwater plumes. Regular inspections of the cap and repairs as necessary will be performed as a part of the remedy. The protectiveness of the remedy will be evaluated as a part of reviews of site conditions every five years and documented in the five-year review reports. The EPA expects that the low permeability of the ground water zones, the shallow groundwater flow gradients, and the removal of most of the source material during the closure of the former impoundments in 1982 will all limit the migration of the ground water plumes. However, groundwater monitoring will be conducted to confirm the future groundwater plume stability.

Comment: I think it is unacceptable and irresponsible to allow Dow Chemical and the other responsible parties to choose the Alternative 2. This alternative is a minimal action alternative that only requires monitoring of the contaminated Superfund Site annually. Respondents have contaminated water, soil and air at the Site.

Response: The Site remedial action was selected by the EPA after the public comment period in consultation with the TCEQ, not one or more of the responsible parties. Alternative 2, in addition to monitoring, also requires inspection and repair, as necessary, of the cap over the former impoundments, as well as placement of institutional controls. While Alternative 3 is more involved that Alternative 2, the EPA believes that Alternative 2 is protective of human health and the environment for the following reasons: (1) the groundwater is salt water and not a potable water supply and has not migrated south of Marlin Avenue during the approximately 40 years following the construction of the former impoundments; (2) the soil, surface water, and sediment were found to be in the protective risk range for human health and the environment in a commercial/industrial setting; and (3) the fish and crab were found to be in the protective range for human health and the environment.

Comment: The residents at Bridge Harbor deserve a better alternative, a clean-up alternative – Alternative 3. The cost for the responsible parties for Alternative 2 will only be about \$240,000. This is not a deterrent to keep Dow Chemical or others from creating other Superfund sites. Dow and others knowingly pollute an area with a chemical soup and only get a slap on the wrist and a minimal cost alternative. This is irresponsible of Dow and other respondents and is irresponsible of EPA to condone this behavior that directly affected for twenty years the residents health and well being and will continue to do so. EPA must require the responsible parties to take responsibility for their actions and be ordered to do Alternative 3 – the right thing.

Response: Alternative 2 is the preferred remedy because it is protective of human health and the environment, and complies with applicable or relevant requirements. It also has greater short term and at least equal long term effectiveness than Alternative 3 as discussed in the Feasibility Study and ROD. Cost is also a balancing criteria; balancing criteria are used to weight major tradeoffs among alternatives. At this Site, the cost of Alternative 2 is approximately 1/20 of the cost compared to Alternative 3. The Human Health Risk Assessment (available in the Repository) found that the soil, surface water, and sediment at the Site does not present a risk

above the protective risk range for commercial and industrial use, and the groundwater in the uppermost water bearing zones is not potable because it is salt water. Alternative 3 includes active pumping, removal, and treatment of the contaminated groundwater. However, a separate phase of the contaminants (NAPL) exists in the bottom of the water bearing zones below the former impoundments. The chemicals in this separate phase will continue to dissolve into and contaminate the groundwater. For the reasons discussed in the ROD, Alternative 3 would not be effective in treating the NAPL. Therefore, even though Alternative 3 will remove contaminants from the groundwater, the additional chemicals dissolving into the groundwater will mean that long-term groundwater monitoring will be required, and mitigation of vapor intrusion would be required for any future building even under Alternative 3.

Comment: There are currently about 30 monitoring wells at the Site. Alternative 2 allows them to plug half of the wells and eventually all of the wells.

Response: The number of monitoring wells is designed to confirm the stability and nature of the groundwater plume. The number of monitoring wells will be adjusted in the future as necessary, whether more or less monitoring wells, to achieve these goals following approval by the EPA. The operation and maintenance plan, including the monitoring program and the disposition of the wells, will be submitted to the EPA for review and approval or modification. When the wells are no longer needed, then they will be plugged, however, it is likely that groundwater monitoring will be necessary for a very long time.

Comment: Who decided Alternative 2?

Response: Alternative Number 2 is the preferred alternative presented in the Proposed Plan, but was not selected as the final remedy until after the public comment period and signature of the Record of Decision. The preferred remedy was developed in the Proposed Plan by the EPA in consultation with TCEQ based on Site documents, including the Remedial Investigation, the human health and ecological risk assessments, and the Feasibility Study.

Comment: Are we looking at a long-term deal? It has to be monitored forever?

Response: Monitoring under Alternative 2 will be required for as long as the contamination remains in place in the ground water at the Site. While there is some evidence that natural biodegradation is occurring to break down the groundwater contaminants, it is expected that the contaminants will remain and monitoring will be required for a very long time, although an exact time estimate is difficult to determine.

Comment: If a person had the resources and wanted to develop the Site, would they want to develop it next to something that could be a problem and would affect the development?

Response: The Site south of Marlin Avenue is available for commercial/industrial development in accordance with the restrictive covenants. The Site north of Marlin is also available for commercial/industrial development subject to the wetlands requirements, the vapor intrusion mitigation requirements for part of this area, and the former impoundment cap location. The decision to develop the Site should be based on a careful consideration of these factors as well as

the Site's location on the Intracoastal Waterway as well as the economics of this location compared to other potential locations.

Comment: If Alternative 3 were selected, would it require any less mitigation for any future development?

Response: Alternative 3 includes active pumping, removal, and treatment of the contaminated groundwater. However, as described above, a separate phase of the contaminants exists in the bottom of the water bearing zones below the former impoundments and Alternative 3 would not be effective in treating this phase. The chemicals in this separate phase will continue to dissolve into the ground water and create a continuing potential for migration of vapors into any future buildings constructed over the area of the plume. Therefore, even though Alternative 3 will remove contaminants from the groundwater, the additional chemicals dissolving into the groundwater will mean that mitigation of vapor intrusion would be required for any future building even under Alternative 3. Under Alternative 3, future land use would still be restricted to commercial/industrial use.

Comment: I think from my perspective and maybe some property owners in that area, we would rather the responsible party put it back the way it was before it was contaminated. The cost is the responsibility of the responsible parties, not the state or the EPA. So, that should not be the ultimate decision criteria from my perspective. It should be if you made a mistake, it's your responsibility to fix it and not push it down the line for somebody else to deal with it.

Response: Comment noted. However, the EPA believes that Alternative 2 is protective of human health and the environment, and is an appropriate remedy for the Gulfco Site. The main criteria for selecting a site remedy is protectiveness (along with compliance with laws and standards), and the protectiveness of an alternative is determined without regard to who pays for the action. Even if the government is not paying for the remedial action, a site is treated equally and evaluated from the standpoint of whether it's protecting the human health and environment.

Comment: Regarding Alternative No. 2 and the five-year testing, who is responsible for that, the responsible parties?

Response: The EPA intends that the groundwater monitoring, and the other operation and maintenance activities, will be performed by the Potentially Responsible Parties under regulatory agency oversight. The EPA will gather and use this information, along with an on-site inspection and other information, to access the continuing protectiveness of the Site remedy and prepare a report documenting the results of this review. These five-year review reports will be available at the Site repository.

Comment: How long has it been there?

Response: Operations at the Site began in 1971 and continued until about 1998.

Comment: The Site has been there since 1971. I just think it should be cleaned up personally. I love the environment. I love the outdoors. I love the coastal environment that our community

has to offer; but when you throw that in the mix, it doesn't just have an effect on the Site, it's going to have an effect on anybody that learns about the Site and they know Freeport has got these things. I think overall it's a detractor for the environment that we have.

Response: Comment noted. However, the Site is generally available for use in accordance with the current zoning plans, subject to the limitations described above. The EPA believes that Alternative 2 is protective of human health and the environment, and is an appropriate remedy for the Gulfco Site for the reasons discussed above, in the Proposed Plan, and in the Administrative Record.

Comment: Is there another meeting that will be in Austin or somewhere else that will present the final decision?

Response: No, there will not be another meeting after this.

Comment: I did not notice any newspaper people here. Did you notify them, by any chance?

Response: Yes, there were newspaper notices placed in two local newspapers regarding this meeting. In addition, the EPA issued a news advisory on July 26, 2011, to the media in the area announcing this meeting.

Comment: Obviously these things happen all over the nation. I'm assuming that they all generally have the same option of do nothing, go all the way, or go somewhere in the middle. I'm curious if you have any statistics on, say, in the last 15 years how many sites there have been, how many took the middle of the road, and how many have had maybe three five-year periods and found that the selected remedy didn't work and we had to go all the way anyway.

Response: It varies throughout the country. What the environment is and how the plume is moving makes a difference. Similar remedial actions have been done in other locations that are similar to the Site. However, sites do vary and it is difficult compare this situation to something else because, even for the other areas with selected remedies similar to this, it was perhaps done for a different reason.

Comment: Based on the contamination by the responsible parties, were there any fines levied for the contamination?

Response: We do not generally issue fines in the Superfund program. Fines may be generally issued when the facilities are not operating correctly, and are in violation of a law or regulation. The Gulfco barge cleaning/repair facility has not operated since before 2000.

Comment: So, if you contaminate and get out of town, you're in good shape?

Response: While there are not any Superfund fines in this case, it is the EPA's policy that the Potentially Responsible Parties are responsible for conducting and paying for the investigation and the remedial action selected by the EPA. In addition to performing the remedial investigation, the Potentially Responsible Parties also removed and disposed of the above ground

storage tanks and their contents that were removed in late 2010 and early 2011. Finally, it is the EPA's intent that the Potentially Responsible Parties will be paying for the long term operation and maintenance, including groundwater sampling and cap inspection and repair that are parts of the preferred remedy.

Comment: The District Attorney only fined Hercules, I think it was \$10,000, to give an example. The fine could have been, I think, \$3 million or something like that. They got off paying \$10,000, to give_you a little background there.

Response: Comment noted.

Comment: Who are the responsible parties for the Site? Is a list compiled?

Response: The Potentially Responsible Parties for the site include Dow Chemical Company; LDL Coastal Limited L.P.; Parker Drilling Offshore Corporation; Sequa Corporation; and two individuals. Additional Potentially Responsible Parties have been sent notice regarding their potential liability for the site. The parties that performed the site investigation are listed in a number of documents in the Administrative Record, including the Unilateral Administrative Order that required the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for the Site.

Comment: Is the property still mainly used by the responsible parties, or is it just open land from this point forward, and monitored? Can it be developed with restrictions on it?

Response: The current property owner for most of the Site is LDL Coastal Limited L.P., who is one of the responsible parties. The property owners may develop their property in compliance with the legal requirements, including zoning and the institutional controls previously mentioned.

Comment: Is there any impact if we had a high coastal tide with hurricane or storm surges to worry about that plume heading off the surface area?

Response: The impact from high tides and storm surges to the Site is expected to be minor. First, the top of the uppermost water bearing zone ranges between 5 feet and 15 feet below the ground surface. Further, it is a silty sand with a relatively low permeability, so any changes in plume extent would be minor given the typical duration of the tides and storm surges. Finally, the Site was underwater during the last hurricane several years ago, and the groundwater plumes still have not migrated south of Marlin Avenue.

Comment: What were the contaminants other than the groundwater plume? We had some ground surface contamination, right?

Response: There were a number of contaminants found in the soils and wetland sediments. However, the Human Health and Ecological Risk assessments found that the concentration levels did not exceed the protective risk range for commercial/industrial land use, and for the environmental receptors. The chemicals found in the soil and wetland sediment include various metals, organics, and pesticides as follows: arsenic, iron, lead, zinc, benzene, chloroform, ethyl

benzene, isopropyl benzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP), trichloroethene (TCE), benzo(a)pyrene (BaP), dibenz(a,h)anthracene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and DDT. A full list of the chemicals found and their distribution is included in the Remedial Investigation Report which is available in the Site Repository.

Comment: If you do Alternative 2 and do the five-year testing, does the city get follow-up reports on that?

Response: Yes, the EPA intends to provide a copy of the five-year reviews to the city. Also, the groundwater monitoring results as well as the five-year review reports will be placed in the Site repository.

Comment: Between Bridge Harbor and the Site, there is an old marina. What kind of investigation was done in that area, and what were the results?

Response: There were two soil sampling programs conducted in that area. The first one consisted of seven soil sample locations with sample depths of 0-6 inches and 1-2 feet. These samples were located just west of the Gulfco property in Lot 20, where the former marina was located. These samples found several exceedances including lead, zinc, and benzo(a)pyrene, but these chemicals are not believed to be associated with the Gulfco Site because they are higher than the adjacent Site samples and/or samples between them and the Site.

The second soil sampling program was performed in the shallow soil with analysis for lead. The depth of these samples was 0-1 inch and the purpose was to check for windblown dust contamination. A total of 27 shallow soil samples were collected from Lots 19 and 20 up to the road adjacent to the Bridge Harbor community. The highest lead concentration found was 462 mg/kg from a sample adjacent to a concrete slab associated with the former marina. The samples collected next to the road adjacent to the Bridge Harbor community were all less that 20 mg/kg. The EPA typically does not clean up residential properties at less than 500 mg/kg of lead. A full discussion of the sampling described here is included in the Remedial Investigation Report located at the Site Repository.

Comment: Dust came from the Gulfco facility towards the Bridge Harbor Subdivision. I am really surprised the area isn't highly, highly contaminated. That really puzzles me. We had airborne material covering the whole subdivision for years, way before I got there, going back to the Sixties or whatever. That's why I'm really surprised. It was lead paint that was removed from those barges for many years, 40 years, you know.

Response: It is unknown what the chemical levels in the soil were in the past. It may be that the levels were higher in the past, but the windblown dust may have washed away in rain storms or tidal surges, however that cannot be confirmed. The current concentrations are as described above.

Comment: What are some of the health effects that you would see if you came in contact with Site contaminants? What can you expect?

Response: The contaminants include carcinogens and non-carcinogens. Non-carcinogens do not cause cancer, but may cause toxic effects in various parts of the body. Between the different metals and other chemicals there may be a large number of different kinds of effects. For example, several chemicals identified at the Site include benzene and lead. Under certain concentration and exposure conditions, benzene exposure may result in cancer, nervous system effects, and leukemia among other effects. Lead may result nervous system effects, especially in children. However, it should be noted that the human health risk assessment found that the Site contaminants do not exceed the protective range for any of the current or future exposure scenarios for commercial/industrial land use with the exception of a future building constructed over the groundwater plume.

Comment: There's no acceptable level of risk, whether it's one part per million to one part per 10,000 for the safety of our community for the chance this could be a danger for them. That's my perspective. Why would we risk somebody's health based on somebody else's negligence? There is no acceptable level of risk for your community and our citizens out there. Lots of people live out there and vacation there. So, I just want to say that.

Response: Comment noted. The EPA believes that Alternative 2 is protective of human health and the environment for the reasons noted above.

Comment: I'd like to thank the EPA. They finally came in and we're getting somewhere because prior to them, we got nowhere. We'll work with them down the line.

Response: Comment noted.

Comment: We appreciate all of you being here and taking the time to be here. And again, thank you for coming and thank you for your questions and concerns.

Response: Comment noted.

Comment: I think it is irresponsible to allow Dow Chemical and the other responsible parties to choose Alternative 2. This alternative is a minimal action alternative that only requires monitoring of the contaminated Superfund site annually. Respondents have contaminated water, soil, and air at the site. The residents at Bridge Harbor deserve a better alternative, a cleanup alternative – Alternative 3.

Response: The final remedial alternative for the site was selected by the EPA in consultation with TCEQ. While Alternative 2 does provide for groundwater monitoring, it also includes inspection and repair of the cap over the former impoundments, placement of institutional controls, and site reviews every five years by EPA to ensure that the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. As described in the ROD, Alternative 2 is approximately equal in protectiveness as Alternative 3. While the site has been contaminated, the baseline human health and ecological risk assessments have found that the only risk not in the protective range for commercial/industrial use is from vapor intrusion into a potential future building built over the groundwater contaminant plume. The institutional controls included as a part of Alternative 2 include provisions for protection against indoor vapor intrusion where applicable

for building construction. Alternative 2 is the preferred remedy because it is protective of human health and the environment, and complies with applicable or relevant requirements. It also has greater short and long term effectiveness as discussed in the Feasibility Study, and is approximately 1/20 of the cost compared to Alternative 3.

Comment: There are currently about 30 monitoring wells. The Alternative 2 allows them (Respondents) to plug half the wells and eventually all the wells.

Response: The number and location of active monitoring wells at the Site has been specified in this Record of Decision based on the location of the contamination and its potential future movement. Any inactive monitoring wells will be retained until it is determined that they are no longer required to assess the groundwater conditions at the site. When a monitoring well is no longer needed, it will be plugged and the surface equipment removed so that it cannot become a potential conduit for groundwater migration in the future and there will be no obstruction of the surface. It is anticipated that groundwater monitoring at the site will be necessary for a very long time.

Comment: The cost for the Responsible parties will only be \$240,000, with the possibility of paying EPA costs. This is not a deterrent to keep Dow Chemical or others from creating other. Superfund sites. Dow and others knowingly pollute an area with a chemical soup and only get a slap on the wrist and a minimal cost alternative. This is irresponsible of Dow and the other respondents and is irresponsible of EPA to condone this behavior that directly affected for 20 plus years the residents health and well being and will continue to do so. EPA must require the responsible parties to take responsibility for their actions and be ordered to do Alternative 3, the right thing.

Response: It is the EPA's policy that Potentially Responsible Parties be responsible for paying the costs of the site investigation and remedial action as well as EPA's costs for the site. The future costs will include groundwater sampling, inspection and repair of the cap over the former impoundments, and EPA's oversight costs. The purpose of the selected alternative for the site is to address the risks at the site and the remedial action objectives. As discussed in the Record of Decision and previously in this Responsiveness Summary, Alternative 2 is the best alternative for remedial action at the site. Selecting a higher cost alternative simply for the purpose of acting as an additional deterrent against similar actions in the future is not an appropriate criteria for choosing a remedial alternative.